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H. MEIKLEJOHN, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Malakand Brigade,
India (through General Officer Commanding, Malakand Field Force).

submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that took place at Malakand between the dates of 26th July and

and by telegram of the events of each day, but I have been prevented before by the incessant nature of the fighting.

6th, I was informed by Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent, who possible trouble, that matters had assumed a very disquieting aspect, of the entire failure of the residents of the Swat Valley to stop the Fakir, who had gained immense influence on the superstitious and religious and that he thought that the Guides should be called up, and arrangements be made to turn out. The Guides were consequently wired for at once, and all Regiments and Adjutants were ordered to meet me immediately.

These officers and gave them instructions to be prepared to turn out at any moment as orders had hardly been given when Major Deane joined me, and informed me in that the Fakir was moving towards Aladand, and that in his march he would turn out at once and prevent his seizing the Amandara Pass. Orders were issued by me for the Officer Commanding, 45th Sikhs, with 2 guns of No. 8 Battery, 2 companies, 3rd Punjab Infantry, and the Squadron, 11th Bengal Cavalry, to move at midnight and seize the Amandara Pass. The remainder of the column to remain under my own command.

Depot stores were recalled from leave and orders given that all regimental baggage was to be carried by the guides in their own camps, there being no time to strike tents and carry them to the North Camp.

At 4.45 P.M. a telegram was received from the Officer Commanding, Chakdarra, saying that the forces of Pathans were marching towards Chakdarra from the east along both banks of the Indus and at 10 P.M. Major Deane arrived at the Brigade Office with the news that a Levy had just arrived at Chakdarra, giving information that the Fakir had passed Khar and was advancing towards Chakdarra, and that neither levies nor people would act against him, and that the hills to the east of the camp were covered with Pathans. It was at once seen that a night-attack on the camp was intended, and the "alarm" was immediately sounded, the troops moving at once to their posts.

7. This had just been completed when the first shots were fired and a general attack was made on the camp by the Buddhist and Graded Roads. At the same time firing from the direction of the North Camp, and the glow of star shells showed that the North Camp was also threatened.

8. In the first rush the enemy succeeded in over-powering the picquet on the Graded Road, and penetrated into the camp behind the camp where were the camps of the Sappers and Miners and Field Engineer Park.

9. On the right flank the Buddhist Road had been secured by the 45th Rattray's Sikhs under Lieutenant-Colonel McKrae, who had, on the first alarm being sounded, despatched Major Taylor with a party to secure the gorge where the road reaches the top of the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel McKrae, followed immediately with 30 men, caught up Major Taylor, and they together advanced to the gorge, and almost immediately encountered the head of the enemy's column, numbering several hundred men who were creeping silently up the Buddhist Road. They opened a very hot fire on them and the enemy at once broke into yells and screams and tried to rush them.

10. The small party held on to their position manfully till the enemy clambered up on to the rocks that overlooked the gorge on both sides, and from this position rolled down rocks and fired on them. Lieutenant Barff and some more men of the 45th Sikhs had by this time arrived and been sent by Lieutenant-Colonel McKrae to protect his right flank round which the enemy were trying to make a way. The remainder of the regiment now came up, and Lieutenant-Colonel McKrae retired to a more defensible position about 50 yards in rear in which he remained and held the enemy all night. Just before he retired Major Taylor was mortally wounded.

11. There is no doubt that the gallant resistance made by this small body in the gorge, against vastly superior numbers, till the arrival of the rest of the regiment, saved the camp from being rushed on that side, and I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of Lieutenant-Colonel McKrae and Major Taylor on this occasion.

12. On the left, on the alarm being sounded, the picquets supplied by the 24th Punjab Infantry had been doubled, one company of the same regiment under Lieutenant Costello was sent to line the walls of the enclosure facing the gorge through which the road to the North Camp passes, and another company under Lieutenant Climo was sent to line the wall of the Bazaar facing the gorge up which the Graded Road passes. The remainder of the regiment being held in readiness to support any part of the line that required it.

entry, at once went up the hill to meet them, and aided by E. O. P. S. drove them back with loss towards the North Camp.

Arrived at 8-30 A.M. this morning (27th). The Guides Infantry dated to call His Excellency's attention to the march of this regiment. Received my telegram calling him to Malakand at 9 P.M. on the 26th. He left Mardan at 12-30 A.M. and arrived at Malakand at 8-30 A.M., in 8 hours, and the Infantry left Mardan at 2 A.M., arriving at Malakand at 7 1/2 hours. The heat on the road between here and Mardan was intense and sat credit on the regiment.

Losses on the first night were—

Lieutenant L. Manley, Commissariat Department.

Major W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs.	
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry.	
Major L. Herbert, D.A.A.G.	
Captain H. F. Holland, 24th Punjab Infantry.	
Lieutenant F. W. Watling, No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	
Wounded	21
Dead	31

At 8-30 P.M. the enemy attacked with their whole force all along the line, but were everywhere. The force in the Kotal this night was composed of—

24th Punjab Infantry,
6 Companies, 45th Sikhs,
Guides Infantry,
Guides Cavalry,
No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners,
No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery,

and was disposed as follows:

On the Right Flank—Holding a position about 50 yards in a rear of that which they finally held on the night of the 26th were the 45th Sikhs, with 2 guns, and supported by 100 of the Guides Infantry under Lieutenant McCaskill.

In the centre.—Holding the top of the Graded Road and the enclosures occupied by the Sappers Camp, Commissariat and Field Engineers Park were the—

31st Punjab Infantry,
No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
The Guides.
2 guns.

On the Left.—Holding the hill to the north of camp and overlooking the short road to North Camp were the 24th Punjab Infantry and 2 guns.

28. The 31st Punjab Infantry being short of officers, Lieutenant Maclean was sent from the Guides to assist Major Gibbs. The position on the right and the centre enclosure were hardly pressed the whole night.

29. About 100 yards in advance of the north-east corner of the central enclosure was a fortified serai, and, in order to check the advance of the enemy along the Graded Road, a party of 25 men, 31st Punjab Infantry, under Subadar Syed Ahmed Shah was sent to occupy it with orders to block up the only entrance to the Serai. The enemy made a most determined attack on this Serai, but the garrison defended it gallantly from the commencement till 3 A.M. when the enemy succeeded in setting fire to it, and broke through one wall through which opening they rushed. The garrison now could hold on no longer, and with the aid of a ladder let themselves down over the wall nearest the camp, and retired to the enclosure, bringing their wounded with them. Nine of their number, I regret to say, were killed and ten wounded.

30. Subadar Syed Ahmed Shah was himself wounded. He was promoted to a commission on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for a previous act of bravery, and I would like to call His Excellency's attention to his gallant conduct on this occasion also.

31. The darkness and the noise of firing all round prevented their condition being appreciated by the troops behind the breast-work, otherwise assistance would most surely have been sent them. Nothing could have been finer than the way these few men stuck to their post till it was absolutely untenable.

32. The 24th Punjab Infantry were also hotly engaged all enemy began to press close upon them from the heights on the advanced up the spur to meet them with 2 companies, covered by his position and 1 other company. The enemy stuck determinedly many Martinis with them and kept up a heavy fire on Lieutenant Climo, rolling stones down on them. Lieutenant Climo, however, advanced, enoag him from position to position, and pursuing them for some two miles. He estin loss at 40. This counter-attack was excellently executed and is one more probability and dash displayed by Lieutenant Climo ever since the outbreak of host

This night (27th) our casualties were—

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely	Lieutenant E. W. Costello, 22nd Punjab 24th Punjab Infantry.

Native ranks—

Killed	
Wounded	

33. 28th July.—During the day desultory firing was going on into the camp. On the 28th the attack was renewed with the same energy as on the two previous nights. On the sides of the camp, the brunt of the fighting falling on the central position and on the right

The position of the troops was the same as on the 27th. The fighting commenced at 10 P.M. and ceased at 3 A.M. The casualties at this night were—

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely	Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean, The Guides. Wounded on the Lieutenant H. B. Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry. d from the
Wounded slightly	Lieutenant G. D. Swinley, 31st Punjab Infantry. One of

Native ranks—

Killed	2
Wounded	13

34. 29th July.—On the morning of the 29th July signalling communication was re-established with Chakarra, and it was learned that the fort had been attacked on the night of the 26th by a force, 1,000 strong, who had been repulsed without any loss to the garrison, and that they had since been attacked twice by day and twice by night.

35. At 4 P.M. this day (29th) one squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, 88 strong, marched into Malakand under command of Major Beaton. In the evening the 38th Dogras and 35th Sikhs and details of the Guides arrived at Dargai under Colonel Reid. The heat on the road had been intense and 21 men of the 35th Sikhs died of heat apoplexy. I ordered Colonel Reid to halt at Dargai the next day in order to give these regiments a rest. During the day the Bazaar and Serai were levelled, trees were cleared away, abattis and breast-works strengthened, and in the evening large bonfires were lighted up in front of the central position, so that the enemy advancing by the Graded Road to the attack should be obliged to cross a line of light. The result was that the central position did not have such a severe time of it this night. It was known that the enemy had been largely reinforced during the day, and a vigorous attack was anticipated.

36. It commenced at 9-30 and was perhaps more vigorously and more fiercely pushed than on any previous night. It was principally delivered on the two flanks. At 2 A.M. a tremendous assault was made and at 2-30 A.M. suddenly ceased, and the enemy withdrew having been repulsed everywhere. The loss inflicted on them must have been very great, and as day broke they could be seen dragging away the bodies of their dead over the hills.

Our casualties were—

British officers—

Wounded severely	Lieutenant E. W. Costello, who had already been wounded, but continued to do his duty.
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Native ranks—

Killed	1
Wounded	17

It was reported that in the morning the mad Fakir had personally led this attack, had been wounded and had fled to Landakai, and that his second-in-command and companion had been killed.

At 2 P.M. on the 29th till 8 A.M. that day, that the attack had been repulsed, and that the casualties among the garrison were 1 sepoy. On the day I received intimation that their supplies and ammunition

had been cut off. A large organised body joined the enemy, showing that, although the two regiments were still determined to carry on the fight. The attack was repulsed at 7.30 P.M., but there was not the same spirit in the fighting that there had been during a thunderstorm that broke over the camp during the night. The enemy occupied the same position, but were repulsed with the bayonet. Our casualties on the 29th were—

British officers—	Nil.
British soldiers—	2 wounded.

At 7 A.M. on the 31st July the 35th Sikhs and 38th Dogras marched into the camp at trying march. The telegraph wire had been cut in the night on both sides. 1,200 yards of wire had been carried away from opposite Shergarh. It was, however, repaired on the 31st, and news was received in the evening that Dargai was going to be relieved. It, however, was not attacked, nor, except a certain amount of sniping, did any fighting happen at Matakand on the night of the 31st.

On the 1st August, my troops having had a quiet night and been able to rest, I decided to try and relieve Chakdarra at once, taking with me the 35th Sikhs, 38th Dogras, Guides Cavalry and Infantry, the Squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, 4 guns, 1st Mountain Battery, and No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and

On the 1st August I sent the Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the Guides, down into the short road into North Camp, with orders to make a dash for the Amarapura Pass, if not held, and if it was held to send me back word of the strength and position of the force. The Cavalry had reached the plain, however, the enemy saw what was going to happen, and assembled in great numbers from every direction to oppose them. The Cavalry fought a gallant action and slew a great number of them, but the broken nature of the ground prevented their action, and, as the enemy were gradually working round the hill to cut them off from their only line of retreat, I sent Major E. Hobday, R.A., then Staff Officer to Colonel Reid, to order Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to withdraw, being convinced that, with the opposition that the force was certain to receive, they would not, starting so late, reach Chakdarra that night. I determined therefore to put off the attempt till the morning of the 2nd, when I should have the whole day before me. The casualties among the Cavalry in this morning's action were—

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely	Lieutenant G. M. Baldwin, Guides.
Wounded slightly	Lieutenant C. V. Keyes, Guides.

Native ranks—

Killed	1
Wounded	12

Sir Bindon Blood arrived at noon and took over command of the force.

42. Such is the narrative of the events which took place here between the 25th July and the 1st August. Of the behaviour of the troops of all ranks, I cannot speak too highly. The courage with which they have faced overwhelming odds night after night, the endurance with which they have stood and fought with next to no sleep for 5 days and 5 nights has been beyond all praise. The trial has been a very severe one, and I trust that His Excellency will agree that they have come out of it honourably.

43. All have done well, but I should like to bring before His Excellency for favourable consideration the following names of officers and men:

24th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, who on the first alarm being sounded on the night of the 26th July had taken prompt action in reinforcing the outpost line held by his regiment, and later was of great assistance in directing the defence of the central enclosure till he was severely wounded.

Captain H. F. Holland showed great courage in assisting to drive a number of the enemy out of the central enclosure and was severely wounded in doing so.

I would specially wish to mention *Lieutenant S. H. Climo*, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry after Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb and Captain Holland had been wounded. This officer has shown soldierly qualities and ability of the highest order. He has commanded the

regiment with dash and enterprise and shown a spirit and example to all ranks. I trust His Excellency will be pleased to favourably prove himself an officer who will do well in any position and is well

Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins has behaved well all through. His Excellency for the plucky way in which he went to the fort on the night of down reinforcements, and again for the dash he showed in leading his men on of which *Lieutenant Climo* speaks most highly.

Lieutenant E. W. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached to Infantry has behaved exceedingly well and is the subject of a separate recommendation.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Major M. I. Gibbs, who commanded the regiment in the absence of skill and in every way to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant H. B. Ford, Acting Adjutant, 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered helping to bring in a wounded sepoy during the withdrawal from Nor. behaved with courage in resisting an attack of the enemy on the night of the 2 severely wounded.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo, attached to 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable the night of the 28th in saving *Lieutenant H. B. Ford* from bleeding to death. *Lieutenant* was wounded and a branch of an artery was cut. There were no means of securing the and *Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo* for two hours stopped the bleeding by compressing the artery with his fingers. Had he not had the strength to do so, *Lieutenant Ford* must have died. the morning thinking that the enemy had effected an entrance into Camp, *Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo* picked up *Lieutenant Ford* with one arm, and, still holding the artery with the fingers, the other hand, carried him to a place of safety.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Colonel H. A. Sawyer was away on leave when hostilities broke out, but he returned on the 29th and took over command of the Regiment from *Lieutenant-Colonel McRae*, and from that time rendered me every assistance.

I would specially bring to notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the name of *Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. McRae*, who commanded the regiment on the 26th, 27th and 28th. His prompt action in seizing the gorge at the top of the Buddhist Road on the night of the 26th and the gallant way in which he held it undoubtedly saved the camp from being rushed on that side. For this, and for the able way in which he commanded the regiment during the first three days of the fighting, I would commend him to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

Also *Lieutenant R. M. Barff*, Officiating Adjutant of the Regiment, who, *Lieutenant-Colonel McRae* reports, behaved with great courage and rendered him valuable assistance.

The Guides.

I also wish to bring the name of *Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams* of the Guides to His Excellency's notice. The prompt way in which the corps mobilised and their grand march reflect great credit on him and the corps. Since arrival at the Malakand on the 27th July and till the morning of the 1st August, *Lieutenant-Colonel Adams* was in command of the Lower Camp, i.e., that occupied by central and left position, and in the execution of this command, and the arrangements he made for improving the defences, he gave me every satisfaction. I have also to express my appreciation of the way in which he conducted the cavalry reconnaissance on the 1st August on which occasion his horse was shot under him.

Great credit is due to *Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart*, who was in command of the Guides Infantry, for bringing up the regiment from Mardan to Malakand in such good condition after their trying march.

Captain G. M. Baldwin, D.S.O., behaved with great courage and coolness during the reconnaissance of the 1st August, and though severely wounded by a sword cut on the head, he remained on the ground and continued to lead his men.

Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean also behaved with courage, and displayed an excellent example on the night of the 28th July when he was severely wounded.

11th Bengal Lancers.

Major S. B. Beaton commanded the Squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, which arrived at Malakand on the 29th and led them with great skill and dash on the occasion of the reconnaissance on the 1st August.

No. 8, Bengal Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. A. Wynter was the only officer with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from the 26th till the 30th July, and he commanded it during that time when all the severest of the fighting

“E. G. has proved himself a good soldier. I should like especially to consider him. The Battery did excellent work all through.

any, *Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.*

Winsloe, R.E., commanded the company from the 27th July till the 1st August. His services in strengthening the defences were invaluable.

F. W. Watling, R.E., was in command of the company in the absence of Captain Winsloe, and commanded it well until he was wounded in gallantly trying to resist a party. After Lieutenant Watling was wounded the command of the remainder for the night of the 26th and till Lieutenant Winsloe returned on the 27th devolved on N. Manley, R.E. He performed his duties with great credit, and afterwards, by his zeal and his exertions, to Lieutenant Winsloe.

Medical Staff.

Non-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth was most zealous and performed his duties well. He volunteered to perform the duties of Provost Marshal and did so for a short period. He was assisted by Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill.

Arrangements made by Surgeon-Major S. Hassan, Senior Medical Officer, 38th Native Field Hospital, and the indefatigable attention and care with which he devoted himself to the duties of his post, deserve great praise. The list of casualties is large, and Surgeon-Major Hassan has been very busy in his exertions for their relief. I hope His Excellency will think fit to consider his services highly.

Surgeon-Captain T. A. O. Langston, 38th Native Field Hospital, rendered valuable assistance in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire on the night of the 26th and each following night, and showed courage and devotion in carrying out his duties under very exceptional circumstances.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Carr has worked night and day in the hospitals in trying to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, and has most ably and efficiently aided Surgeon-Major Hassan.

Brigade Staff.

Major L. Herbert, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was of the greatest assistance to me by the zeal and energy with which he performed his duties from the moment the news of the approach of the enemy was received till he was severely wounded while standing next to me in the enclosure of the Sappers and Miners Camp on the night of the 26th. Since being wounded, he has carried on all his office duties on his bed. I would wish to commend his gallant conduct for the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

Although Major H. A. Deane is in no way under my authority, I feel I am under a great obligation to him for the valuable assistance he rendered me with his advice and for volunteering to put himself at my disposal with the object of carrying on the active duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General when Major Herbert was wounded. He was indefatigable in assisting me in every way he could, and I am anxious to put on record my grateful appreciation of the services he rendered me.

44. The above list of names may appear to be somewhat long; but I would point out that the fighting was almost constant for a week, and was of such a close nature as to demand incessant exertion from every officer in the force, and to elicit constant acts of courage and gallant example which cannot be overlooked.

45. I would not like to close this despatch without paying a tribute to the memory of a fine soldier and charming companion whose death the whole force deplores.

Major W. W. Taylor had behaved with the greatest gallantry and dash in meeting the enemy's first charge with Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and, had he lived, he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself in his career. His loss is a heavy one to his regiment and to the Service, and there is no one in the Brigade who does not mourn him as a friend.

I have also to deplore the death of Honorary Lieutenant L. Manley, as my Commissariat Officer, had rendered me great assistance and who died fighting manfully. His loss is a very serious one to the Brigade.

46. I attach separately for favourable consideration a list of native officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have done especially good service, some of whom I have therein recommended for the order of merit.

I trust these recommendations will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2, dated Camp Mingaura, 23rd August 1897.

Endorsed by the General Officer Commanding, Malakand Field Force.

Forwarded to the Adjutant-General in India.

I fully concur in Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's favourable opinion of the troops under his command, and with his recommendation of individuals for favourable consideration.

15th September 1897.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE, NW FRONTIER.

Return of casualties in action at Malakand from 26th Jul.

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Killed
Wounded

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed
Wounded

Nominal return of officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant (Deputy Assistant Commissary).	Manley, Leonard, Commissariat-Transport Department.	Gun shots and sword wound.

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	Wynter, F. A., Royal Artillery	Severe	Gunshot, ankle.
Ditto	Watling, F. W., Royal Engineer	Ditto	Swordcut, leg.
Jemadar	Chinna Sami, No. 5 Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	Ditto	Gunshot, thigh.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Lamb, J., 24th Punjab Infantry	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right thigh, leg amputated, since dead.
Captain	Holland, H. E., 24th Punjab Infantry	Severe	Double bullet wound through back.
Lieutenant	Costello, E. W., 24th Punjab Infantry	Both dangerous	Bullet wound through back and right arm. Bullet wound, left arm.
Subadar	Gopala, 24th Punjab Infantry	Slight	Swordcut, left shoulder.
Ditto	Lal Singh, 24th Punjab Infantry	Ditto	Bullet wound, ear.
Subadar-Major	Jasin Khan, 24th Punjab Infantry	Ditto	Bullet wound, foot.
Lieutenant	Ford, H. B., 31st Punjab Infantry	Dangerous	Gunshot.
2nd-Lieutenant	Swinley, G. D. P., 31st Punjab Infantry	Severe	Ditto.
Subadar	Syed Ahmed Shah, 31st Punjab Infantry	Slight	Ditto.
Captain	Baldwin, G. M., D.S.O., Guides	Severe	Sabre-cut, head.
Lieutenant	Maclean, H. L. S., Guides	Ditto	Gunshot, face.
2nd-Lieutenant	Keyes, C. V., Guides	Slight	Contusion, back.
Ressaidar	Tirath Ram, Guides	Ditto	Knife wound, hand.
Jemadar	Khazan Singh, Guides	Ditto	By stones.
Major	Herbert, L., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Severe	Gunshot.
<i>Died of wounds.</i>			
Major	Taylor, W. W., 45th Sikhs	Dangerous	Gunshot, right side.

non-commissioned officers and men killed.

		Name.	Nature of wound.
		<i>No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.</i>	
		Byrne, F., Royal Engineer	Swordcuts.
	Sapper	Durgan	Gunshot.
18	Ditto	Ponna Sami	Ditto.
		<i>31st Punjab Infantry.</i>	
3	Sepoy	Akhmad Khan	Gunshot.
7	Ditto	Ahmad Khan	Swordcut.
9	Ditto	Ishic Bakhsh	Ditto.
	Ditto	Chanda	Ditto.
	Ditto	Buta Khan	Gunshot.
	Ditto	Kala Singh	Swordcut.
	Ditto	Narain Singh	Gunshot.
	Ditto	Bhikham Singh	Swordcut.
112	Ditto	Bhola	Ditto.
422	Ditto	Nihala	Gunshot.
2491	Lance-Naick	Malang Singh	Ditto.
1923	Sepoy	Palin	Ditto.
		<i>45th Sikhs.</i>	
3813	Sepoy	Bhola Singh	Bullet wound, head.
3698	Ditto	Shirba Singh	Bullet wound.
3510	Ditto	Narain Singh	Ditto.
3322	Ditto	Mangal Singh	Gunshot.
		<i>Guides.</i>	
1125	Sowar	Ishar Singh	Gunshot.
3421	Sepoy	Dharam Singh	Ditto.
5636	Ditto	Kaka Singh	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		<i>No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.</i>		
83	Gunner	Sharif	Slight	Gunshot.
203	Driver	Sohan Singh . . . . .	...	Contusion.
340	Gunner	Fate Ali . . . . .	...	Ditto.
112	Driver Naick	Achchar Singh . . . . .	...	Ditto.
268	Gunner	Kala Khan . . . . .	...	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.
<i>11th Bengal Lancers.</i>			
2436	Lance Duffadar	Wasawa Singh	Slight Bullet wound, head.
2334	Sowar	Suraig Singh	Severe Ditto buttock.
2460	Ditto	Dhona Singh	Slight Ditto calf.
<i>No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.</i>			
1459	Naick	Azhagari	Dangerous Gunshot, chest.
1616	Ditto	Venkatesami	Slight Swordcut, chin.
575	Sapper	Madurai	Ditto Contusion, back.
815	Ditto	Ramesami	Ditto Stone wound, head.
1685	Ditto	Arulappan	Ditto Small wound, leg.
1114	Ditto	Narasinga Perumal	Severe Swordcut, back.
1324	Ditto	Maduranayagam Perumal	Ditto Stone contusion, back.
1339	Ditto	Verabhadran	Slight Ditto chest.
1336	Ditto	Madurai	Dangerous Fracture femur.
1424	Ditto	Raman	Slight Stone contusion, chest.
1467	Ditto	Durgan	Ditto Spear wound, thigh.
1471	Ditto	Talukkanam	Ditto Stone contusion, chest.
1671	Ditto	Vinayami	Severe Gunshot, heel.
1650	Ditto	Ramesami	Ditto Swordcut, arm and shoulder.
1668	Lance-Naick	Gomdarsai	Ditto Spear wound, leg.
1891	Ditto	Vinayami	Ditto Stone wound, forehead.
1972	Sapper	Minsami	Dangerous Gunshot, chest.
2115	Ditto	Ponnam	Slight Stone wound, forehead.
<i>4th Punjab Infantry.</i>			
2618	Lance-Havildar	Prem Singh	Both severe { Bullet wound, shoulder.
3413	Sipoy	Wazir	Slight { Ditto groin.
3493	Ditto	Ala Singh	Ditto { Ditto wrist.
3974	Ditto	Mand Singh	Ditto { Ditto hand.
3399	Ditto	Ganga Singh	Severe { Ditto neck.
3970	Ditto	Pal Singh	Slight { Swordcut, arm.
3428	Lance-Naick	Rangila Singh	Ditto { Bullet wound, face.
3975	Sipoy	Narain Singh	Severe { Ditto finger.
3955	Ditto	Maul Singh	Ditto { Ditto hand.
3310	Ditto	Ali Khan	Slight { Ditto shoulder.
3408	Ditto	Gulab Singh	Ditto { Splinter wound, shoulder.
2697	Ditto	Attar Singh	Ditto { Ditto neck.
2542	Ditto	Achchar Singh	Ditto { Ditto finger.
3338	Ditto	Hari Singh	Ditto { Swordcut, shoulder.
			Ditto { Ditto shoulder.

un-commissioned officers and men wounded—contd.

	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	<i>1st Punjab Infantry.</i>		
	Lance-Naick	Fatch Khan	Severe Gunshot.
	Sepoy	Farid Bakhsh	Ditto Ditto.
38	Lance-Naick	Abdul Karim	Ditto Ditto.
		Bashakha Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2793	Sepoy	Moda Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2447	Ditto	Sundar Singh	Ditto Swordcut.
2311	Ditto	Amir Ali	Ditto Ditto.
1700	Lance-Havildar	Ahmad Khan	Ditto Ditto.
2145	Lance-Naick	Khiwa Khan	Ditto Ditto.
2202	Sepoy	Bhana	Dangerous Gunshot, swordcut.
3179	Ditto	Bagga Singh	Ditto Gunshot.
2505	Ditto	Nand Singh	Severe Ditto.
2582	Ditto	Bishn Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2537	Ditto	Phuman Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2581	Lance-Naick	Kishn Singh	Ditto Ditto.
1783	Sepoy	Ram Dayal	Slight Ditto.
2062	Ditto	Nagina	Dangerous Ditto.
2027	Ditto	Ram Singh	Slight Stone contusion.
1727	Ditto	Dhajja	Ditto Ditto.
1912	Ditto	Gurditta	Ditto Ditto.
2335	Ditto	Dharam Singh	Dangerous Gunshot.
2015	Ditto	Mathra	Slight Stone contusion.
1978	Ditto	Sundar	Severe Gunshot.
2818	Ditto	Dewa Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2742	Ditto	Jai Karan	Ditto Ditto.
2382	Ditto	Dhian Singh	Ditto Ditto.
2571	Ditto	Lachhman	Slight Stone contusion.
2060	Ditto	Malo	Ditto Gunshot.
2828	Ditto	Maru	Ditto Stone contusion.
2344	Ditto	Umar Bakhsh	Severe Gunshot.
2253	Ditto	Dulo	Slight Ditto.
2121	Ditto	Bhikham Singh	Dangerous Ditto.
	<i>38th Dogras.</i>		
718	Sepoy	Shams Din	Severe Gunshot, ankle.
	<i>45th Sikhs.</i>		
3337	Sepoy	Lal Singh	Slight Swordcut, hand.
2993	Lance-Naick	Gulab Singh	Ditto Gunshot, face.
3551	Sepoy	Nand Singh	Ditto Swordcut, face.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wounds, dangerous, severe, slight.	
<i>45th Sikhs—contd.</i>				
2716	Sepoy	Ranga Singh	Severe	Gunshot, leg and thigh.
3561	Ditto	Gurmakh Singh	Slight	Ditto face.
3234	Ditto	Kehar Singh	Severe	Ditto back.
2636	Havildar	Jwala Singh	Slight	Ditto right foot.
3553	Drummer	Bhola Singh	Dangerous	Ditto abdomen.
3515	Sepoy	Warriam Singh	Slight	Swordcut, face.
3488	Ditto	Nihal Singh	Severe	Gunshot, right thigh.
3330	Ditto	Hira Singh	Slight	Ditto left foot.
3643	Ditto	Harnam Singh	Severe	Ditto left thigh.
2631	Naick	Chanda Singh	Ditto	Ditto right arm. Swordcut, face.
3029	Lance-Naick	Natha Singh	Ditto	Gunshot, right thigh.
3722	Sepoy	Mal Singh	Ditto	Ditto back.
3250	Ditto	Bishan Singh	Slight	Contusion, feet.
3806	Ditto	Harnam Singh	Ditto	Gunshot, right hand.
3353	Ditto	Prem Singh	Ditto	Contusion, chest.
2973	Ditto	Chattar Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
2784	Ditto	Bhagwan Singh	Ditto	Ditto right leg.
3576	Ditto	Dharm Singh	Slight	Ditto finger.
3605	Ditto	Ultam Singh	Ditto	Ditto forehead.
3595	Ditto	Sundar Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right thigh. Ditto left knee joint.
3434	Ditto	Phuman Singh	Slight	Gunshot, left leg.
3791	Ditto	Warriam Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right shoulder.
3501	Ditto	Sundar Singh	Ditto	Ditto right thigh.
2533	Havildar	Kala Singh	Ditto	Ditto right shoulder.
...	Bhistie	Kalu	Slight	Gunshot, right shoulder.
<i>Queen's Own Corps of Guides.</i>				
1471	Sowar	Abdul Hanan	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.
1178	Ditto	Hawas	Dangerous	Ditto head.
1486	Ditto	Mahboob Shah	Slight	Ditto abdomen.
1201	Ditto	Ali Raza	Ditto	Ditto back.
1298	Ditto	Hosein Shah	Ditto	Ditto thigh.
1171	Ditto	Jagal Singh	Severe	Ditto ditto.
1300	Ditto	Dhanna Singh	Dangerous	Ditto chest.
1397	Ditto	Kala Singh	Ditto	Ditto abdomen.
1543	Ditto	Bela Singh	Severe	Ditto thigh.
1523	Ditto	Gulab Khan	Slight	Ditto abdominal wall
1292	Ditto	Gurdit Singh	Ditto	Swordcut, leg.

non-commissioned officers and men wounded—concl.

		Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
<i>Queen's Own Corps of Guides — concl.</i>				
1503	Sowar	Mir Beg	Slight	Gunshot graze, chest.
2212	Havildar	Daswanda Singh	Ditto	By stones.
2736	Ditto	Senu	Severe	Bullet wound, knee.
3321	Sepoy	Wardam Singh	Ditto	Bullet wound, left arm.
3770	Ditto	Bela Singh	Ditto	Swordcut, left hand; spear wound, chest and right arm.
4046	Ditto	Caoul Singh	Ditto	Bullet wound, neck.
3997	Ditto	Sirdara Singh	Ditto	Ditto neck and shoulder.
3774	Ditto	Karn Singh	Ditto	Ditto right chest.
3489	Ditto	Kesar Singh	Ditto	Ditto right shoulder.
2764	Ditto	Ram Singh	Slight	By stone.
3650	Ditto	Bogga Singh	Ditto	Bullet wound, thigh.
3934	Ditto	Sundar Singh	Ditto	Ditto elbow.
3980	Ditto	Alauddin Shah	Ditto	Ditto arm.
2814	Ditto	Akmedad	Ditto	Bullet contusion.
3927	Ditto	Mir Mahomed	Severe	Bullet wound, left shoulder and neck.
3945	Ditto	Solbat	Slight	Bullet wound, arm.
<i>DURGA WOUNDED.</i>				
<i>24th Punjab Infantry.</i>				
2427	Light-Havildar	Narain Singh	...	Bullet wound, shoulder; sword- cut, neck and thigh.
2617	Pay-Havildar	Harnam Singh	..	Bullet wound, right elbow, arm amputated.
1470	Sowar	Shah Khan	Dangerous	Gunshot, buttock and groin.

No. 728 F., "Field Operations—Malakand," dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From: MAJOR-GENERAL G. DE C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India.

To: The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 727-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith despatches from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., describing the operations at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley from the 1st to 3rd August 1897, including the defence and relief of Chakdarra.

2. In submitting these reports His Excellency desires to express his approbation of Sir B. Blood's energy, of the sound dispositions made by him, and of the able way in which he was supported by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Colonel Keil, and all ranks, under his command.

3. The advance from the Malakand to the relief of Chakdarra was carried out with skill and judgment. The troops in spite of the exertions and hardships they had undergone during the past week, advanced with great energy and drove the enemy disheartened and panic-stricken in all directions into the plain, where they were pursued by the Cavalry and still further dispersed.

4. The separate report on the defence of Chakdarra speaks for itself, but Sir George White wishes to record his admiration of the manner in which this small garrison successfully held their own for six nights and days against overwhelming numbers. He would also specially refer to the patient courage and endurance of the followers, both at the Malakand and Chakdarra, during the operations from the 26th July to the 2nd August.

5. Among many other brave acts performed during the defence draw special attention to the gallantry and devotion of the signallers at the Signal Tower under very trying circumstances without water to heavy fire, continued to perform their duties in a most soldierlike manner.

That the morale of the small garrison of Chakdarra was in no degree strained to which they had been subjected is evident from the brilliant performance of the party under command of Lieutenant Rattray on the arrival of the relieving force.

6. His Excellency desires to commend the services of Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., mentioned by him in the operations under reference, to the special consideration of the Government of India.

No. 1, "Despatches—Malakand Field Force,"

Amardara, 14th Aug. 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force,
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations carried out under my orders at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd instant, including the relief of the garrison of Chakdarra Fort on the 2nd instant.

2. Having assumed command of the Malakand Field Force at Nowshera on the morning of the 31st July 1897, I proceeded at once to Mardan, where I halted to make arrangements for the onward march of the additional troops which had been detailed for the Field Force. At about 3 A.M. on the 1st August, I received a telegram from Army Head-quarters informing me that Chakdarra Fort was hard pressed, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wished me to go on to the Malakand as quickly as possible with a view to the immediate relief of the first named place. I accordingly proceeded at once, and being somewhat delayed by the disturbed state of the country between Jalala and Dargai, I arrived at the Malakand about noon on the 1st August.

3. On arrival I found that Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding at the place, was busily engaged in organising a force of all arms, with provisions and ammunition for the relief of Chakdarra Fort. He had limited the strength of the force to 1,000 rifles with 4 guns, all the Cavalry available, and a party of sappers, as he considered the detaching of a larger force from the garrison of the Malakand would involve the risk of the capture by the enemy of the outlying portions of that position and of the destruction of the buildings, stores and transport animals therein—a contingency which I agreed with him in thinking altogether inadmissible. I consequently decided on the composition and strength of the force which he proposed as under:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 400 Rifles, 24th Punjab Infantry, under Major J. G. Ramsay. | |
| 400 Rifles, 45th Sikhs, under Colonel H. A. Sawyer. | |
| 200 Rifles, Guides Infantry, under Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart. | |
| 2 Squadrons, Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant G. DE H. Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. | The whole under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams. |
| 2 Squadrons, 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major S. B. Beatson. | |
| 4 Guns, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, under Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A. | |
| 50 Sappers, No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant A. R. Winsloe, R.E. | |
| 2 Sections, Native Field Hospital, under Surgeon-Captain H. F. Whitchurch, V.C., I.M.S. | |

4. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's idea of carrying out the movement of the relieving force was that it should march down to the Khar plain by the Graded Road, and that the ground near our position which commands that road, and was then in the hands of the enemy, would have as far as possible to be cleared of them in time to prevent their interfering with the march of the force; all of which was also entirely in accordance with my views. With regard to the time of the operation, I decided that it was to be carried out at dawn on the 2nd, the day of the 1st being already far spent, and the necessary arrangements not being forward enough to admit of its being properly carried out on that day; while, as a matter of course, the chances of success were greater and the probability of loss less, if the operation were undertaken at dawn instead of by daylight.

5. These matters having been satisfactorily settled, I next relieved Brigadier-General Meiklejohn of charge of the Malakand position, and gave him command of the relieving column entrusting him with the sole charge of the preparations connected with it, and directing him to have it assembled before dark with everything complete on Gretna Green there to bivouac for the night, and to be ready to march as soon as it should be light enough next morning.

6. I then handed over charge of the Malakand Fort and position, to Colonel A. J. F. Reid, directing him to strengthen the picquets at Castle Rock as far as possible, and to be ready with a force taken from them to attack and clear the enemy from the position marked "A" * on the sketch herewith at dawn on the morning of the 2nd.

* Hereinafter called "Goldney's Hill."

R.A. (8th Bengal Mountain Battery).

Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, attached to Queen's Guides (Cavalry).

Winsloe, R.E. (No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners).

ant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry).

En-Captain H. P. Whitchurch, V.C, attended to the wounded under fire throughout the fighting.

following officers under Colonel T. H. Goldney's command led their detachments under observation with gallantry and judgment, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs.

Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, 38th Dogras.

Jemadar Nawab, who commanded two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery in support of Colonel Goldney's attack, attracted my favourable notice by his smartness, quickness and thorough knowledge of his work.

I would also wish to bring to His Excellency's notice the good work done by Major H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., Chief Commissariat Officer, and Captain A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, my Aide-de-Camp, the only officers of the Divisional Staff of my force who had arrived at the Malakand on the 2nd August. These officers worked very hard and were of great use to me.

20. Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Political Agent, Dir and Swat, was not in any way under my orders during the operations above described, but notwithstanding, I hope, I may be permitted to express the obligations under which I lie to him for valuable information and general assistance which he gave me.

21. I forward herewith in original Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's report on the fighting which took place at the Malakand from the 26th July until I arrived there on the 1st August of which my report above is really a continuation, and in doing so I would observe that I fully concur with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's favourable opinions regarding the behaviour of the troops under his command and with his recommendations of individuals. I further append a report which I have compiled myself on the fighting at Chakdarra from the 26th July till the 2nd August when its relief was carried out under my orders.

22. I attach a sketch of the Malakand position to my report on the Malakand operations of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, and a sketch of Chakdarra Fort to my report on the fighting there. A list is appended to each report of the casualties which took place in the fighting to which it refers:

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at relief of Chakdarra on 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed	5
Wounded	28

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
<i>11th Bengal Lancers.</i>			
1929	Sowar	Natta Singh	Bullet wound in chest.
<i>Guides Infantry.</i>			
3757	Lance-Naik	Sher Mahommed	Gunshot wound.
466	Sepoy	Nekibulla	Ditto.
<i>35th Sikhs.</i>			
844	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	Gunshot wound.
1392	Ditto	Bhola Singh	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and .

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	
<i>11th Bengal Lancers.</i>				
2125	Duffadar . .	Narain Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Bullet wound in head, since
1674	Lance-Duffadar	Wosawa Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound in stomach, dead.
2070	Sowar . .	Lalah Din . . .	Severe . .	Bullet wound in thigh.
2424	Ditto . .	Shanka . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto hand.
Recruit	Ditto . .	Saudagar Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto foot.
<i>Guides Infantry.</i>				
36	Subadar-Major.	Sarfaraz Khan . . .	Severe . .	Swordcut of thigh.
4072	Sepoy . .	Mahommed Hassan . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound of foot.
4152	Ditto . .	Bahu Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3601	Ditto . .	Hamid Gul . . .	Slight . .	Bayonet wound of chest.
3823	Ditto . .	Hazara Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3830	Ditto . .	Sultan Shah . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto foot.
4141	Ditto . .	Basant Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto calf.
<i>45th Sikhs.</i>				
3759	Sepoy . .	Mogh Singh . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
2489	Ditto . .	Hernam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto shoulder.
2075	Havildar . .	Rupal Singh . . .	Slight . .	Swordcut, hand and forehead.
2294	Ditto . .	Mool Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound, right thigh.
3659	Sepoy . .	Boor Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto left forearm.
3807	Ditto . .	Basant Singh . . .	Severe . .	Ditto right wrist.
3485	Ditto . .	Bishen Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto right thigh.
<i>35th Sikhs (attached 45th Sikhs).</i>				
80	Havildar . .	Prem Singh . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot wound.
882	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1031	Ditto . .	Baddan Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
<i>24th Punjab Infantry.</i>				
3586	Sepoy . .	Basawa Singh . . .	Severe . .	Bullet wound of right arm.
3852	Ditto . .	Sharam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto stomach.
3815	Ditto . .	Kushal Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto foot.
3396	Ditto . .	Nur Gada . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto arm.
4125	Lance-Naik . .	Thakur Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Splinter wound of finger.
<i>No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.</i>				
130	Driver . .	Naid Jandu . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound.

Malakand Field Force," dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897.

AL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,
General in India.

have the honour to submit the following report on the fighting which took place at Chakdarra between the 26th July and the 2nd August 1897, when the place was relieved and the enemy dispersed by the force commanded by Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., who was then acting under my orders.

2. On the 26th July 1897 the garrison consisted of Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, Commanding, Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley and 2 companies of the same regiment, and 20 sabres, 11th Bengal Lancers; the total strength being 2 British officers, — Native officers and — other ranks, besides a few medical and commissariat details. Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was also present in the Fort on this date and throughout the subsequent period under reference.

3. *26th July.*—The first intimation of disturbance which reached the garrison was brought in on the evening of the 26th July by Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs, who was out surveying that day. He came in on a mule and reported that the tribes were rising and that some of them had taken from him a pair of binoculars, a prismatic compass and Rs. 50. Lieutenant Rattray was playing polo at Khar at this time, but on being warned he at once rode back to Chakdarra and on arrival made all necessary preparations for the defence of the Fort, which was vigorously attacked three times between 10-15 P.M. and 4 A.M. that night; the attacks in all cases being easily repulsed. In one of these attacks the enemy used ladders taken from the civil hospital, a solid building which stood close outside the walls of the Fort, and was therefore very useful to the enemy throughout their operations.

4. *27th July.*—On the morning of the 27th July Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, with 40 sabres of his regiment, rode through the enemy from the Malakand, and in doing so, showed very marked gallantry and judgment. At the Amandara Pass he was strongly opposed, and only succeeded in getting through the enemy by a combination of quick and sound decision with determined resolution which was in the highest degree creditable to him. Two of his men were wounded during his ride, but were brought safely into Chakdarra. Captain D. Baker, Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, also arrived with Captain Wright.

5. On arrival Captain Wright assumed command of the Fort, and his detachment, with the other men of his regiment already there, took over and most ably conducted throughout the siege the defence of the outer enclosure in which the horses and transport animals were accommodated.

6. On the forenoon of the 27th the enemy made several determined advances towards the walls of the Fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. By this time sangars had been built round the Signal Tower and a heavy fire from them was kept up upon it. As signalling could only be done from the open outside the tower, it became practically impossible, and as the telegraph line had been destroyed, communication with the Malakand was cut off. There was also considerable difficulty about throwing food and water into the Signal Tower, but nevertheless on the 27th, with the help of the maxims and 9-pounder in the Fort, several days' provisions were put in, together with six additional men and as much water as possible; and in the same way daily supplies of water were afterwards sent in until the 1st August, when the enemy succeeded in cutting off all access to the Tower.

7. On the night of the 27th the enemy made two more attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to them. In the second of these attacks, they brought up ladders and attempted to escalate the walls of the Fort at the north-east corner. On this and subsequent days, Captain Baker made himself most useful by superintending arrangements for giving increased cover, which undoubtedly saved many casualties.

8. *28th July.*—On the 28th July the enemy made vigorous attacks between 5-30 P.M. and dawn next morning, chiefly against the east side of the cavalry enclosure. They were invariably beaten off with heavy loss.

9. *29th July.*—On the 29th July the enemy were seen approaching at 3 P.M. in largely increased numbers with ladders and bundles of grass, and directed their chief efforts to the capture of the Signal Tower. They continued their efforts against the Tower till 8 P.M. without success, and next morning some 50 of their corpses were counted outside it.

10. *30th July.*—On the 30th July the garrison had a comparatively easy time, and obtained some much needed rest, as the enemy did not advance till about 7 P.M. and then without much vigour.

11. *31st July.*—On the 31st July the enemy kept quiet till about 4-30 P.M., when they advanced against the north-east corner of the Fort, but suffered severely from the fire of the 9-pounder and maxims, finally retiring at 11 P.M. to Chakdarra village.

12. *1st August.*—On the 1st August the difficulties of the garrison greatly increased, the enemy appearing in far larger numbers with more rifles. During the previous night they had occupied and loopholed the civil hospital already mentioned, and from thence they completely commanded the cavalry enclosure and rendered moving about there very dangerous. They also held the ridge some 150 yards from the Fort to the north-west, thus cutting off all communication with

the Signal Tower, and commanding the whole of the north and west. Matters now looked so serious that Captain Wright decided to send a message to the Malakand, but as signalling was so difficult, only the two words "Help us" were sent. An answer from the Malakand, promising relief next morning, would appear. The detachment in the Signal Tower made pressing requests for water which could not be sent to them. The enemy kept the whole garrison at their posts all day and all night, but did not attempt to press an attack home, notwithstanding which they lost very heavily.

13. *2nd August.*—On the 2nd August the enemy came on in large numbers and very boldly, with ladders and bundles of grass, evidently determined to make a final attempt to take the Fort at any cost. A very heavy fire was kept up on both sides, numbers of the enemy being killed, and one man of the garrison being killed and two wounded. Just as matters were becoming critical, the garrison being dead beat from fatigue and exposure, the Cavalry of the Relieving Column appeared at Amandara. When they came near, the enemy began making off, and on seeing this, Lieutenant Rattray, 45th Sikhs, assembling a few men, attacked and carried the Civil Hospital, bayoneting most of the enemy whom he found in it. From thence he pursued the enemy for about half a mile, being joined by Captain Baker and Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley with more men, and doing much execution. In this gallant sortie Lieutenant Rattray was severely wounded in the neck, and one sepoy was killed and two wounded, one mortally. In returning, the party found the cavalry of the Relieving Force checked by the fire from the ridge north-west of the Fort, whereupon this was attacked and the occupants bayoneted or driven off. The men who made this sortie, under 20 in number, killed over 50 of the enemy, whose bodies were afterwards counted.

14. Whilst this was going on, the cavalry of the Relieving Force had advanced for some distance along the plain north of the Fort, and had cut off many of the fugitives. They had, however, to return after pursuing a comparatively short distance, their horses being much fatigued.

15. During the fighting above described, the conduct of the whole of the garrison, whether fighting men, departmental details, or followers, is reported to have been most gallant. Not the least marked display of courage and constancy was that made by the small detachment in the Signal Tower who were without water for the last 18 hours of the siege. The signallers under No. 2729, Lance-Naik Vir Singh, 45th Sikhs, who set a brilliant example, behaved throughout in a most courageous manner; one of them, No. 2829, Sepoy Prem Singh, climbing several times out of a window in the Tower with a heliograph, and signalling outside to the Malakand under a hot fire from sangars in every direction.

16. I would beg to recommend all the British and Native officers who took part in the defence I have described for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as under, *viz.* :

Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, who, with his detachment of 40 sabres of his regiment, made the gallant ride through the enemy from the Malakand to Chaklarra Fort on the morning of the 27th July, and commanded the garrison from that morning till its relief on the 2nd August.

Captain D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry, who rode to Chaklarra Fort with Captain Wright, and made himself most useful. *Lieutenant H. B. Rattray*, 45th Sikhs, who commanded the garrison from the commencement of the attack on the 26th July till the arrival of Captain Wright next day, and is reported by that officer to have been the life and soul of the defence. *2nd-Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley*, 45th Sikhs, had charge of the gun and maxim detachments, and it was largely owing to his care and judgment that these weapons were so effective in the defence.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was in the Fort throughout the siege, and was most useful.

Ressaidar Tilok Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers, accompanied Captain Wright in his ride of the 27th July, and is very favourably mentioned by that officer.

Jemadar Sudama commanded the detachment of the 21st Bengal Lancers who were at Chaklarra Fort on the 26th July, and was present throughout the siege, and is also very favourably reported on.

Subadar Twala Singh, 45th Sikhs, was present throughout the siege, and showed great intelligence and readiness of resource, as well as courage and coolness, under fire.

Jemadar Ala Singh, 45th Sikhs, had command of the sections on the parapet of the river fort, and showed conspicuous courage and coolness under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Rattray reports that *No. 522 Hospital Assistant Piara Singh*, 11th Bengal Lancers, rendered valuable assistance, not only in attending the wounded under fire, but also in the sortie on the 2nd, and at other times in bringing up ammunition, etc., to the men on the parapets under fire.

17. I shall further have the honour, in a separate communication to submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of several non-commissioned officers and men, who distinguished themselves during the siege of Chaklarra Fort, in view of their being granted the Order of Merit, should His Excellency think them deserving of that distinction.

18. I attach a rough sketch of Chaklarra and its immediate surroundings, together with a list of the casualties that occurred during the siege.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

is in action at Chakdarra from 26th July to 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Wounded

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed

Wounded

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
ieutenant . . .	H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
45th Sikhs.			
2807	Havildar . . .	Kishen Singh . . .	Gunshot wound.
2523	Sepoy . . .	Jwala Singh . . .	Ditto.
3344	Ditto . . .	Ganaya Singh . . .	Ditto.
3075	Ditto . . .	Kehar Singh . . .	Ditto.
11th Bengal Lancers.			
1674	Sowar . . .	Wassawah Singh . . .	Gunshot wound.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
45th Sikhs.				
3561	Sepoy . . .	Sowan Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound, right arm.
3797	Ditto . . .	Atma Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
3521	Ditto . . .	Jaggat Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto both hands.
3401	Ditto . . .	Baggat Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
3287	Ditto . . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto chest.
3318	Ditto . . .	Badan Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto right hand.
3131	Ditto . . .	Jaimal Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto leg.
3737	Ditto . . .	Dewa Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto head.
11th Bengal Lancers.				
2449	Sowar . . .	Kesar Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound, neck.
2279	Ditto . . .	Sujan Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto thigh.

No. 729-F., "*Field Operations—Malakand*," dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DE C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 728-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, giving an account of the operations of the force under his command from the 4th to 26th August 1897, inclusive.

2. His Excellency has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the admirable manner in which Sir B. Blood has exercised his command and the skilful way in which that officer handled his troops at the action of Landakai on the 17th August when he dislodged the enemy from an extremely strong natural position.

Sir George White deeply regrets the loss of Lieutenants R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, and H. L. S. Maclean of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and he also desires to record his admiration of the gallantry displayed on the occasion of their death by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and the Native officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who accompanied them, and whose conduct will form the subject of a separate communication.

4. The Commander-in-Chief cordially endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 31 and 35 of the report, and favourably commends to the notice of the Government of India the officers there-in mentioned.

No. 4, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*," dated 30th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my report No. 1, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*," dated the 14th instant, I have the honour to submit the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the morning of the 4th August up to the 26th August 1897, inclusive, with special reference to the advance into Upper Swat which commenced with the engagement of the 17th August at Landakai.

On my return from Chakdarra to the Malakand on the 4th August, I proceeded with the organisation of the Malakand Field Force and its communications with the removal of the advanced depot to Khar 4th to 13th August. from the Malakand, and with the preparation, for further operations, of a special force which I placed at Amandara—a strong and strategically important position conveniently situated for the purpose in view.

3. This special force was ready to march without tents, and with 10 days' supplies on the 8th August 1897, being composed of the 1st Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., with six squadrons under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, a Field and two Mountain Batteries under Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., a company of Sappers and Miners under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E., and the necessary Field Hospitals and Medical Staff under Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookley, I.M.S.

4. During the interval which necessarily elapsed before the receipt of orders for further operations, the transport of the special force was utilised for general purposes in its neighbourhood; but after the receipt of orders on the evening of the 12th August 1897 to move on Mingaora in Upper Swat, only two clear days were expended in the necessary preparations, and the special force was ready to march with 12 days' supplies for men and two days' grain

14th August. for animals on the morning of the 5th. I joined the special force myself on the 14th August, the Divisional troops attached to it coming my direct command from the morning of the 15th.

5. The weather had been unsettled for some days prior to the 15th, and in the early morning and forenoon of that day it rained so hard that I determined to delay the forward move till the 16th. On the 15th August. 16th August. morning of 16th it also rained very hard, but we

managed a start at 1-30 P.M. and marched about five miles to Thana, four miles west of Landakai, where there is a strong position—the gate of Upper Swat—which I felt sure would be held against us, as in fact it was.

6. During the halt of the special force at Amandara, the country between that place and Upper Swat, on our side of the Swat River, had been very completely reconnoitred by the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who had been most ably seconded by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers; so that all I had to do on the 16th was to take a general view of the situation at Landakai, which I accordingly did in the evening.

7. It will be seen from the accompanying sketch that our camp at Thana was in the middle of an open plain, well away from the hills and easily defended. The road from thence to Landakai runs round the northern edge of the village of Thana, and thence close to hills on the right until

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

ies in action at Chakdarra from 26th July to 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Wounded

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed

Wounded

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant . .	H. B. Ratray, 45th Sikhs	Severe	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
<i>45th Sikhs.</i>			
2807	Havildar	Kishen Singh	Gunshot wound.
2523	Sepoy	Jwala Singh	Ditto.
3344	Ditto	Ganaya Singh	Ditto.
3075	Ditto	Kehar Singh	Ditto.
<i>11th Bengal Lancers.</i>			
1674	Sowar	Wassawah Singh	Gunshot wound.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
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3797	Ditto	Atma Singh	Ditto	Ditto back.
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3401	Ditto	Baggat Singh	Ditto	Ditto back.
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3737	Ditto	Dewa Singh	Ditto	Ditto head.
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4. During the interval which necessarily elapsed before the receipt of orders for further operations, the transport of the special force was utilised for general purposes in its neighbourhood; but after the receipt of orders on the evening of the 12th August 1897 to move on Mingaora in Upper Swat, only two clear days were expended in the necessary preparations, and the special force was ready to march with 12 days' supplies for men and two days' grain for animals on the morning of the 5th. I joined the special force myself on the 14th August, the Divisional troops attached to it coming my direct command from the morning of the 15th. 14th August.

5. The weather had been unsettled for some days prior to the 15th, and in the early morning and forenoon of that day it rained so hard that I determined to delay the forward move till the 16th. On the 15th August, 16th August. morning of 16th it also rained very hard, but we managed a start at 1-30 P.M. and marched about five miles to Thana, four miles west of Landakai, where there is a strong position—the gate of Upper Swat—which I felt sure would be held against us, as in fact it was.

6. During the halt of the special force at Amandara, the country between that place and Upper Swat, on our side of the Swat River, had been very completely reconnoitred by the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who had been most ably seconded by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers; so that all I had to do on the 16th was to take a general view of the situation at Landakai, which I accordingly did in the evening.

7. It will be seen from the accompanying sketch that our camp at Thana was in the middle of an open plain, well away from the hills and easily defended. The road from there to Landakai runs round the northern edge of the village of Thana, and thence close to hills on the right until

the village of Jalala is reached, where the road passes between that village and the end of a spur covered with Buddhist ruins and running up to a peak which dominates the whole Landakai position. Between the Jalala spur and Landakai is first an open valley about 900 yards wide at the lower end, then another spur, then a deep ravine, and finally the main Landakai spur ending in cliffs overhanging the Swat River; the road being carried round these cliffs for nearly a mile on a stone causeway, which, as I was correctly informed, the enemy had damaged and obstructed in various ways. Beyond the Landakai spur, as I knew from a reconnaissance made by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, the valley is open, and the rice cultivation lies in such a way that the enemy, in occupying the lower end of the Landakai spur, would find himself forced to the left flank of his line of retreat.

8. During my reconnaissance on the evening of the 11th, I saw some hundreds of the enemy with flags occupying sangars, spread over a mile or so of the end of Landakai spur, and holding an old Buddhist Fort on a peak, where they evidently fancied themselves very securely posted. From their general appearance, their shouting, and their expenditure of ammunition, I judged that larger numbers were behind what I saw, and I accordingly returned to camp, making as little show of force as possible, and issued orders for the next day.

9. Soon after daylight the 17th August the tents and the baggage in excess of the light scale prescribed for the advance were despatched on camels to Khar under escort of a squadron of the 11th Bengal

17th August.

Lancers. The remainder of the baggage and the stores were then parked in camp with the unloaded transport animals, spare horses and followers, to wait until the road in front should be cleared; being protected by strengthened baggage guards, with 2 companies, 45th Sikhs, two squadrons, 11th Bengal Lancers, and 400 rifles borrowed for the day from Khar. Thus I was enabled to advance to the attack unencumbered by baggage, along the somewhat awkward road from Thana to Jalala.

10. Punctually at 6-30 A.M. the cavalry of the advanced guard moved off and pushing on to Jalala, found a few of the enemy established in the Buddhist ruins on the adjacent spur. These they held in check with the assistance of the infantry of the advanced guard, which consisted of two companies, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, under Captain W. R. Marshall, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, attached 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, until the arrival of the remainder of the battalion which headed the main body. Then the battalion, under Major C. W. H. Evans, extended and crowned the Jalala spur, clearing the enemy out of the Buddhist ruins before mentioned. Meanwhile No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery, under Major M. F. Fegan, R.A., and No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, under Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A., had arrived and formed in rear of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, closely followed by the main body of the infantry under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., consisting of the 24th Punjab Infantry and 31st Punjab Infantry under Major J. G. Ramsay and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. O'Brien, respectively; Colonel H. A. Sawyer with the 45th Sikhs having been left in camp to await the arrival there of the 400 rifles borrowed from Khar, with orders to bring on six companies of his battalion thereafter. The 10th Field Battery, under Major C. A. Anderson, R.A., which I had put in rear of the main body for fear it should stick anywhere in the narrow passage round Thana, also appeared close behind the infantry, and trotted towards the position told off to it.

11. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn now moved his infantry half right towards the peak marked A on the sketch herewith, the 6 companies, 45th Sikhs, having come up and following him at some little distance; while the 10th Field Battery came into action to the right of Jalala, and No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery up the spur still further to the right, both batteries being guarded by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, whose firing line crowned the crest of the spur up to and including the Buddhist ruins with their supports, etc., well closed up.

12. The 10th Field Battery opened fire at 8-50 A.M. on the fort mentioned in paragraph 8, followed soon afterwards by No. 7 Mountain Battery; and the two batteries continued firing leisurely during the time that elapsed before Brigadier-General Meiklejohn reached the peak marked A in the attached sketch. The 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, also occasionally fired section volleys as targets offered. The effect of the artillery fire was instantly apparent, as the enemy quickly evacuated the fort and sangars fired at, and retired under cover in their rear, appearing again afterwards whenever the fire slackened. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn had a long and arduous climb, but his movement was carried out in the most entirely satisfactory manner, and his appearance when he reached his objective seemed altogether to surprise and confuse the enemy, who, as we afterwards found, had made up their minds that we would force the passage of the Landakai causeway by a frontal attack, had accordingly posted considerable reserves near the end of it, which reserves were of course not only out of the actual engagement, but now found themselves in danger of being cut off from their line of retreat.

13. The enemy, after making a feeble attempt to re-inforce their left from the centre and right of their first line, which I easily frustrated by the fire of the 10th Field Battery, and No. 7 Mountain Battery, and by moving the right half battalion, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, to its right, into touch with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, now seemed to lose heart altogether, and it only required a forward movement of the left half battalion, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, at about 11 A.M., to cause them to retreat from their last positions on the Landakai ridge. Then the 4th Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E.,

advanced, and under the direction of Major E. Blunt, R.E., the senior Royal Engineer Officer present, began to repair the Landakai causeway, which, as I have mentioned, had been damaged and obstructed by the enemy. This was soon done sufficiently to admit of the advance in pursuit of three squadrons of the Guides Cavalry, whom I had kept together for that object under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams. At this time the 10th Field Battery, which could not accompany the special force beyond Jalala, in consequence of the badness of the roads beyond that place, returned to Khar under special arrangements for its escort.

14. The Landakai causeway, though passable, was still in such bad order when the Guides traversed it that they debouched from it slowly by twos and threes, and Captain H. I. E. Palmer, who commanded the leading squadron, being told by the infantry crowning the heights to his right that the enemy were escaping over the plain in front of him which he could not yet see, collected part of his squadron and pushed on in pursuit. As soon as he emerged from the fields of high Indian-corn at the end of the causeway, he saw the enemy a mile or so in front escaping to the hills and galloped after them, but the ground being heavy he got rather ahead of his men. Near him on his left was Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was with the force as Correspondent of the *Times of India*; and further to his left, and a little in rear, rode Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams with his galloper, Lieutenant Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers. The first squadron came along as quickly as they could, in somewhat loose formation, and were followed at no great distance by the other two. The enemy were rapidly escaping to the face of the hill marked B on the attached sketch, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, quickly taking in the situation, ordered the Ziarat marked C to be held with dismounted fire; a measure which, but for the unfortunate *contretemps* which now occurred, would have been most effectual, as fire from this Ziarat swept completely and at short range the hill up which the enemy were retiring.

15. Captain Palmer, not hearing Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' orders, galloped on towards the hill, still having on his left Lieutenant Greaves, whose pony had apparently become unmanageable by him. Seeing a standard-bearer in the open, Captain Palmer attacked and cut him down, but at the same moment he was disabled by a bullet wound in the wrist and his horse being also shot

* 1142½ Duffadar Havath Mahomed.
806½ Duffadar Bura Khan.

under him, he was only saved from the enemy's swordsmen by some of his own men* who had meanwhile come up and charged the swordsmen with great gallantry. Simultaneously Lieutenant Greaves was struck by a bullet in the body and falling from his pony was instantly pounced upon by the enemy's swordsmen. Seeing this, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers (acting as Correspondent of the *Times* with the

† Jemadar Bahadur Singh.
1142½ Duffadar Havath Mahomed.
806½ Duffadar Bura Khan.
1455 Sowar Mahomed Khan.
1219½ Sowar Alaf Khan.

force), followed by Lieutenant Maclean of the Guides and several of his men† flew to the rescue, drove off the swordsmen, and carried off Lieutenant Greaves, who, while Lord Fincastle was lifting him, was again hit through the body and killed. Lieutenant Maclean, in helping, was mortally wounded, Captain Palmer's and Lord Fincastle's horses, together with two troop horses, were killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Adams' horse was wounded.

16. Meanwhile the remainder of the Guides had occupied and opened fire from the Ziarat before mentioned and from the village of Nawa Kili close by, thus keeping the enemy in check; but notwithstanding all they could do, the fire directed on the party who were bringing off Lieutenant Greaves' body and Lieutenant Maclean who was mortally wounded was exceedingly hot, as some four or five hundred of the enemy crowded the hill facing them.

17. I trust it will have been gathered that the feat of arms performed on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Lord Fincastle, Lieutenant Maclean, and their men, was of the most truly gallant description. I shall have the honour to bring forward the names of these officers and men in separate communications with full details for the special consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

18. Soon after these occurrences, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's infantry and artillery appeared on the scene, and the enemy were finally driven off to the higher hills, from which they continued to fire shots at impossible ranges all the afternoon.

19. About the time that Brigadier-General Meiklejohn arrived near Nawa Kili, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, with two squadrons, advanced along the Barikot road to reconnoitre as far as Abueh, where he found about 150 of the enemy in possession of the village and of a road which leads over a low pass behind it. One squadron being dismounted under Captain G. P. Brazier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, attached to the Guides, attacked and soon dislodged the enemy, killing six or eight of them, but without any casualty on their own side. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and his squadrons afterwards returned to camp, arriving about 6-30 P.M.

20. Meanwhile the detachments left at Thana Camp to guard the baggage and transport were not without occupation. During our march from Thana on Jalala we had observed parties of the enemy moving along the high ridge leading from Landakai towards the Morah Pass to our right rear. These men soon came in full view of our camps, and seem to have imagined that it had been left unprotected, as they assembled to the number of about a thousand, and with great shouting and beating of "tamtoms" began to descend the hills. As they showed considerable hesitation about committing themselves to the open, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th

‡ Major S. B. Beatson, Commanding 11th Bengal Sikhs, commanding the detachments at the camp, sent Major F. G. Delamain, ‡ 11th Bengal Lancers, with two squadrons of his regiment to try and draw them on. They were too cautious, however, and the

affair ended in a musketry engagement in which Major Delamain inflicted a loss of some 20 killed on the enemy without any casualty on his own side; and ultimately drove them off to continue their retreat on Buner. After the conclusion of the engagement at Landakai, these two squadrons and the 400 rifles, 35th Sikhs, borrowed from Khar for the day, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, escorted the 10th Field Battery to Khar.

21. The force encamped for the night on a piece of ground well selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Assistant Quarter Master General, and situated between the villages of Landakai and Kotah.

22. The casualties in the engagement at Landakai were eleven in all as follows:

Officers killed	1
„ wounded	3 of whom 1 died immediately.
British non-commissioned officers and men killed	nil.
„ „ „ „ wounded	nil.
Native non-commissioned officers and men killed	nil.
„ „ „ „ wounded	5
Followers killed	nil.
„ wounded	2

23. On the 18th August the force marched to Ghalagai, passing a somewhat difficult Kotal on the way near Barikot, which was quickly improved by the sappers under the direction of Major E. Blunt, R.E. Some interesting Buddhist ruins were seen, including a fine "stupa" in good preservation at a place called Shankardar.

24. On the 19th August the force marched to Mingaora, its objective for the time; the road being, except at the end of the march, where it crosses some irrigated fields. The people everywhere seemed to have given up all idea of opposition, and were anxious to propitiate us by giving us such supplies as they could. Large numbers of arms, amounting to about 800 of all sorts, were given up at Ghalagai and Mingaora. A few shots were fired into camp this night, but the villagers turned out and put the "snipers" to flight.

25. On the 20th August the force halted and the day was given up to resting the troops and transport animals, the great number of the latter, about 2,000, having caused them to be many hours under their loads each day, even during our short marches, especially as the road, though good on the whole, was narrow and difficult in places, thus causing blocks and long delays. In spite of all drawbacks, however, the condition of the animals was excellent, and galls remarkably rare.

26. On the 21st August the force remained halted, and a reconnaissance was carried out under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, up the Swat Valley to Minglaor, Chahr Bagh and Gulibagh, and also towards the Kotke Pass from the first named village; much interesting and useful information being obtained.

27. On the 22nd August, the force still remained at Mingaora, chiefly to enable Major H. A. Deane, Political Officer, to finish his arrangements with the tribesmen thereabouts. The country towards Minglaor was examined with a view to ascertaining whether a better alignment could not be obtained for the road there than that of the existing road; but the conclusion arrived at was that the alignment of the latter was the best on the whole.

28. On the 23rd August the force still halted at Mingaora, as it was hoped that some Martini-Henri rifles carried off from the Malakand would be given up if we waited another day. This hope was realised, several of the rifles in question being brought in.

24th August.

29. On the 24th August the force marched back to Barikot.

30. On the 25th August the force halted at Barikot, and a reconnaissance was pushed to the top of the Karikar Pass, from which a fine view of the Salarzai Bunerwal country was obtained.

25th August.

31. On the 26th August the force marched back to Thana, and I issued orders for it to move to Khar and the Malakand on the 27th, in order to release the 2nd Brigade with the cavalry and artillery attached to it for the next extended operation ordered.

26th August.

32. In concluding this part of my report, I would wish to express my admiration of the fine

* Major H. H. Burney, Assistant Adjutant-General (Gordon Highlanders).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, Assistant Quarter Master General (2nd Regiment, Central India Horse).

Captain H. E. Stanton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch (Royal Artillery).

Colonel W. Aitken, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Captain H. D. Grier, Adjutant, R.A.

Major E. Blunt, Senior Officer of Royal Engineers.

Captain E. W. M. Norie, Superintendent, Army Signalling (Middlesex Regiment).

Captain C. G. F. Edwards, Provost Marshal (5th Punjab Cavalry).

Captain A. B. Dunsterville, A.-D.-C. (1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment).

Captain A. R. Dick, Orderly Officer.

Brigade Staff.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (Royal Artillery).

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General (40th Bengal Infantry).

Captain C. H. Beville, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Captain J. M. Camilleri, in charge of Transport (13th Bengal Infantry).

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, I.M.S.

Lieutenant C. R. Gaunt, Orderly Officer, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Major C. A. Anderson, 10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Major M. F. Fegan, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Captain A. H. C. Birch, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.

Captain E. P. Johnson, No. 5 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

34. A force as per margin under Brigadier-General J. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., was concentrated on the 17th August at Rustam, 18 miles

1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, under

Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford, 39th Garhwal Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Greaves.

No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R.E.

1 Squadron, 10th Bengal Lancers, under Captain W. L. Maxwell.

2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant H. L. N. Beynon, R.A.

soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks of the special force which I led into Upper Swat. They fought the action at Landakai in a brilliant manner, working over high hills under a burning sun with the greatest alacrity and showing everywhere the greatest keenness to close with the enemy. They carried out admirably the trying duties necessitated by marching in hot weather with a transport train of more than 2,000 mules, and they endured with perfect cheerfulness the discomforts of several nights' bivouac in heavy rain. The officers of the Divisional Staff and of my personal staff who were with me,* Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., and his staff, and the several heads of departments and Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops, all carried out their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent, and his Assistant, Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, gave valuable assistance in collecting intelligence and supplies.

33. While the operations above described were in progress, a diversion was made towards the southern border of the Buner country from Mardan by the 1st Reserve Brigade, which on its head-quarters leaving Mardan came under my command as the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

35. The presence of this force had the desired effect, and Brigadier-General Wodehouse and his staff made good use of the time they spent at Rustam in acquiring valuable information about several of the passes in the neighbourhood.

36. Brigadier-General Wodehouse states that throughout the operations of his force, which involved considerable fatigue and exposure to heat and rain, the spirit of his troops left nothing to be desired. He makes special mention of the work of No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R.E. He also reports very favourably on the assistance given him by Lieutenant C. P. Down, Assistant Commissioner, and has expressed to me a high opinion of that officer's abilities and acquirements, particularly of his proficiency in the local vernacular.

37. I attach hereto a list of casualties and a sketch of the country near Landakai to illustrate my account of the action at that place.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Landakai on 17th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—2 killed, 1 wounded, missing nil.

Non-commissioned—2 killed, 7 wounded, missing nil.

Officers and men and followers.

Nominal return of officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	H. L. S. Maclean, Guides Cavalry	Gunshot wound.
Ditto.	R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers	Gunshot and sword wounds.

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	H. I. E. Palmer	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of wrist.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		<i>Royal West Kent Regiment.</i>		
1223	Ward-boy .	Soojoo	Slight . . .	Gunshot wound of upper arm.
		<i>24th Punjab Infantry.</i>		
3017	Lance-Naick .	Tya Singh	Slight . . .	Contusion.
3751	Sepoy . . .	Hans	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
3576	Do. . . .	Aslam	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of right thigh.
		<i>31st Punjab Infantry.</i>		
2827	Sepoy . . .	Magar	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound.
		<i>45th Sikhs.</i>		
3747	Sepoy . . .	Harnam Singh	Slight . . .	Gunshot wound of heel.
...	One follower .	.....	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound.

MINGAORA, UPPER SWAT ;
The 20th August 1897. }

TOCHI.

No. 1090.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 773 of 1897, the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, lately Commanding the Troops in the Tochi Valley, bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

No. 463-F., "Field Operations—Tochi," dated Simla, the 4th September 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B.,
Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

In continuation of this Department No. 181-T., No. 859-C., dated the 8th July 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, lately Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant

B. BLOOD, Major-General,

Commanding Malakand Field Force.

H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

2. The Commander-in-Chief recommends that this letter be published as an addition to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's former despatch which appears in G. G. O. No. 773 of 1897. His Excellency has much pleasure in expressing his appreciation of this gallant act which, performed as it was at the risk of Lieutenant deBrett's life, enabled a gun to be brought into action and thus assisted the escort most materially in its retirement.

No. 859-C., "Disturbances," dated Camp Sheranni, the 10th August 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DUG. GRAY,
Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry,
Punjab Frontier Force, late Commanding
Tochi Valley Troops,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st
Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

In paragraph 10 of my first report* on the affair of 10th June at Maizar, the rapid manner in which the reinforcements under Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, came up was brought to notice, and also the fact

* Tochi Garrison
No. 230, dated 16th
June 1897, to Assistant
Adjutant-General, Pun-
jab Frontier Force.

that the enemy was finally beaten off with the new ammunition then received.

2. In addition to the very important service thus rendered, I have now ascertained that Lieutenant deBrett behaved with great personal gallantry at the time.

When he met the force, then closely pressed by the enemy, he found only one serviceable gun, but no sponges. This gun he served himself, ramming the charges home with a sepoy's rifle, without sponging out between the rounds; and he would not allow this most dangerous work to be done by any one else until a sponge had been improvised by wrapping a puggree round a lance.

3. The value of the fire thus maintained in finally dispersing the enemy was remarked in the above-quoted report, but the very gallant part that Lieutenant deBrett took in the service of the gun having only just come to light, I feel that it would be an injustice not to lay more stress on the importance of the part he took generally in the work of the afternoon, and I would ask that the General Officer Commanding may now bring his energy and gallantry to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

4. It is necessary to explain that Lieutenant deBrett was unable to bring out with the reinforcements the two guns which had remained in camp at Datta Khel as all the gun and carriage saddles were with the Maizar party; it being Captain Browne's wish to make all his gun mules, some of which were young and new, take an easy share in carrying the guns.

No. 360-A., dated 12th August 1897.

Endorsed by BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. EGERTON,
1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Tochi Field Force.

Forwarded.

No. 725-A., dated Camp Sheranni, the 16th August 1897.

Memo. from—MAJOR-GENERAL G. CORRIE BIRD,
Commanding Tochi Field Force,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In forwarding this correspondence I would support the application that the same may be added to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's Despatch No. 230, dated 16th June 1897, and at the same time beg to bring the very plucky action performed by Lieutenant deBrett, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for some special distinction and reward.

The fact of the gun coming into action would seem to have materially assisted in extricating the escort retiring from Maizar from its perilous position and to have caused the dispersion of the attackers, and this would not have occurred but for the plucky course adopted by Lieutenant deBrett in loading the gun at the risk of his own life.

No. , dated Sheranni, the 25th July 1897.

From—CAPTAIN O. C. WILLIAMSON, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, Tochi Field Force,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the General Officer Commanding 2nd Brigade the following facts, which I trust may be represented to the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force for such action as he may think proper:

Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, R.A., 6th (Bombay) Mountain Battery, went out from Datta Khel with ammunition for rifles and guns and about two companies of infantry to the relief of the troops retiring from Maizar on the 10th June 1897. Owing to all the gun and carriage saddles being with the Maizar party, he was only able to take out ammunition.

He met the force near Sheranni, but found only one serviceable gun and no sponges, and the enemy were at the time closely pressing our men.

He proceeded to load the gun and did so for the first three or four rounds personally. He personally rammed home the charge using a sepoy's rifle. There was no means of sponging out between rounds.

It is needless for me to explain the imminent danger Lieutenant deBrett stood in while performing this duty, and I consider it an act of gallantry worthy of being brought to notice.

Ultimately the difficulty and danger of not sponging was got over by using a sowar's lance with a puggree round it.

I should have known nothing of this had I not in the course of conversation elicited the facts now related. There was no other British officer present, and Lieutenant deBrett himself kept it quiet.

I wired to Mr. Gee, C.S., now on his way home as soon as I learnt the facts, and he states he remembers Lieutenant deBrett ramming home with a rifle at the time above stated, and there are non-commissioned officers and men of the battery who can testify to it also.

No. 249-A., dated Camp Datta Khel, the 27th July 1897.

Endorsed by BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. P. SYMONS,
C.B., 2nd Brigade, Commanding Tochi Field Force,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Tochi Field Force.

Forwarded. I trust that the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force will agree with me that this is the record of great gallantry in action on the part of Lieutenant deBrett, R.A., and that the Major-General will find himself able to forward it to higher authority with an expression of his commendation.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1091.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 7th September 1897, pages 4996 and 4997.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
7th September, 1897.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels: . 1

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Keighley,
D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd
April 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Dening, D.S.O.
Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th May 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George A. Jacob is transferred to the
unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 21st
August 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-
Generals. Dated 12th August 1897:

Frank H. B. Marsh, Bengal Infantry.

Vincent W. Tregear, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Major-General Frank H. B. Marsh, Bengal
Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed
supernumerary list. Dated 12th August 1897.

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM.

Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, is
granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-
Colonel whilst employed in Persia. Dated 10th
June 1897.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1092.—Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler
Cuffe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in
the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve
of Officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1093.—Conductor William Robert
Nicholson, Military Works Department, Bombay,
has been transferred to the pension establish-
ment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1094.—The following promotions are
made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd September 1897.

Frederick Charles Maisey.

Charles Hogge.

George Wingate.

John William Hogge, C.I.E.

26th September 1897.

Oswald Claude Radford.

No. 1095.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval,
the undermentioned officer is granted the tem-
porary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving
as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:

Major Charles William Westbrooke Burton,—
11th September 1897.

No. 1096.—In G. G. O. No. 751 of 1896,
notifying the promotion of Captain K. M. Foss
to the rank of Major, for "3rd July 1897" read
"2nd July 1897."

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 1097.—Supernumerary first class Assist-
ant Surgeon James Richmond Rodricks is
absorbed in his rank.

Third class Assistant Surgeon Alexander
John Hardaker to be second class Assistant
Surgeon, with effect from the 18th July 1897,
vice first class Assistant Surgeon T. Traynor,
deceased.

Madras.

No. 1098.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and
Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Tallent to
be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary
rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her
Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon George William
Late to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the
honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject
to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon John Anthony
Joseph Coshan to be first class Assistant
Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William George
James Thompson to be second class Assistant
Surgeon,—

with effect from the 7th December 1896, *vice*
Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Sur-
geon-Captain S. E. Carrapiett, retired.

No. 1099.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and
Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Robert Hollings-
worth to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the
honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to
Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Cæsar Augustin
Hellein to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the
honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject
to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Frank
Campbell to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Arthur William
Thomas to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—
with effect from the 1st January 1897, *vice*
Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-
Captain H. Hawkes, retired.

No. 1100.—Third class Assistant Surgeon
Kenneth George Sydney Macqueen to be second
class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from 25th
February 1897, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon
James Frost, deceased.

No. 1101.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and
Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Roberts
to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the
honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to
Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Dale to
be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary

rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Herbert Adolphus Raymond to be first class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 29th April 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain S. Chalke, retired.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1102.—Sergeant W. Poole, employed in the Office of the Quarter Master General in India, is granted the temporary rank of Sub-Conductor whilst employed as Head Clerk of the Intelligence Branch of the Head Quarter Office of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1103.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

No. 1104.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers—*

Risaldar Mitt Singh to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Anant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

No. 1105.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—*

Havildar Faiz Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th April 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1106.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery—*

Havildar Sarup Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th February 1897, *vice* Rahm Ali, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1107.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—*

Havildar Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chhajju, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th May 1897.

Havildar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Debi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1108.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowances. Dated 6th January 1897.

COLONEL JAMES HAY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign . . . 11th June 1859.
Lieutenant . . . 22nd November 1860.
Captain . . . 11th June 1871.
Major . . . 11th June 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel . 11th June 1885.
Colonel in the Army . 11th June 1889.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 67th, 53rd, 6th, 19th and 42nd Foot, 1859-61.

Regimental duty, 4th Gurkha Regiment, as doing duty officer, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Wing Officer, Wing Commander and second-in-command, 1862-84.

(Part of the time as Station Staff Officer, Bakloh, and special duty, Almora and Naini Tal, in connection with the raising of a depôt for Gurkhas in Kumaon.)

Regimental duty 4th Gurkha Regiment as Commandant, 1884-86.

Regimental duty, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1886-90.

War Services.

North-West Frontier of India, 1868.—Operations in the Ambela Pass—(Medal with clasp).

North-West Frontier of India, 1868.—Operations in Hazara—(Clasp to India medal).

South-East Frontier of India, 1871-72.—Lushai Expedition—(Clasp to India medal).

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Action of Ali Musjid: affair of Shekhabad—(mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp).

SPECIAL.

No. 1109.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:

Captain K. D. Erskine, Political Agent, 3rd class,—30th September 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1110.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—*

Colonel R. E. Cox, Madras General List, Infantry, resigns his appointment as Commandant.

No. 1111.—Malabar Volunteer Rifles—

Captain W. C. Martin, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 1112.—Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain William Thomas Clifford Beckett to be Major, with effect from the 4th July 1897, *vice* Barton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Drury Benton Critchley to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1897, *vice* Clark, deceased.

Leonard Greenham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1897, *vice* Critchley, promoted.

Cyril George Ridsdale, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th April 1897, *vice* Horn, deceased.

Stanley Claude Ismay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th July 1897, *vice* Greenham, appointed Honorary Paymaster.

No. 1113.—East Coast Rifle Volunteers—

Lieutenant James Mathew Marmaduke Parker to be Captain, *vice* Atkinson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 1114.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain J. M. Wade, R.E.	Executive grade. Engineer, 3rd	Executive grade. Engineer, 2nd	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	19th June 1897.
Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E.	Executive grade. Engineer, 4th	Executive grade. Engineer, 3rd	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Lieutenant H. H. Austin, R.E.	Assistant grade. Engineer, 1st	Executive grade. Engineer, 4th	Permanent	15th July 1897.
Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E.	Assistant grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant grade. Engineer, 1st	Permanent	
Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E.	Attached	Assistant grade. Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	Executive grade, temporary. Engineer, 4th	Executive grade. Engineer, 4th	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th August 1897.
Lieutenant H. F. Freeland, R.E.	Assistant grade. Engineer, 2nd	Assistant grade. Engineer, 1st	Permanent	
Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, R.E.	Attached	Assistant grade. Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 66.—Chief Engineer J. Brown, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (m. c.) out of India for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st September 1897 :

To be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair.

To be Assistant Surveyors, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. W. Shearme.

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

Lieutenant C. S. Hickman.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 18th September and the 1st October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (38th Bengal Infantry).	Captain W. E. Tomkins	15th September 1897.	Between Chaharmung river and Markhanai.		
Indian Staff Corps (38th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant A. W. Bailey	15th September 1897.	Between Chaharmung river and Markhanai.		
Royal Artillery . . .	Lieutenant A. T. Crawford	16th September 1897.	Mamund Valley.		
Indian Staff Corps (35th Sikhs).	Lieutenant V. Hughes	16th September 1897.	Mamund Valley.		
2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.	Captain C. M. FitzGerald	17th September 1897.	Simla		
Indian Staff Corps (14th Madras Infantry).	Lieutenant H. H. Moore	18th September 1897.	Bilaspur		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th September and the 1st October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Edward Wilkinson. (a)	Captain	2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	6th May 1897	Intestate	Rs. a. p. 1,081 7 11	...	30th November 1897.
James Frederick Browne. (b)	Captain	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897	Will left	885 10 11	...	30th November 1897.
Hugh Alexander Cruickshank. (c)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897	Believed intestate.	1,071 8 0	...	30th November 1897.
Arthur Addison Boggs.	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery.	15th February 1897.	Intestate	657 15 6	...	

(a) *Nephew-of-kin—Father*—Colonel H. J. Wilkinson.

Address—7, Via Majenta, Florence, Italy.

(b) *Nephew-of-kin—Brother*—Lieutenant H. P. Browne, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Address—Datta Khel, Tochi Valley.

Cousin—Sole legatee and sole Executrix—Miss G. Browne, Indian Nursing Service.

Address—Care of Reverend R. Clark, C.M.S., Bellevue North, Simla

(c) *Nephew-of-kin—Uncles*—Captain Fletcher G. D. Cruickshank, Springfield, Lyons, Chelmsford, and A. W. Cruickshank, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September, 1897.

No. 393.—The three months' privilege leave granted by the Government of India to Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, into furlough for six months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 27th September, 1897.

No. 394.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From		Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Rollo, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	24th February 1897.
Heinig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	1st March 1897.
Nelson, R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	
Good, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	4th March 1897.
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	7th April 1897.
Rollo, J. T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.		
Apjohn, J. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro t. supernumerary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent Sub. <i>pro tem</i> , <i>supernumerary</i> .	13th April 1897.
Stent, W. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> , <i>supernumerary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	16th April 1897.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	
Joscelyne, D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	21st April 1897.
Palmer, C. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	
Nelson, R. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent Temporary	21st April 1897.
Clôte, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	6th May 1897.
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent Temporary	
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	6th May 1897.
Clôte, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	6th May 1897.
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	

No. 395.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th September 1897, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on Field Service, or until further orders.

No. 396.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, in Class II, Grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is promoted to Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1897.

No. 397.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North Western Railway.

The 28th September, 1897.

No. 398.—The services of Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

No. 399.—The services of Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 400.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 2, to Class III, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

The 27th September, 1897.

No. 401.—The services of Mr. G. P. Rose, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions in Public Works Department Notification No. 156, dated the 19th April 1895, are lent to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the 15th July 1897.

The 30th September, 1897.

No. 402.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, Burma, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department.

No. 403.—Mr. J. Benton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 404.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a survey from Bhuj in Cutch to Muzalbhin in Sind, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways. This survey will be known as the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey.

No. 405.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a detailed survey being undertaken for a railway from Vizianagaram station on the East Coast Railway to Raipur station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways. The project will be known as the Vizianagaram-Raipur Railway Survey.

No. 406.—With reference to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Notification No. 254, dated 8th September 1897, the services of Rai Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are, on his return from privilege leave, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 407.—The services of Lieutenant F. G. Howard, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 355, dated 6th September 1897.

No. 408.—Mr. G. E. Coles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th September 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Marsh, or until further orders.

No. 409.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Meares, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 410.—Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 503, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September 1897.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 411.—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Dallas, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897 :

NO. 13 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted namely :

"(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(2) Sub-section (2) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (3).

3. For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

"5. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

"(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(3) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted.

5. (1) In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (1) is repealed and, in sub-section (2), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely :

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in

section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882",

X of 1882.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the," where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and"

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely:

"12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for—

(1) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(2) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(3) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences, and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid."

X of 1882.
XIV of 1882.

9. (1) In section 1 of the said Act, the words "and figures" and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891."

are repealed.

(2) Section 2 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 92.]

Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to afford early relief to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh by making provision for the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. The existence of heavy arrears in that Court has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the statistics furnished show that the number of suits instituted tends in an increasing degree to exceed the number disposed of, and that the Court at its present strength cannot possibly overtake the work that has accumulated steadily during the past five years. It is proposed therefore, to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), so as to take power to strengthen the Court for the time being by the appointment of a third Judge.

2. The details of the Bill are, where necessary, explained in the annexed Notes on Clauses.

The 25th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—It is here proposed to insert in section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), an enabling provision taking power for the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint a second Additional Judicial Commissioner to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Clause 3.—By this clause it is proposed to recast section 5 of the Act in order to make its provisions equally applicable when the Court consists of the Judicial Commissioner and two Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Clause 5.—When the Court consists of three Judges the provisions of section 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, will at once apply in cases submitted for the confirmation of capital sentences and no special provisions on the subject will be required. It seems unnecessary, in view of the definition of "High Court" in that Code, to declare that the Court shall be deemed to be a High Court, and sub-section (1) of section 7 may, it is thought, be repealed. Sub-section (2), in the amended form proposed, will supply the requisite special provisions in cases of a difference of opinion on references under section 377 of the Code when the Court consists of only two Judges.

Clause 7.—The preceding remarks regarding clause 5 will also explain the amendments here suggested. As soon as a third Judge is appointed to the Court, the provisions of sections 429 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as well as those of section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply automatically, and all that is necessary is to make it clear that, if and so long as the Court consists of only two Judges, the arrangements made by section 9 of the existing Act must continue to be observed.

Clause 8.—The section, the addition of which to the Act is here contemplated, is based upon section 92 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889 (XI of 1889). It seems calculated to facilitate the disposal of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by enabling the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to proceed with the fuller procedure required by the general law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 25th, 1897.

During the first four days of the week under review the weather was very quiet throughout India. Pressure was very uniform, though somewhat higher over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and somewhat lower over the southern half of the Peninsula than elsewhere. The winds during this period were light and variable and the weather showery. These showers were frequent and fairly heavy over the north-east of the Indian region and over the Peninsula, while they were light and scattered over Central and Upper India. On Wednesday a change commenced. The wind shifted to north and freshened in Lower Burma, and a storm was apparently crossing the Tenasserim Peninsula. This storm crossed the Bay during the next forty-eight hours and was crossing the Madras Coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on Friday morning. Thence it passed into the Central Provinces, and heavyish rain with high winds was reported over the central parts of the country on Saturday morning. During the same period, *viz.*, the last three days of the week, the weather became unsettled on the Bombay side. A shallow diffused depression appeared off the Bombay Coast on Thursday, and concentrated and moved northward during the next two days, so that during that time the weather was unsettled and rainy over the whole of North Bombay. The weather, as was the case last week, was generally warmer than usual, the mean temperature of the whole country being about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ higher than the average on each day of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 19th*—Pressure had changed slightly and irregularly and was uniform throughout the whole country. The winds were light and variable, and there was no longer any sign of the south-west monsoon on either side of India. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal as well as over North Bombay, but in all other places the heat was excessive. The abnormal excess was greatest over the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab. Fairly general showers had been received over Burma, North-East India and the Peninsula, and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and Upper India.

Monday, September 20th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, and the barometric readings were even more uniform than on the preceding day. Northerly breezes were reported over the western districts and very variable winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen in Burma and the Punjab, but the general distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was much the same as on the previous day. The greatest abnormal excess, 5° to 6° , was reported from the Gangetic Plain. Heavyish, fairly general showers had been received over the Peninsula and part of North-East India and Burma, while in Central and Upper India the weather was fine.

Tuesday, September 21st.—The pressure changes were slight, but were rather irregular. Readings were relatively high over Burma and relatively low over the southern half of the Peninsula, but in general the barometric readings remained very uniform. North-north-westerly winds continued to be reported from the west of India and variable light winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen very generally, and the weather was cooler than usual over the Madras Presidency, Assam and East Bengal and Rajputana, while the abnormal excess over the Gangetic Plain was between 2° and 4° . Showers had occurred more or less generally over all parts of the country, except the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab and Sind. The heaviest amounts were reported from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, September 22nd.—The barometer had given way briskly over Tenasserim and Lower Burma, but in almost all other places the changes were slight. The pressure was less uniform than of late, readings being relatively high over Assam and Upper Burma and relatively low over the south of the Bay and over the Arabian Sea off the Bombay Coast. The wind had

shifted to the northward and freshened in Lower Burma, but elsewhere there was little change, though the northerly breezes over Western India were apparently giving way. Temperature had risen and become normal in Rajputana, but was still low for the time of year over the Madras Presidency and part of North-East India. There had been no rain over the Punjab and Sind, but elsewhere scattered showers had been received, the amounts being large in Bengal and Madras.

Thursday, September 23rd.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere, the recovery having been brisk to rapid over Tenasserim and Lower Burma. A cyclonic storm had passed from the Andaman Sea out into the Bay, and the winds were cyclonic around the Bay area—blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island. At the same time a shallow depression had appeared off the Bombay Coast where the winds were irregularly cyclonic. Elsewhere there was not much change. The mean temperature was low over Madras, Bihar, North Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. There had been no rain over north-west and part of Central India, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery.

Friday, September 24th.—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Ganjam and slightly across the head of the Peninsula, but elsewhere pressure had increased. The storm which was noticed over the Bay on the 23rd had reached the North Madras Coast, and strongish cyclonic winds were reported over the northern half of the Bay. The depression off the Bombay Coast had developed somewhat, and southerly to south-easterly winds prevailed over North Bombay. The mean temperature was low in Madras and in North Bombay, but was excessive elsewhere. The weather had been more or less showery over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and North Bombay, the largest amounts being reported from Bombay.

Saturday, September 25th.—The barometer had risen over the Bay area and generally fallen elsewhere. The rise had been rapid in Ganjam, the fall rapid over the Central Provinces. The changes were due to the movements of the storm which had moved north-westward into the Central Provinces. The depression off the Bombay Coast was unchanged. The winds were cyclonic over the Central Provinces and on the Bombay Coast, south-easterly over Northern India and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Kathiawar and Madras and above the normal elsewhere. The Punjab, Upper Sind and Rajputana had been rainless, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery. Heavyish rain had fallen at some western and central stations.

Temperature.—The weather has been hotter than usual over the greater part of the country, but in Madras and in parts of North-East India there have been areas of relative coolness almost throughout the week, while on the 21st a local fall of rain over Rajputana reduced the temperature of that province to below the normal for a time.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
Burma	+1.5	+0.9	+2.1	+2.6	+2.6	+2.3	+3.0	+2.1
Bengal and Assam	+1.0	+1.0	+0.4	+1.1	+1.0	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3.5	+3.6	+1.6	+0.9	+1.8	+2.5	+2.3	+2.3
Punjab	+2.4	+0.5	+1.0	+2.1	+2.4	+2.3	+3.7	+2.1
Bombay	+2.5	+2.7	+1.7	+1.5	+1.9	+0.4	+1.1	+1.7
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.5	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	+1.7	+1.8	+0.2	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+1.0	+1.7	+2.0	+1.0	+2.4	+0.8	+1.4	+1.5
Sind and Rajputana	+1.5	+1.5	—1.1	+2.1	+2.6	+3.2	+1.6	+1.6
Madras	+1.2	+0.2	—0.7	—0.6	—0.6	+0.2	—1.4	—0.3
Mean for whole of India	+1.9	+1.6	+0.9	+1.3	+1.8	+1.3	+1.5	+1.5

The daily variations for the whole country exhibit a slight excess of heat on each day, the abnormal excess ranging from $0^{\circ}9$ on the 21st to $1^{\circ}9$ on the 19th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of Madras was slightly below the normal for the whole week, but that in the other provinces there was a steady constant excess.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

September 19th	$103^{\circ}4$	at Jacobabad.
„ 20th	$101^{\circ}5$	„ Montgomery.
„ 21st	$103^{\circ}9$	„ Jacobabad.
„ 22nd	$104^{\circ}4$	„ „ .
„ 23rd	$105^{\circ}4$	„ „
„ 24th	$106^{\circ}4$	„ „
„ 25th	$105^{\circ}0$	„ Montgomery.

The hottest area throughout the week was thus Upper Sind and the South Punjab.

Rainfall.—The rainfall this week has, as was the case last week, been extensive and widespread. Two of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*—the South-East Punjab and the Baluchistan Hills—have received no rain during the week, while three other divisions, *viz.*—the South and West Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces—have had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. With these exceptions the rainfall has been general and effective. Rain over Burma, Assam and Bengal fell practically daily, but in Bihar the fall was somewhat less steady and was on the whole confined to the 20th to the 23rd, while over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the scattered showers which were received over this area occurred mainly on the first two days or the last day of the week. In the west coast districts and over the central parts of the country the rainfall was, as in North-East India, of almost daily occurrence, while in Rajputana, as in Upper India, the fall was confined to the first two and the last days of the week. In the Madras divisions rain fell daily. The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall for the week ranged from 5.21 inches in Malabar, 5.06 inches in Mysore, 5.11 inches in Khandesh and 4.33 inches in Tenasserim, to 0.19 inch in the Central Punjab, 0.16 inch in the west submontane division of the North-West Provinces and 0.11 inch in Sind. The actual distribution of rain differed considerably during the week from the normal distribution, the main feature of the difference being the excessive rain over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and the deficient rain over Burma and Northern India. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was less and in twenty-nine more than the normal. The region of deficient rain included roughly Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the region of excessive rain—Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The principal cases of deficiency were 2.41 inches in the Assam Hills and 2.31 inches in Deltaic Burma, but in Upper Burma, Assam (Sirma), South (Ondh), the central, west hills and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the eastern division of the Central Provinces the deficiency exceeded one inch. The cases of excess were more marked than those of deficiency, thus—Mysore reported 4.16 inches, Khandesh 3.94 inches and Malabar, South-Central Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (North) and Madras (Central) over two inches more than the normal. In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall was excessive in all districts, but particularly in Sholapur and Satara, and the same was true, though to a somewhat less extent, over the Madras Deccan districts, while in the Vizagapatam district the fall was exceedingly heavy.

The three concluding columns of the table, which give the monsoon rainfall up to date, show that the rainfall has been in excess of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in the following divisions:—South Bihar, east, west and hills divisions of the North-West Provinces, the North and West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan,

Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and South and Central Madras, it has been deficient by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab, Gujarat and Baluchistan. In all the remaining divisions it has been approximately normal. Last week there was excessive rain in fourteen divisions, deficient rain in five divisions and normal rain in thirty-eight divisions, while in the week under review the numbers are seventeen divisions with excess, five with deficiency and thirty-five with a normal rainfall, so that there has been an increase in the number of divisions reporting an excess.

The following were the principal large totals during the week under review in the different provinces :

Burma	.	.	.	Kyaukpyu	.	.	.	.	.	6.29 inches.
Assam	.	.	.	Sibsagar	.	.	.	.	.	4.77 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Mymensingh	.	.	.	.	.	10.09 "
North-West Provinces				Nanpara (Bahraich)	.	.	.	.	.	4.44 "
Punjab	.	.	.	Nawashahr (Jullundur)	.	.	.	.	.	4.35 "
West Coast	.	.	.	Udipi (Mangalore)	.	.	.	.	.	17.56 "
Central districts	.	.	.	Hatta (Damoh)	.	.	.	.	.	5.57 "
North Bombay	.	.	.	Bulsar (Surat)	.	.	.	.	.	6.78 "
Madras	.	.	.	Kudligi (Bellary)	.	.	.	.	.	11.51 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1897.			Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to September 25th.		
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.	
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	4'33	4'50	— 0'17	136'33	151'22	10	
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0'80	3'11	— 2'31	80'02	80'53	1	
	3. Central do.	1'44	2'25	— 0'81	41'16	48'24	15	
	4. Upper do.	0'94	2'56	— 1'62	24'57	38'08	35	
	5. Arakan	2'73	3'21	— 0'48	155'60	156'54	1	
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1'71	2'58	— 0'87	68'84	68'44	—	11
	7. Assam Surma	3'00	4'03	— 1'03	80'48	90'90	—	35
	8. Do. Hills	1'64	4'05	— 2'41	71'79	111'30	—	7
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2'49	2'31	+ 0'18	50'78	54'55	—	4
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'15	1'78	— 0'63	44'75	43'08	—	9
	11. Central do.	2'81	1'90	+ 0'91	39'10	43'18	—	11
	12. North do.	2'85	3'70	— 0'85	66'59	74'96	—	16
	13. Bengal Hills	3'71	4'02	— 0'31	90'39	107'36	—	8
	14. Orissa	1'93	2'67	— 0'74	38'44	41'67	—	15
	15. Chota Nagpur	1'69	1'54	+ 0'15	36'94	42'36	—	20
	16. South Bihar	1'08	1'19	— 0'11	42'00	35'08	—	1
	17. North do.	1'87	1'49	+ 0'38	39'86	40'35	—	21
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	1'07	1'37	— 0'30	39'74	32'77	—	15
	19. South Oudh	0'46	1'82	— 1'36	36'07	31'28	—	17
	20. North do.	1'61	2'05	— 0'44	40'11	34'39	—	1
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0'31	1'43	— 1'12	30'08	29'91	—	20
	22. Do. West	0'07	1'14	— 1'07	27'49	22'96	—	11
	23. Do. East Submontane	1'06	1'70	— 0'64	38'71	34'91	—	11
	24. Do. West do.	0'16	1'85	— 1'69	41'75	37'50	—	25
	25. Do. Hills	0'26	1'—	— 1'57	47'57	37'98	—	3
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'02	— 0'02	19'43	19'08	—	16
	27. South do.	0'03	0'26	— 0'23	10'88	13'04	—	17
	28. Central do.	0'19	0'34	— 0'15	11'43	13'04	—	17
	29. Punjab Submontane	0'76	0'66	+ 0'10	17'76	15'10	—	17
	30. Do. Hills	0'28	1'58	— 1'30	45'58	55'10	—	26
	31. North Punjab	0'32	0'20	+ 0'03	14'98	11'50	—	24
	32. West do.	0'03	0'08	— 0'05	7'33	5'81	—	24
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	5'21	2'28	+ 2'93	116'00	93'70	—	26
	34. Madras South-Central	5'17	0'82	+ 2'35	26'55	21'13	—	14
	35. Coorg	3'13	2'04	+ 0'09	130'48	105'40	—	23
	36. Mysore	5'06	0'90	+ 4'16	20'82	21'77	—	7
	37. Konkan	4'32	4'11	+ 0'21	115'84	108'17	—	25
	38. Bombay Deccan	3'74	0'97	+ 2'77	27'08	21'62	—	5
	39. Hyderabad North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	40. Khandesh	5'11	1'17	+ 3'94	20'63	19'58	—	9
	41. Berar	1'06	1'04	+ 0'32	26'86	20'63	—	4
	42. Central Provinces West	2'00	1'68	+ 0'38	34'84	30'—	—	10
	43. Do. do. Central	2'80	1'55	+ 1'25	22'07	46'6	—	7
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44. Do. do. East	0'28	1'48	— 1'20	46'41	43'3	—	—
	45. Gujarat	2'33	1'60	+ 0'73	31'64	41'17	—	4
	46. Kathiawar	2'14	0'90	+ 1'24	10'80	19'07	—	65
	47. Sind	0'11	0'08	+ 0'03	8'02	4'87	—	83
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	48. Banachistan Hills	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'36	2'18	—	—
	49. Central India East	1'70	1'08	+ 0'62	32'93	33'40	—	28
	50. Rajputana East, Central	0'73	0'49	+ 0'24	21'31	23'71	—	4
	51. West Rajputana	0'57	0'22	+ 0'35	14'89	11'33	—	9
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	4'22	2'09	+ 2'13	30'32	23'68	—	27
	52-A. Do do. (a)	4'15	1'69	+ 2'46	45'00	40'05	—	28
	53. Hyderabad South	1'37	1'00	+ 0'37	21'14	19'39	—	30
	54. Madras Central	5'37	1'05	+ 2'32	18'03	14'93	—	30
	55. East Coast Central	1'98	1'66	+ 0'32	18'90	14'79	—	41
	56. Do. South	2'44	0'76	+ 1'73	18'20	14'00	—	—
	57. Madras South	2'01	0'33	+ 1'68	8'65	6'13	—	—

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 30th September, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall during the week heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Bellary and Anantapur, and elsewhere generally considerably above average expected during the week. General rainfall since April 1st now about average in all districts, except Tanjore. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are still limited to small areas; outturns middling to fair. Pasture is improving everywhere and generally available; fodder is still very dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier. Prospects are encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—42,515 men, 89,155 women, 25,936 children; total 157,606 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—14 men, 12 women; total 26 in Godavari. Weavers—19,139 men, 18,048 women, 1,190 children; total 38,377 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 196,009. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars: (dependants)—206 men, 580 women, 11,200 children; total 12,076. Others—1,211 men, 2,456 women, 9,820 children; total 13,487. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—6,519 men, 7,369 women, 12,470 children; total 36,358. Total on gratuitous relief—61,921. Grand total on Government relief 257,930. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam 9, Godavari 11½, Kurnool 12, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah 13½ and Vizagapatam 15½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 70,500.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain slight in Sind; beneficial in Gujarat, Konkan, the Deccan and Karnatak; more wanted in Belgaum and parts of Poona. Standing crops are thriving. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Karachi and three of Hyderabad; slight in three of Thar and Parkar. Reaping of autumn crops begun in Shikarpur, Kolaba and parts of Karachi, Poona, Khandesh, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Hyderabad, Broach and Khandesh and sowings in Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Nasik, and Upper Sind frontier. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Khandesh. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Thana, Surat, and Nasik; falling in Panch Maha's, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Khandesh, Broach and Upper Sind frontier; stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 9½, Sholapur 7½, Ahmednagar 8½, Poona 8½, Nasik 8½, Satara 8½, Khandesh 8, and Dharwar 11¼ seers per rupee. The average numbers on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 79,700, Sholapur 94,413, Ahmednagar 98,132, Poona 18,092, Nasik 3,891, Satara 12,192, Khandesh 1,739, Belgaum 16,825, Dharwar 2,499. On test works—Ratnagiri 112, Kolaba 228; total 327,823, of whom 265,748 are relief workers and 62,075 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,751, including 2,081 in poor-houses; Sholapur 15,453, including 179 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 21,465, including 1,356 in poor-houses; Poona 33,497; Nasik 1,124, including 367 in poor-houses; Satara 5,569, including 249 in poor-houses; Khandesh 652; Belgaum 1,102; Dharwar 923; total 96,536. Total number on relief 424,359.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th September.*—The rainfall during the week was generally light, but in parts of North and East Bengal it was heavy. The general agricultural prospects of the Province continue favourable. The transplantation of winter rice is nearly over and weeding is now in progress. The harvesting of early rice, jute and early autumn crops is still going on. Floods are reported to have done some damage to the standing crops in Mymensingh and Tipperah. The preparation of lands for the spring crops is going on in some districts. In Bihar

the prices of new rice, indian-corn, and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) have fallen; no important change in prices has yet taken place elsewhere. Relief works now remain open only in Champaran, Darbhanga (108 persons only), Bankura, and Manbhum. The price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in—Champaran, indian-corn $19\frac{1}{4}$ seers; in Darbhanga, indian-corn 15 seers; in Bankura, rice $8\frac{3}{8}$ to $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers; and in Manbhum, rice $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 25th September, were—Bankura 7,817, Khulna 3,733, Patna 1,884, Shahabad 564, Saran 2,656, Champaran 2,280, Muzaffarpur 41, Darbhanga 732, Hazaribagh 165, Lohardaga 918, and Manbhum 20,325; total 41,115 against 92,287 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 365, Khulna 1,700, Saran 537, Champaran 15,054, Bhagalpur 1,858, Sonthal Parganas 1,267, Cuttack 453, Hazaribagh 2, Lohardaga 960; total 22,196 against 57,632 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 16,107, women 7,336, children 1,316; total 24,759. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 955, women 1,681, children 6,276; total 8,912. Otherwise relieved—men 1,491, women 4,834, children 1,119; total 7,444. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 3,933, women 12,176, children 5,550; total 21,659 *plus* 537 sex not shown. Private relief—relief works—Jamtara—men 84, women 109, children *nil*; total 193. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—men 106, women 204, children 524; total 834. Cuttack—men 72, women 310, children 160; total 542. Total on private relief 1,569 against 1,674 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Light rain fell in most districts during the week. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues extensively. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 25th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 6,512, Etawah 2,333, Cawnpore 5,305, Fatehpur 5,636, Banda 35,739, Hamirpur 13,253, Allahabad 36,533, Jhansi 9,804, Jalaun 13,217, Mirzapur 2,602, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 2,361, Jaunpur 10,341, Gorakhpur 6,154, Azamgarh 624, Lucknow 26,620, Unao 12,905, Rai Bareilly 1,218, Hardoi 36,972; total 228,129. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—6,868; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 41,731 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 221,261; total 228,129. The numbers relieved in fourteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—1,219; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 7,486 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 25,425; total 26,644. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 254,773. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The districts of Mainpuri, Gonda, Bara Banki and Sultanpur have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the Delhi Division; one inch in Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Lahore and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in Amritsar; slight rainfall is also reported from Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Peshawar. Harvesting of bulrush-millet commenced in some districts. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good to average. Rain has benefited the crops in Hissar, but it is badly wanted in some districts. Crops have been damaged in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi by locusts which also appeared in Karnal and Dera Ismail Khan but have been totally destroyed there. Great millet in Lahore and maize, cotton and great millet in Gujranwala have been attacked by some insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The average number of relief workers,

dependants, etc., was as follows—relief workers—2,380 men, 1,297 women, 360 children. Dependants—12 men, 4 women, 715 children. Otherwise relieved—10 men, 93 women, 107 children. The total number of persons relieved this week, including 660 in poor-houses in Delhi, was 5,638 against 4,929 last week; 3,500 being at Hissar alone. Prices are generally high and are rising in Umballa, Lahore, and Rawalpindi; falling in eight districts, and remain stationary elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{8}$ to 12, barley 12 to 15, gram $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$, great millet $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, maize $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 and rice 5 to 6 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—great millet flour 10 seers per rupee. In Karnal the wages are paid on piece work system.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with sharp showers often accompanied by thunder. Rainfall in the three Chhattisgarh districts insignificant; in most other places 2 inches or more have been received. More rain is wanted in Jubbulpore and the Simga Tahsil of Raipur. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though caterpillars have done slight damage to *til* in Hoshangabad and rain has somewhat injured ripe crops in Betul. Early millets, maize, and rice in unembanked fields are being harvested. Other crops are being weeded. In Seoni and Sambalpur rice in embanked lands is coming into ear. The preparation of land for spring sowings is being vigorously prosecuted, but operations are retarded in Mandla, Betul, and Hoshangabad owing to frequent showers. Spring sowings commenced in parts of Mandla and Narsinghpur. Prices have risen slightly in Saugor and in six districts they are stationary; elsewhere they have fallen, in some cases as much as one seer per rupee. The numbers of relief workers and of recipients of gratuitous relief have advanced 1,000 and 12,000 respectively. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 9,086, Damoh 11,417, Jubbulpore 21,452, Mandla 9,594, Seoni 1,403, Narsinghpur 10,726, Hoshangabad 28,344, Nimar 1,370, Betul 6,810, Chhindwara 7,926, Wardha 1,463, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 29,753, Raipur 36,077, Bilaspur 43,352, and Sambalpur 682; total 249,756. Test workers—Damoh 196. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 26,428, Damoh 21,620, Jubbulpore 38,583, Mandla 27,186, Seoni 17,258, Narsinghpur 18,351, Hoshangabad 16,194, Nimar 1,904, Betul 17,207, Chhindwara 10,300, Wardha 1,102, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 5,331, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 16,885, Raipur 32,754, Bilaspur 105,132, and Sambalpur 100; total 377,996. There were also 16,730 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 79,069, women 116,225, and children 53,972, with 490 unclassified. Test workers—men 76 and women 120. Dependants—men 2,465, women 2,977, and children 31,124, with 1,627 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 5,374, women 6,102, and children 10,755. Otherwise relieved—men 40,153, women 83,892, and children 113,361, with 80,166 unclassified. Total number on relief 627,948. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha $10\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda 10, Nagpur 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, and Narsinghpur 9, Nimar, Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh, Bhandara, and Balaghat 8, Saugor and Hoshangabad $7\frac{1}{2}$, Chhindwara and Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th September.*—In Lower Burma transplanting completed in Akyah, Prome, and Herzada. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell in Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin and in fair quantities in all other districts. Transplanting for wet-weather paddy is completed in Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin, and progressing elsewhere. The condition of standing crops continues fair, but more rain is still wanted for paddy crops in Sadamng Township of Sagaing, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Magwe and Meiktila. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Pakokku and considerably in Rangoon, Pegu, Henzada and Tavoy; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 367, Myingyan 12,794. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 61, Yamethin 163, Myingyan 3,716. Total number on relief 17,101. Price of rice—Meiktila 9 seers 13 chittaks and Myingyan 9 seers 9 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding but still high in Goalpara. Transplanting of late rice nearly finished. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and parts of Nowgong and

Kamrup where damaged by floods. Ploughing for pulses in progress. Tea suffering in Sibsagar from excess of rain; elsewhere doing well. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{2}$, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Sibsagar 8, and Tezpur 7 seers per rupee. Fodder still scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th September.*—**MYSORE.**—Rain 8 inches 10 cents Civil and Military station; good rain all over the State. Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen in six districts. Paddy sown in Tumkur and Kolar districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Kadur.

COORG.—Rainfall 2 inches 30 cents. Transplanting of rice coming to a close. Reaping of crops commenced. Reaping of cardamoms continues. Coffee berries maturing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th September.*—**BERAR.**—Weather warm and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are in excellent condition. Land is being prepared for the winter crop; sowings continued in Melghat taluka; weeding in progress. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices have fallen in all districts. The numbers on relief were:—Relief workers—Amraoti 110, Buldana 479, Ellichpur 1,153. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 539, Amraoti 532, Basim 120, Buldana 538, Ellichpur 418. On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 104, Basim 203, Buldana 945, Ellichpur 1,044. Total number on relief 6,185. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 10, Wun 11 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 1 inch 9 cents. Prospects good. Harvesting of autumn crops generally commenced. Hot weather crops in good condition. Spring sowings continue. Prices still continue high, but a fall is expected when the autumn crops are harvested. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 20,086. Prices in affected districts— $5\frac{1}{4}$ in Aurangabad, 6 Mahbubnagar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Bir, $7\frac{1}{4}$ Gulbarga, Lingsagar, Naldrug, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in Raichur, Elgandal and 8 seers per rupee Nalgonda. 191 persons on gratuitous relief in Naldrug, 390 Mahbubnagar, 516 Elgandal, 714 Bir, 1,000 Lingsagar, and 1,346 Aurangabad. Total number on relief 24,249. Prices—wheat $4\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, and *jowari* $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain fell in all agencies during week. More rain is still required for spring crops in Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in every agency. Crops have been slightly damaged in two districts of Bundelkhand by excessive rain; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, but still continue high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,525 in Gwalior, 601 in Bhopal, 5,649 in Bundelkhand, and 6,421 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 593 in Bhopal, 13,253 in Bundelkhand, and 3,918 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 32,385. Prices—Bhopal $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bundelkhand $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Rainfall in Abu 2.50 cents; Serohi 2.55; Marwar 1.14; Jhunjpur 2.41; Bikanir Tehsils 1.10; Jaisalmere 1.50 cents; slight falls elsewhere. Harvesting proceeding in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar; ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmere; other operations continue satisfactorily. Crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable generally. Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Serohi, Marwar, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmere, Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is healthy generally everywhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Haraoti; slight rise in Marwar; fluctuating in Bikanir, Jaisalmere, falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk 60, Sironj Purgannair 375, Dholepore 198. Ordinary works—Tonk 381, Dholepore 237. On gratuitous relief—Marwar

589, Tonk 2,598, Sironj 76, Chabra 62, Bundi 212, Deoli 8, Dholepore 209, Bhurtore 59, Bikanir 29. Total number on relief 4,475. Gratuitous relief in Bikanir stopped there being no further need for it. Prices—Tonk 10, Dholepore 16½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Weather fine. Threshing finished. Standing rice and maize crops in good condition. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 28th September.*—No rain. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall 1·00 inch. Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects satisfactory. Upland rice is being harvested. Price—6½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	237,554	116,890	354,444	169,708	88,222	257,930	—96,514
Bombay . . .	374,077	90,504	464,581	327,823	96,536	424,359 (a)	—40,222
Bengal . . .	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	—51,172
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,556	205,556 (b)	—36,074
Punjab . . .	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	+ 709
Central Provinces	248,800	365,036	613,836	249,952	377,996	627,948	+ 14,112
Burma . . .	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	— 926
Berar . . .	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	— 594
Hyderabad . .	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	+ 1,386
Central India . .	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,195	18,190	32,385	+ 5,729
Rajputana . . .	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	— 1,266
TOTAL . . .	939,242	912,531	1,851,773	806,827	820,114	1,646,941	—204,832

(a) Exclusive of 22,196 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 49,217 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

RE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>												
Tuddapah	46,701	26,696	73,397*	43,937	24,771	67,808*	37,043	24,214	61,257	23,964	19,623	43,587
Kurnool	132,041	49,658	181,699	114,369	46,049	160,418	86,681	41,238	127,919	80,162	32,247	112,409
Bellary	156,321	28,966	185,287	134,598	28,293	162,861	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,833	26,181	108,016
Anantapur	65,080	10,986	76,075	54,490	27,256	81,746	47,928	8,268	56,196*	40,496	10,112	50,608*
Tanjam	9,370	32,741	42,114	9,072	26,219	35,291	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759
Vizagapatam	12,905	14,892	27,797	8,062	14,575	22,637	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094
Todavari	150	6,001	6,151	96	3,743	3,839	68	2,677	2,745	84	887	971
Kistna	641	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	123,217	(*) 169,943	593,160	363,684	(*) 170,906	534,590	286,523	(*) 139,911	426,464	237,554	(*) 116,900	354,444
<i>Bombay.</i>												
Bijapur	137,234	15,564	152,798	145,668	16,601	162,269	129,838	16,230	146,068	114,268	17,469	131,737
Sholapur	105,973	13,132	119,445	118,729	15,396	134,125	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977
Ahmednagar	61,864	2,549	64,413	68,969	22,036	90,945	85,583	24,982	110,565	94,361	23,495	117,856
Poona	16,626	14,849	31,475	16,969	19,259	36,228	18,445	18,930	37,375	18,827	24,285	43,112
Nasik	5,086	1,449	6,495	4,803	1,134	5,937	4,514	1,348	5,862	3,967	1,122	5,089
Satara	7,487	4,519	12,006	11,718	4,937	16,655	12,982	5,434	17,816	14,857	5,571	20,428
Khandesh	2,909	525	3,434	1,961	381	2,342	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511
Belgaum	19,567	921	20,488	19,501	1,011	20,512	20,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303
Dharwar	3,441	1,066	4,507	2,898	1,057	3,865	4,030	1,009	5,039	4,277	1,111	5,388
Katnagiri	155	...	155	221	...	221	109	...	109	185	...	185
TOTAL BOMBAY	363,142	72,634	435,776	391,297	81,812	473,009	387,296	85,433	472,729	374,082	90,504	464,586
<i>Bengal.</i>												
Champaran	12,622	28,340	40,962	5,942	16,616	22,558	4,472	13,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198
Shahabad	...	17,518	17,518	...	13,359	13,359	...	4,391	4,394	...	972	972
Nadia	331	7,339	7,670	403	6,299	6,702	25	3,467	3,492	...	23	23
Patna	...	1,588	1,588	...	1,548	1,548	...	1,816	1,816	...	1,861	1,861
Khulna	...	6,086	6,086	41	5,313	5,354	...	4,374	4,371	...	3,831	3,831
Saran	11,362	40,319	51,681	10,188	29,966	40,154	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355
Darbhanga	14,527	76,797	91,324	6,196	62,727	68,923	3,986	49,665	53,651	636	30,835	31,471
Muzaffarpur	20,426	47,094	67,520	2,317	35,032	37,349	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,209	2,270
Palamau	1,064	2,360	3,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	15,501	8,944	24,445	2,878	10,159	13,037	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,949	5,404	17,353
Pabna	37	16	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	406	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	511	1,401	1,915	260	396	656	...	229	229	...	211	211
Puri	2,052	1,197	3,249	237	1,386	1,623	2,082	1,364	3,436	...	582	582
Sonthal Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	3,334	10,195	13,529	3,915	6,582	10,497	5,567	3,786	9,353	6,986	2,043	9,029
Bohardaga	1,008	3,297	4,215	...	2,412	2,412	...	1,695	1,695	...	1,113	1,113
Jessore	38	...	38	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	54	...	54	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	83,376	252,400	335,776	32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,009†	92,287
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh.</i>												
Agra	3,386	6,916	10,302	3,741	6,812	10,553	3,446	6,676	10,122	...	6,573	6,573
Etawah	...	878	878	...	765	765	...	190	190	...	765	765
Banda	7,566	73,226	80,792	5,262	65,923	71,188	5,401	49,489	54,890	126	41,891	42,017
Cawnpur	...	4,073	4,073	...	3,302	3,302	...	2,727	2,727	...	2,422	2,422
Hamirpur	...	14,500	14,500	...	12,760	12,760	...	10,521	10,521	...	8,316	8,316
Allahabad	7,342	37,134	44,475	5,410	28,413	33,823	5,267	28,282	33,549	...	23,907	23,907
Jhansi	762	19,716	20,478	...	15,067	15,067	...	11,154	11,154	...	10,101	10,101
Jalaun	...	19,808	19,808	...	19,636	19,636	...	15,679	15,679	...	15,686	15,686
Jaunpur	...	23,392	23,392	...	20,971	20,971	...	19,971	19,971	...	11,623	11,623
Gorakhpur	...	9,545	9,545	...	9,567	9,567	...	6,987	6,987	...	6,142	6,142
Lucknow	1,122	15,158	16,280	1,294	15,660	16,954	901	14,776	15,677	...	16,105	16,105
Unao	...	17,812	17,812	...	16,889	16,889	...	15,887	15,887	...	14,343	14,343
Rai Bareilly	1,064	13,303	14,367	37	13,375	13,412	60	11,300	11,350	...	5,853	5,853
Sitapur	...	3,374	3,374	...	532	532	...	2,940	2,940	...	523	523
Hardoi	2,265	43,357	45,622	...	42,378	42,378	...	41,159	41,159	...	39,707	39,707

(1) Includes 56,114 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(*)	55,617	99	98	97	96	95
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Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.													
16	Bara Banki . . . . .	...	1,459	1,459	...	1,852	1,852	...	1,992	1,992	...	295	295
17	Mirzapur	793	11,327	12,120	31	8,403	8,434	32	6,370	6,402	27	2,747	2,774
18	Bijnor . . . . .	...	1,391	1,391	...	1,031	1,031	...	1,192	1,192	...	1,217	1,217
19	Moradabad . . . . .	...	1,221	1,221	...	1,224	1,224	...	1,212	1,212	...	808	808
20	Barilly . . . . .	...	851	851	...	811	811	...	701	701	...	406	406
21	Muttra . . . . .	...	1,689	1,689	...	1,689	1,689	...	1,655	1,655	...	1,599	1,599
22	Etah . . . . .	...	775	775	...	856	856	...	814	814	...	703	703
23	Mainpuri . . . . .	...	2,414	2,414	...	20	20	...	1,059	1,059	...	430	430
24	Farukhabad . . . . .	...	1,366	1,366	...	1,259	1,259	...	788	788	...	599	599
25	Budaun . . . . .	...	284	284	...	261	261	...	265	265	...	265	265
26	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	2,749	2,749	...	2,565	2,565	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,372	1,372
27	Pilibhit . . . . .	...	2,072	2,072	...	1,986	1,986	...	1,984	1,984	...	1,897	1,897
28	Kheri . . . . .	...	385	385	...	150	150	...	339	339	...	289	289
29	Sultanpur . . . . .	...	1,488	1,488	...	1,111	1,111	...	921	921	...	406	406
30	Pertabgarh . . . . .	...	2,468	2,468	...	2,139	2,139	...	1,704	1,704	...	940	940
31	Fyzabad . . . . .	...	501	501	...	363	363	...	289	289	...	186	186
32	Fatehpur . . . . .	...	8,190	8,190	...	7,386	7,386	...	6,326	6,326	...	6,307	6,307
33	Azamgarh . . . . .	...	10,409	10,409	...	7,683	7,683	...	4,011	4,011	...	1,600	1,600
34	Benares . . . . .	...	17,163	17,163	...	16,182	16,182	...	16,095	16,095	...	14,466	14,466
35	Gonda . . . . .	...	2,456	2,456	...	1,993	1,993	...	1,287	1,287	...	988	988
36	Basti . . . . .	...	568	568	...	393	393	...	280	280	...	295	295
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		21,290	373,417	394,707	15,775	331,510	347,285	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477*	241,630
Punjab.													
1	Hissar	8,233	7,010	15,243	5,974	7,111	13,085	5,415	17	5,432	4,065	...	4,065
2	Rohtak . . . . .	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi . . . . .	...	651	651	...	633	633	...	650	650	...	651	651
4	Karnal	1,116	269	1,385	902	210	1,112	1,206	210	1,416	...	210	210
5	Umballa . . . . .	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PUNJAB		9,409	8,078	17,487	6,873	8,074	14,947	6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	11,811	16,368	28,179	10,136	24,416	34,552	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983
2	Damoh	12,783	15,562	28,345	57,746	10,069	7,896	17,965	13,780	19,669	14,617	19,148	33,765
3	Jabalpur	23,119	40,970	64,089	24,158	41,319	65,477	23,218	30,447	53,665	23,092	32,430	55,522
4	Mandla	15,435	16,627	32,062	11,569	18,453	29,992	12,880	21,677	34,557	12,163	22,669	34,832
5	Soni	4,198	12,999	17,197	5,098	16,282	21,380	3,711	11,118	14,829	3,984	20,911	24,895
6	Narsinghpur	22,515	11,000	33,515	29,449	14,707	44,156	18,924	13,949	32,873	15,171	15,669	30,840
7	Hoshangabad	35,053	7,787	42,840	32,652	7,557	40,209	34,153	8,981	43,134	32,621	8,218	40,839
8	Nimar	1,069	1,461	2,530	1,182	1,518	2,700	1,249	1,600	2,849	1,515	1,630	3,145
9	Betul	8,499	1,983	10,482	9,737	7,129	17,166	8,717	10,417	18,524	8,252	10,416	18,668
10	Chindwara	14,613	1,100	15,713	12,270	3,517	15,987	10,637	7,079	17,716	9,446	8,382	17,828
11	Nagpur	7,756	8,522	16,278	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,351	9,355	17,706	7,570	9,500	17,070
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	1,539	1,539	...	1,828	1,828	...	4,465	4,465	...	6,593	6,593
13	Bhandara	15,897	8,837	24,734	20,534	10,118	30,652	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814
14	Balaghat	28,744	12,362	41,106	36,398	13,472	49,870	35,179	14,817	50,000	31,177	14,038	45,215
15	Raipur	40,909	22,035	62,944	43,069	25,004	68,073	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889
16	Bilaspur	44,957	80,855	125,812	41,813	87,216	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,611	99,897	140,511
17	Sambalpur	800	71	871	992	992	992	992	992	992	410	183	593
18	Wardha	851	505	1,356	1,636	674	2,310	1,763	1,015	2,778	1,695	1,701	3,396
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		289,699	271,784	561,483	341,290	292,216	610,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	792	122	914	891	131	1,025	696	122	818	317	63	380
2	Myingyi	15,998	4,004	20,002	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,139	2,833	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471
3	Yamethin . . . . .	...	259	259	...	235	235	...	188	188	...	176	176
TOTAL BURMA		16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Berar.</i>												
Akola	345	4,323	4,668	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716
Basim . . . . .	...	372	372	...	318	318	...	291	291	...	306	306
Ellichpur	2,384	2,891	5,278	1,576	2,781	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810
Amravati	8	347	355	(Not reported.)	...	...	134	484	618	...	610	610
Buldana . . . . .	...	179	179	...	1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337
Wun	103	...	103	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BERAR	2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779
<i>Hyderabad.</i>												
Raichur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	302	302	...	176	176	...	...	...
Naldurg . . . . .	...	...	...	21,298*	216	21,514	15,709*	277	15,986	...	333	333
Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,041	1,041	...	388	388	...	1,016	1,016
Bir	15,531	5,744	21,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,777†	166	18,937
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	254	254	...	...	...	...	308	308
Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	397	397	...	1,245	1,245	...	884	884
Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,385
Nalgonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	15,531	5,744	21,275	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,080	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	16,216	8,138	24,354	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992
Baghelkhand	10,072	5,081	15,153	10,113	4,817	14,930	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,300	10,556
Gwalior	5,157	3,011	8,168	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108
Bhopal	750	678	1,428	766	701	1,470	767	689	1,456	not reported.	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	32,195	16,908	49,103	31,265	15,245	46,510	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Marwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,034	1,034	...	832	832	...	732	732
Dholpur	453	497	860	158	369	527	139	308	447	180	306	486
Bikanir . . . . .	...	79	79	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	49	49
Jaisalmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...
Jaipur . . . . .	...	251	251	...	196	196	...	111	111	...	61	61
Tonk	792	3,755	4,547	718	3,610	4,328	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148
Deoli . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	8	8
Bundi . . . . .	...	297	297	...	305	305	...	315	315	...	257	257
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	1,245	4,797	6,042	966	5,596	6,562	74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,261,191	1,191,265	2,452,399	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	965,748	890,502	1,856,250

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

‡ Besides 1,519 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however all show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 1st October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JULY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	5,421	5,541	13,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	5,541	13,319
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,202	7,843	16,280	2,156	1,684	20,675	...	...	...	12,358	9,527	45,955
Panjab	2,101	1,336	4,547	4,940	193	8,768	2,272	3,935	10,065	9,313	5,404	23,380
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	10	299	4,753	...	...	...	10	299	4,658
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	82,998	75,907	75,511	...	...	...	82,008	75,907	75,511
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,626	11,015	11,316	22,626	11,015	11,316
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	2,820	10,846	3,117	...	...	...	2,820	10,846	3,117
Berar	818	1,026	...	1,201	2,630	4,757	...	...	...	2,079	3,605	4,757
Assam	655	1,283	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,283	767
Raj. & C. I.	757	1,635	3,185	30,106	34,017	65,105	...	...	...	30,863	35,052	68,290
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	4,057	7,930	4,919	...	...	...	4,057	7,930	4,919
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
TOTAL	19,954	18,664	38,098	128,348	133,553	196,510	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	167,167	255,989
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	249	2,241	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	249	2,241
Bombay	•	15,216	4,992	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	15,216	4,992
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	7,740	10,685	•	...	...	•	7,740	10,685
Madras	•	6,431	...	•	1,144	2,209	•	...	...	•	7,575	2,209
Burma	•	404	268	•	41	550	•	...	...	•	508	818
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	•	...	...	•	...	1,173	•	...	...	•	701	1,173
Foreign countries	•	630	...	•	2,390	3,631	•	...	...	•	3,020	3,631
TOTAL	•	22,690	7,201	•	12,619	18,538	•	...	...	•	35,009	25,739
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	19,954	41,654	45,299	128,348	145,572	215,048	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	202,176	281,728
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	116,565	46,779	4,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,565	46,779	4,772
N.-W. P. & Oudh	58,402	30,929	76,079	18,880	...	323	...	...	...	77,372	30,929	76,402
Panjab	18,593	8,077	22,435	8,529	...	1,051	1,680,683	145,485	246,435	1,107,205	153,502	209,924
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	1,608	...	6,119	8,109	47	...	...	...	10,017	...	47
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	11,216	17,324	7,351	...	...	...	11,616	17,324	7,351
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	390,877	32,181	145,095	390,877	32,181	145,095
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	119	25	1	...	...	...	119	25	1
Raj. & C. I.	2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	...
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	8,052	15,395	2,108	...	...	...	8,052	15,395	2,108
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	196,120	87,471	103,286	53,315	41,063	10,881	1,470,960	177,666	392,133	1,720,395	306,200	506,300
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	...	75	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	75
Bombay . . . . .	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	79,686	145,246	•	42	...	•	42	...
Madras . . . . .	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	79,686	145,246
Burma . . . . .	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	•	...	...	•	...	1,683	•	...	...	•	...	1,683
Foreign countries . . . . .	•	...	...	•	2,337	3,609	•	2,370	...	•	4,707	3,609
TOTAL	•	...	75	•	82,023	150,538	•	2,412	...	•	84,435	150,613
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	196,120	87,471	103,361	53,315	123,086	161,419	1,470,960	180,078	392,133	1,720,395	390,635	656,913

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of July 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.	
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.				
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
COTTON													By Rail and River—
46,586	52,103	85,147	...	...	12	...	...	...	46,586	52,103	85,159	Bengal
203,236	182,958	243,211	133,517	234,843	232,394	...	1	...	336,753	417,801	475,515	N.-W. P. & Oudh	
52,577	29,146	50,235	58,830	57,462	118,831	266,101	291,675	230,228	303,257	408,372	...	Panjab	
4,685	6,794	12,277	87,847	183,092	186,737	...	...	92,532	18,886	199,014	...	Cent. Provs.
...	38	5	2,014,710	2,169,350	1,685,116	...	...	2,014,710	2,169,388	1,685,121	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	223,489	185,506	172,482	223,489	185,506	172,482	Sind
...	...	...	27,674	44,470	19,142	...	...	...	27,674	44,470	19,142	Madras
14,702	55,333	47,125	617,452	889,035	749,268	...	...	...	632,154	944,368	787,393	Barar
12,537	12,718	14,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,537	12,718	14,741	Assam
26,809	10,700	34,016	650,329	543,378	780,158	...	...	...	677,193	554,078	814,174	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	19,485	18,085	26,558	...	...	...	19,485	18,085	26,558	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	57	135	169	...	...	...	57	135	169	Mysore
361,182	349,790	495,757	3,609,901	4,159,397	3,728,126	342,320	451,603	464,157	4,313,403	4,951,795	4,688,040	TOTAL	
By Sea—													By Sea—
*	9,363	15,653	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	9,363	17,818	Bengal
*	70,031	43,061	*	59,118	38,939	*	...	...	*	138,744	52,000	Bombay
*	...	...	*	177,700	89,899	*	...	...	*	177,700	89,899	Sind
*	11,135	1,441	*	3,712	2,728	*	...	...	*	14,847	4,169	Madras
*	8,873	5,691	*	2,394	561	*	...	...	*	11,267	6,252	Burma
*	...	...	*	1,100,439	554,661	*	1	...	*	1,100,440	554,661	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	3,257	1,257	*	62,690	27,264	*	...	...	*	66,147	28,521	Foreign countries
*	112,259	67,103	*	1,406,253	715,617	*	1	...	*	1,518,513	732,720	TOTAL	
361,182	462,049	562,860	3,609,901	5,556,150	4,443,743	342,320	451,609	464,157	4,313,403	6,470,308	5,470,760	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	
WHEAT													By Rail and River—
464,586	249,006	101,825	...	...	222	...	...	...	464,586	249,006	102,047	Bengal
1,100,078	623,712	636,090	564,851	8,585	71,118	...	...	...	1,701,826	631,297	708,108	N.-W. P. & Oudh
142,381	70,004	42,741	721,087	144,294	18,635	4,618,099	1,027,781	671,256	5,481,567	1,112,774	732,002	Panjab	
10,514	41,128	20,254	663,891	623,461	23,126	...	...	...	713,405	1,64,592	49,980	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	803,246	996,406	172,996	...	...	...	803,246	996,406	172,996	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407,837	554,767	414,767	1,407,837	554,767	414,767	Sind
...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	Madras
47	5,046	...	50,468	33,419	152	...	...	...	50,515	38,465	152	Barar
2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	...	Assam
...	...	278	532,355	552,135	40,955	...	...	...	332,355	552,135	47,233	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	4,508	...	...	...	...	...	4,508	...	Mysore
1,825,976	991,964	808,688	3,167,226	2,234,148	332,631	6,025,936	1,582,548	1,086,953	11,019,138	4,808,660	2,227,372	TOTAL	
By Sea—													By Sea—
*	804	75	*	4,659	0	*	822	...	*	6,285	84	Bengal	
*	...	...	*	415,278	5,051	*	860	...	*	416,088	5,051	Bombay
*	...	...	*	268,164	451,582	...	...	35	*	268,164	451,617	Sind
*	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	Madras
*	...	...	*	139,717	...	...	22	...	*	139,719	...	Burma
*	2	...	*	38,500	12,018	...	21,256	...	*	50,848	12,018	Non-Br. Ports in India	
...	...	82,152	*	18,370	52,070	...	5,077	1,216	*	23,447	135,438	Foreign countries	
*	806	82,227	*	884,728	520,730	*	28,037	1,251	*	913,571	604,208	TOTAL	
1,825,976	992,770	890,915	3,167,226	3,118,876	853,361	6,025,936	1,610,585	1,087,304	11,019,138	5,722,731	2,831,580	TOTAL OF IMPORTS	

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JULY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	269,021	266,637	300,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,021	266,637	300,740
N.-W. P. & Oudh	70,996	107,251	129,489	813	3,000	9,825	...	...	...	77,800	110,251	130,314
Panjab	...	...	...	155	...	...	6,002	818	992	6,187	818	992
Cent. Provs.	6,372	2,557	...	3,218	6,306	9,616	...	...	...	9,500	8,863	9,616
Bombay	...	...	...	19,284	28,102	5,945	...	...	...	19,284	28,102	5,945
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	96	275	...	...	...	...	96	275	...
Berar	...	...	2,019	4,380	9,350	2,653	...	...	...	4,380	9,350	4,672
Assam	1,845	4,081	12,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	4,081	12,009
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	6,302	4,238	4,981	...	...	...	6,302	4,238	4,981
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,226	10,309	397	...	...	...	4,226	10,309	397
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,000	67,676	32,525	6,002	818	992	308,836	449,020	478,074
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	18	*	...	...	*	...	18
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	670	*	...	...	*	...	670
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	91	843	*	...	...	*	91	843
TOTAL	*	...	...	*	91	1,511	*	...	...	*	91	1,511
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,000	67,767	34,036	6,002	818	992	308,836	449,111	479,605
INDIGO												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	54	45	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	45	38
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	23	46	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	23	46
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	2	81	155	554	81	155	556
Cent. Provs.	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	10	68	1	...	...	...	10	68	1
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	350	596	381	350	596
Madras	...	...	...	4	65	21	...	...	...	4	65	21
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	57	68	84	39	136	101	464	505	1,150	560	709	1,303
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	745	929	*	...	...	*	745	929
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	10	...	*	...	...	*	10	...
TOTAL	*	...	...	*	755	929	*	...	...	*	755	929
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	57	68	84	39	891	928	464	505	1,150	560	1,464	2,232

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of July 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
1,427,304	1,406,995	1,221,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427,304	1,406,995	1,221,967	Bengal
658,518	388,974	439,016	34,203	12,276	29,710	1,710	1,229	...	694,431	402,479	468,726	N.-W. P. & Oudh
502	469	...	3,396	25	...	21,778	10,976	2,243	25,676	11,470	2,243	Panjab
55,191	84,420	1,439	313,468	297,637	81,046	...	...	...	368,059	382,057	82,475	Cent. Provs.
...	194	...	1,121,244	1,309,877	73,604	...	...	...	1,121,244	1,370,071	73,604	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18	Sind
...	...	...	55,076	66,863	48	...	...	...	55,066	66,803	48	Madras
2,088	63,755	4,229	447,615	668,053	33,312	...	...	...	449,703	731,808	37,541	Berar
7,712	29,222	24,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,712	29,222	24,784	Assam
3,318	...	7	201,879	183,311	84,126	...	...	...	205,197	183,311	84,127	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	366,962	539,104	30,176	...	...	...	366,962	539,104	30,176	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	416	164	...	...	...	...	416	164	...	Mysore
2,154,633	1,974,029	1,691,442	2,544,249	3,167,310	332,016	23,488	12,420	2,261	4,722,370	5,153,759	2,025,719	TOTAL
By Sea—												
...	433	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	Bengal
...	...	...	...	1,116	1,641	...	70	16	...	1,180	1,657	Bombay
...	...	...	...	2,729	327	...	...	...	...	2,729	327	Sind
...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	19,609	4,532	...	...	...	...	19,609	4,532	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	4	...	...	1,021	5,123	...	...	...	...	1,025	5,123	Foreign countries
...	645	...	...	24,650	11,623	...	70	16	...	25,165	11,639	TOTAL
2,154,633	1,974,674	1,691,442	2,544,249	3,191,960	343,639	23,488	12,490	2,277	4,722,370	5,179,124	2,037,358	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
16,315	13,262	16,372	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,315	13,262	16,372	Bengal
5,287	2,458	2,084	18	...	6	...	...	...	5,305	2,474	2,984	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,427	...	308	19	...	5	70	2,792	4,504	4,238	4,909	2,804	Panjab
9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	330	1,818	520	...	...	...	...	330	1,818	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,145	5,314	1,951	3,145	5,314	1,951	Sind
...	...	...	653	488	55	...	...	...	653	488	55	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
17	...	...	292	243	167	...	...	...	300	243	167	Raj. & C. I.
...	2	...	10	82	...	...	...	...	10	84	...	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
23,055	15,722	19,664	1,330	2,642	829	5,937	10,219	4,377	30,322	28,582	24,870	TOTAL
By Sea—												
...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	178	...	42	178	Bombay
...	...	...	...	3,995	1,943	...	...	...	...	3,995	1,943	Sind
...	3	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	15	25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	Foreign countries
...	14	...	...	4,279	1,968	...	45	178	...	4,338	2,146	TOTAL
23,055	15,736	19,664	1,330	6,921	2,797	5,937	10,263	4,555	30,322	32,920	27,016	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 1st October 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 10TH SEPTEMBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 19th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per week.		Total.	Per mile per week.						
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	9,67,862	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	97,78,953	1,15,34,000	17,55,047	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	152	125	25,505	204	125	31,400	251	2,14,603	2,46,000	31,397	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	92,630	107	862	66,000	77	8,70,004	9,35,000	54,006	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	9,73,004	12,31,000	2,57,390	...	...
Bezwa extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	2,737	130	21	2,900	138	25,588	36,500	10,912	...	...
Mad.-Farrar sec. (Bezwa-Mad.)	107	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	21,413	14,300	...	7,113	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	33,28,448	36,30,000	3,01,552	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	45	17	321	19	17	400	24	5,659	5,300	...	359	...	
South Indian	101	1,042	1,82,903	170	1,042	1,73,000	100	19,13,686	19,71,000	57,314	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutpet	89	54	4,414	82	54	4,800	89	55,461	58,700	3,239	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,31,000	115	12,16,141	18,18,000	5,81,859	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	28,451	96	290	3,000	108	2,09,013	4,57,000	1,57,987	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	75,092	90	815	79,000	97	9,92,962	11,06,000	1,13,038	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	8,528	44	200	9,700	49	1,14,037	1,21,000	6,963	...	...
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,110	51	218	15,000	63	90,800	1,33,000	33,700	...	...
Burma	145	886	1,04,557	118	888	1,36,000	153	12,17,391	13,53,000	1,35,609	...	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	26,61,184	208	10,036	21,13,400	211	2,11,48,593	2,46,38,800	34,90,207	...	...
State Lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	248	54,89,841	71,12,000	16,22,159	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,32,810	167	873	1,33,000	152	14,61,750	15,21,000	59,250	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	34,16,874	39,40,000	...	3,76,874	...	
East Coast	89	500	30,007	60	538	61,500	114	5,15,621	7,11,000	1,95,379	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	26,083	10,400	...	6,683	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(K)	...	...	(K)	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,39,764	211	5,138	12,93,600	252	1,09,10,160	1,24,03,400	14,93,240	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,80,337	322	1,491	4,03,000	270	49,60,251	59,44,000	8,17,749	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,15,480	461	461	1,98,000	432	23,07,807	24,00,000	1,51,193	...	...
Madras	248	840	2,06,629	246	840	2,26,000	267	23,43,929	25,15,000	2,81,071	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,02,446	329	2,792	8,22,000	299	97,01,987	1,08,59,000	5,16,033	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	240	17,477	40,03,794	229	17,966	42,29,000	235	4,16,66,720	4,71,60,200	54,93,471	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,780	161	160	44,800	180	2,49,958	3,41,000	91,042	...	...
Tarkessur	242	22	3,506	13	22	4,300	195	57,451	55,800	...	1,651	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	7,442	113	66	9,100	138	83,109	1,01,000	17,891	...	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,370	177	36	1,400	178	72,904	65,500	...	6,248	...	
Dihru-Sadiya	161	78	11,704	150	78	15,700	105	1,33,300	1,77,000	43,700	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parāntij	...	...	...	...	41	1,900	29	...	20,300	20,300	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,284	280	51	15,000	242	1,61,003	1,63,000	1,997	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	6,33,907	168	454	96,400	212	7,56,939	9,23,800	1,66,941	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Gooma	27	74	2,887	39	74	2,100	28	20,124	18,600	...	4,524	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,748	79	114	6,900	61	1,02,803	55,500	...	52,003	...	
Nāgdā-Ujjain	49	34	980	27	35	600	26	1,11,662	12,000	...	3,062	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	56,710	170	334	73,300	119	6,11,733	7,80,000	1,68,267	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,081	13	13	700	54	1,25,600	10,400	...	2,409	...	
Rājputra-Bhatinda	135	108	14,242	132	108	11,400	106	2,08,247	1,71,000	...	8,247	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,772	327	10	4,200	490	39,399	49,100	6,511	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore. Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,283	65	66	...	86	57,702	82,000	24,298	...	...
The Gaekwar's Melisāna	65	93	5,750	57	93	5,400	58	54,311	...	4,551	...	...
Kolhāpur	74	29	2,229	77	29	2,200	70	32,404	23,000	2,996	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dalhoi	49	72	3,413	47	70	4,000	51	31,058	38,500	7,442	...	...
Ankleswar-Pārdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	29	200	11	...	2,400	2,400	...	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	965	45	22	1,000	45	11,112	5,000	...	3,112	...	
TOTAL	11	964	1,04,268	108	966	1,19,700	119	1,12,051	1,12,000	48,644	...	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Portblr.	84	334	2,720	29	334	22,700	68	2,54,779	2,54,000	...	779	...	
Jetalpur-Rājkot	76	46	3,473	76	46	3,800	83	33,111	29,000	6,729	...	...
Jāmnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	45	...	23,400	23,400	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	564	17,502	48	564	2,100	57	1,28,858	2,13,000	24,412	...	...
Ondeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,005	43	60	2,000	37	29,308	2,000	...	2,905	...	
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,858	73	94	6,400	68	68,148	78,300	7,152	...	...
TOTAL	70	898	56,678	67	949	58,100	61	5,73,931	6,31,900	60,069	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	42,33,662	214	20,365	45,02,000	221	4,41,62,995	5,06,60,100	57,55,105	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Ujjain railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nāgdā railway.
(d) Includes the Gondakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannād, the Khāmgaon, and the Amrāth railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 19th September 1896.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XXIII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 10TH SEPTEMBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 10th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	605	1,735	9,67,862	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	2,26,50,605	2,47,37,000	37,86,394	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	25,505	204	125	31,400	251	4,22,600	4,71,000	48,310	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	861	92,630	107	862	66,000	77	24,38,940	25,91,000	1,52,060	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	23,16,372	28,69,000	5,52,628	...	...
Bezawda extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,737	130	21	2,900	138	62,631	71,100	8,469	...	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezawda-Mad.)	163	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	38,206	30,700	...	7,506	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	211	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	91,22,043	87,02,000	...	4,20,643	...	
Pālanpur-Dessa	58	17	321	19	17	400	24	26,650	19,300	...	7,350	...	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,82,903	176	1,042	1,73,000	169	43,47,926	44,22,000	74,074	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,414	82	54	4,800	89	1,24,930	1,30,000	5,070	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,34,000	115	32,92,020	38,83,000	5,90,980	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta).	103	296	28,451	96	296	32,000	108	7,02,040	9,51,000	2,48,060	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	75,092	99	815	79,000	97	26,05,188	29,17,000	3,41,812	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	8,728	44	200	9,700	49	3,47,686	3,82,000	34,014	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,119	51	238	15,000	61	2,53,676	3,75,000	1,21,324	...	...
Burma	176	886	1,04,557	118	888	1,36,000	153	39,78,840	35,91,000	5,17,100	...	...
TOTAL	231	9,894	20,61,184	208	10,036	21,13,400	211	5,18,52,244	5,78,77,100	60,24,856	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	248	1,31,03,766	1,43,19,000	12,15,234	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,32,810	167	875	1,33,000	152	38,04,730	39,45,000	1,40,270	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	63,73,413	59,23,000	...	4,00,413	...	
East Coast	94	500	30,007	60	538	61,500	114	11,76,672	13,60,000	2,13,328	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhāt	73	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	46,030	45,900	...	130	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200	...	858	...
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,39,764	217	5,138	12,97,600	252	2,44,59,660	2,56,27,100	11,67,431	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,499	4,80,337	322	1,491	4,00,000	270	1,47,60,660	1,25,67,000	...	22,53,660	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,15,380	467	461	1,99,000	432	73,30,637	69,17,000	...	3,83,637	...	
Madras	253	840	2,06,929	249	840	2,20,000	262	51,55,933	56,17,000	4,57,067	...	...
TOTAL	317	2,791	9,02,346	323	2,792	8,20,000	294	2,72,51,739	2,50,71,000	...	21,80,239	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	334	17,477	40,03,214	229	17,969	42,29,000	235	10,35,63,152	10,85,75,200	59,15,948	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Dellhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	166	25,780	161	166	44,800	280	5,80,301	6,30,000	1,09,699	...	...
Yarkessur	273	22	3,500	173	22	4,300	195	1,47,306	1,47,000	604	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	7,442	113	66	9,100	138	2,27,714	2,03,000	...	18,714	...	
Bengal-Dooars	140	36	6,370	177	36	6,400	178	1,28,602	1,24,000	...	4,602	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,704	150	78	15,200	105	2,96,747	3,81,000	84,253	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parāntij . . . . .	...	...	...	...	41	1,600	31	...	(k) 39,700	36,700	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	14,284	280	51	15,000	274	3,92,964	3,71,000	...	21,964	...	
TOTAL	170	413	69,392	168	454	96,400	212	17,72,724	19,58,700	1,85,976	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonā	28	74	2,880	39	74	2,100	28	43,870	48,500	4,621	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,048	79	114	6,900	61	2,25,777	1,56,000	...	69,777	...	
Nāgdā-Ujjain	53	34	4,000	35	35	600	20	(l) 15,602	49,200	33,538	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	161	333	56,610	170	331	73,300	219	14,39,309	16,13,000	1,73,691	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,081	85	15	700	54	71,018	32,400	...	39,518	...	
Rājpurā-Bhātinda	159	103	14,242	108	108	11,400	109	5,43,690	3,32,000	...	2,11,692	...	
Kolār Gold-fields	330	10	3,272	327	10	4,900	499	74,057	93,000	18,943	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,285	65	66	5,700	86	1,10,220	1,46,000	26,780	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsāna	85	93	5,250	57	93	5,400	58	2,31,120	1,68,000	...	66,120	...	
Kolhāpur	70	29	2,429	77	29	2,200	70	55,413	56,000	587	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,413	47	70	4,000	51	1,13,538	1,07,000	...	6,538	...	
Anklessar-Pārdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	700	11	...	(m) 2,400	2,400	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	995	45	22	1,000	45	29,027	75,400	...	4,227	...	
TOTAL	125	968	1,04,298	108	900	1,18,700	119	29,63,116	28,23,000	...	1,37,316	...	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbdr.	108	334	26,740	70	334	22,700	68	8,60,255	8,10,000	...	50,255	...	
Jetalsar-Rājkot	81	40	3,473	76	40	3,800	83	84,700	93,600	8,904	...	...
Jāmnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51	2,300	45	...	(n) 55,400	55,400	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	304	17,502	48	364	20,700	57	5,18,364	5,53,000	34,636	...	...
Oodeypore-Clitor	42	60	2,405	43	60	2,200	37	62,807	57,800	...	4,767	...	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,858	73	94	6,400	68	1,87,181	1,85,000	...	2,181	...	
TOTAL	82	898	50,678	63	944	58,100	61	17,13,161	17,54,800	41,637	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	200	19,356	42,33,662	214	20,365	45,02,200	221	11,00,17,253	11,51,14,900	51,07,548	...	...

Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutām-Nāgdā railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Suadipalli railways.

(g) Information not received.

(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khāmgaon, and the Amravati railways.

(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 18th September 1897.

(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th September 1896.

(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th September 1897.

(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 18th September 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2840 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th September 1897:—

No. 377 of 1897.—Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, late of Mhow, Central India, but at present of St. James street, Selby, Yorkshire, for improvements in apparatus for actuating couplings for railway vehicles.

No. 378 of 1897.—Burjorji Dhunjibhoy, contractor, residing near Manockji Set's Wadi, house No. 14 Fort, Bombay, for separating fibre from *blindee* and rhea ribbons.

No. 379 of 1897.—Charles Smith (M.D., London), Surgeon, of Casterton, in the Colony of Victoria, for improvements in office indicators.

No. 2841 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 292 of 1896.—Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan grove, London, for improvements in cycle frames, and in the manufacture thereof. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 326 of 1896.—Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, president of the scientific club, near Ramwadi, Market Post, Bombay, for a safety trunk, to be called "Professor Bhise's safety travelling trunk and bed." (Specification filed 12 July 1897.)

No. 447 of 1896.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M. A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for improved liquid measures. (Specification filed 14 September 1897.)

No. 78 of 1897.—Hermann Müller-Thurgau, director, wine growing school, of Waedensweil, near Zurich, in the republic of Switzerland, for a process for the production of non-alcoholic or feebly alcoholic fruit juices (fruit and grape wines) which may be kept or preserved without change. (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 97 of 1897.—George Spalding and John Steele Robbins, gentlemen, both citizens of the United States and both of 361 Eldorado street, Stockton, county of San Joaquin, state of California, U. S. A., for improvements in plows and rotary disk plows. (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 145 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, of 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved urinal plate with bucket attachment for natives. (Specification filed 16 September 1897.)

No. 174 of 1897.—Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Briggella mills, Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in drawing or spinning rollers. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

- No. 215 of 1897.—Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd., engineers, 93 Clive street, Calcutta, for binders for binding bales of any description. (Specification filed 18 September 1897.)
- No. 227 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article. (Specification filed 15 September 1897.)
- No. 258 of 1897.—The Doherty Iron Castings Process, Limited, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in the process of melting iron. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)
- No. 286 of 1897.—The Mudros Syndicate, Limited, of 10 Walbrook, in the city of London, for improvements in extracting metals from their ores, and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 2842 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 151 of 1890.—James Higginbottom's invention for improvements in apparatus for the separation of dust, bran, stones or other like impurities from flour middlings, semolina, grain, seeds or the like. (From 29 September 1897 to 29 September 1898.)
- No. 95 of 1891.—Charles William Jones' invention for improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes, cigarette-holders, and other smoking mouth-pieces. (From 1 October 1897 to 1 October 1898.)
- No. 177 of 1891.—Christopher Wyndham Wilson's invention for improvements in type-writers. (From 5 October 1897 to 5 October 1898.)
- No. 238 of 1891.—Alexander Stanley Elmore's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis, and apparatus for that purpose. (From 26 October 1897 to 26 October 1898.)
- No. 197 of 1892.—G. Henry and J. M. Champion's invention for destroying by burning fecal matter without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases. (From 2 November 1897 to 2 November 1898.)
- No. 198 of 1892.—Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis. (From 24 October 1897 to 24 October 1898.)

No. 2843 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

- No. 4 of 1892.—Henry Sabow's invention for breaking tea, entitled "T breaker." (Specification filed 21 June 1893.)
- No. 79 of 1893.—Alfred George Woodward Reid's invention for raising and holding at every required height the gates used for regulating the admission of water into minor distribution channels on irrigation canals. (Specification filed 20 June 1893.)
- No. 157 of 1893.—Frederick William Pinson's invention for improvements in the construction of padlocks. (Specification filed 21 June 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

- No. 42 of 1892.—George Thomas Beilby's invention for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides. (Specification filed 23 June 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege

(4) (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
W. Ewing . . .	Mandalay Civil Hospital.	22nd August, 1897 .	The District Judge, Mandalay, on 2nd September, 1897.	Deceased was an Engineer of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. No Will found. No application.
Hamilton Martin King	Not stated . . .	27th July, 1897 .	The Officiating District Judge of Rungpur, on 9th September, 1897.	Deceased was Manager of the Bullabari Tea Estate, in the District of Jalpaiguri. No Will found. No application.
Rev'd. T. B. Bunckholdt.	Dhubri . . .	18th August, 1897 .	The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Perganas, on 11th September, 1897.	Deceased was a Missionary at Dhubri, Assam. No Will found. No application.
William Hall . . .	Garden Reach . . .	26th April, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 11th September, 1897.	Deceased was an Engineer of the Dredger <i>Wenlock</i> . No Will found. No application.
William Middleton (of 14, Warris Bagan Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	8th September, 1897	Same Judge, on 13th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
James E. Massey (of 9, Serang's Lane).	Ditto . . .	12th September, 1897	Same Judge, on 16th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
John J. Rogers (of 6 Fairlie Place).	Ditto . . .	12th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 16th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
Henry Isaac Collins (of Jamalpore).	Ditto . . .	13th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 17th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
N. Hodges . . .	Chunar . . .	8th September, 1897	The District Judge, Mirzapore, on 16th September, 1897.	Deceased is reported to have left a Will in the Registrar's Office, Calcutta. No application.
W. C. Stuart . . .	Cawnpore . . .	18th July, 1897 .	The District Judge of Cawnpore, on 17th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
John D'Cruze . . .	At the Ambirk Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	15th October, 1896 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 17th September, 1897.	Deceased left a Will which is in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Mr. C. R. O'Donoghue, one of the Executors, applied on 19th July, 1897, to the District Delegate of Darjeeling for Probate, and 28th September, 1897, has been fixed for the disposal of the case.
Mrs. Harriet Fitzgerald (of 24-1, Wellesley Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	16th September, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore on 21st September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Chas. W. Low (of Jagannathgunge).	Ditto . . .	20th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 24th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 29th September, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

No. 19.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Indian grown black Tea will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 26th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P.M. on the 25th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money	Tenders will be received by				
		From	To						
A.									
<i>Deliverable at Madras.</i>									
Madras Commissariat Storekeeper-General lb	210,000	1st April, 1898.	31st March, 1899.	2 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 2,000.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.				
or B.									
<i>Deliverable at the different Stations as noted below:—</i>									
Madras lb	32,000								
Bangalore "	30,000								
Wellington "	17,000								
Secunderabad "	18,450								
Belgaum "	15,550								
Bellary "	9,000								
Rangoon "	88,000								
or C.									
<i>Deliverable at Meerut.</i>									
Chief Commissariat Officer lb	210,000								

No. 13.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 2nd November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
			From	To		
<i>Schedule No. 6.</i> Blankets, country, for Native Troops and Followers, 7' x 4½', weighing 4lb.	Madras .	10,000	1898. 1st April	1899. 31st March	₹ 500	1897. 3rd Nov.

No. 17.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 2nd November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
			From	To		
<i>Schedule No. 5.</i> Blankets, brown, for issue to European Troops in Barracks, 7'6" x 5', weighing 4lb. 12 oz. Blankets, white, for issue to European Troops in Hospitals, 7' x 5', weighing 5lb.	Madras . Do. .	9,130 3,000	1898 1st April 1st April	1899. 31st March 31st March	Rs. 800	1897. 3rd Nov.

No. 15.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 19th October, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
			From	To		
<i>Schedule No. 4.</i>			1898.	1899.	<i>R</i>	1897.
Sheets for Barracks, 7' x 4'	Madras	21,500	1st April	31st March	440	20th Oct.
Do. Hospital, 7' x 5'	Do.	9,000	1st April	31st March		

No. 12.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Country Manufactured Soap will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 5th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P.M. on the 4th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Tenders will be received by
		From	To		
SOAP.					
A.					
<i>Deliverable at the following Commissariat Stations:—</i>					
Madras lb.	8,400	1898.	1899.	2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs 120.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.
Bangalore "	10,700	1st April	31st March.		
Wellington "	2,400				
Secunderabad "	15,300				
Belgaum "	4,900				
Bellary "	4,000				
Rangoon "	29,600				
or B.					
<i>The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at—</i>					
Madras lb.	45,700	1st April	31st March.		
or C.					
<i>The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—</i>					
Madras lb.	75,300	1st April	31st March.		

No. 14.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Sugar for Rations and Hospital will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 5th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders, and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P.M. on the 4th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Tenders will be received by		
		From	To				
"SUGAR, BROWN, FOR RATIONS."							
A.							
<i>Deliverable at the following Commissariat Godowns:—</i>							
Madras lb.	75,000	1898.	1899.	2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs 2,000.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.		
Bangalore "	122,200	1st April	31st March.				
Wellington "	96,000						
Secunderabad "	167,000						
Belgaum "	63,100						
Bellary "	50,000						
Rangoon "	316,300						
or B.							
<i>The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at—</i>							
Madras lb.	573,300	1st April	31st March.				
or C.							
<i>The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—</i>							
Madras lb.	889,600	1st April	31st March.				
"SUGAR, WHITE, FOR HOSPITALS."							
A.							
<i>Deliverable at the following Commissariat Godowns:—</i>							
Madras lb.	12,000	1st April	31st March.				
Bangalore "	6,600						
Wellington "	6,400						
Secunderabad "	16,300						
Belgaum "	4,000						
Bellary "	2,500						
Rangoon "	36,700						
or B.							
<i>For whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at—</i>							
Madras lb.	47,800	1st April	31st March.				
or C.							
<i>For whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—</i>							
Madras lb.	84,500	1st April	31st March.				

No. 24.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Madras, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified below:—

Forms of tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the previous day of the opening of tenders.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Quantities where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
			From	To		
Schedule No. 8.					R.	
Cases, Mattresses, barrack, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	No.	11,000				
Cases, Mattresses, Hospital, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	"	1,000				
Cases, Mattresses, Hospital, ready-made, Reid's pattern.	"	900				
Mattresses, surgical cases, divided into 8 pieces.	Set	10				
Cases, pillow, barrack, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	No.	11,000			565	2nd November, 1897.
Cases, pillow, large, hospital, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	"	1,000				
Cases, pillow, small, hospital, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	"	1,000				
Pillow covers, large	"	700				
Do. small	"	600				
Schedule No. 9.						
Locally-manufactured Carbolic (disinfecting) powder containing not less than 15 per cent. of free commercial acid.	lb	19,500			30	2nd November, 1897.
Schedule No. 19.						
Coal tar (Australian)	lb	5,000				
Fat, mutton	"	2,100			25	16th November, 1897.
Tar, Stockholm	"	9,000				
Schedule No. 22.						
Chagals, canvas, ambulance	No.	275				
Crutches, French pattern	Pairs	5				
Dandies, Collis' pattern, complete	No.	50				
Do. without covers.	"	50			60	23rd November, 1897.
Field stretchers, War Office pattern	"	10				
Schedule No. 23.						
Boots, ammunition, country, ankle, Native Troops, foreign S. K.	Pairs.	2,800				
Boots, ankle, No. 1 quality, field S. K.	"	300				
Boots, ankle, No. 3 quality, field S. K. (do. followers) when specially authorised.	"	100			400	23rd November, 1897.
Shoes, hobnailed, for followers	"	4,300				
Schedule No. 24.						
Belts, leather, A. T.	No.	1,500			25	23rd November, 1897.
Schedule No. 26.						
Cardigan jackets	No.	8,470			540	23rd November, 1897.
Schedule No. 28.						
Wool, Sheep's, well cleaned and teased.	lb	3,000			25	23rd November, 1897.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Godowns, Madras.

1st April, 1898.

31st March, 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.			
			From	To					
<i>Schedule No. 30.</i>									
Handkerchiefs, pocket, men's, No. country made.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Godowns, Madras.	7,200	1st April, 1898.	31st March, 1899.	25	30th November, 1897.			
Napkin, small, for ophthalmic cases		200							
<i>Schedule No. 31.</i>									
Socks, worsted Pairs.		2,400			45	30th November, 1897.			
Mittens, warm		1,000							
<i>Schedule No. 32.</i>									
Lockspad, brass, Dindigal pattern, No. with keys.		170			25	30th November, 1897.			
Lockspad, iron, Hamilton's pattern, with keys.		120							
Lockspad, brass, 4 lever, 2" size, for securing poison cupboards.		20							
<i>Schedule No. 34.</i>									
Bags, water-proof, 31" x 26" . . . No.		3,000			125	30th November, 1897.			
Laces for do.		6,000							
Bags, water-proof (Government supplying plain canvas).		3,000							
<i>Schedule No. 37.</i>									
Puttis, khaki, woollen, 7' 4', with tape for fastening.		3,000			40	2nd December, 1897.			
<i>Schedule No. 38.</i>									
Pugries, khaki coloured, country cloth, 9 yards by 2 feet.		3,400			90	2nd December, 1897.			
Pugries, khaki coloured, with red borders.		400							

OFFICE OF THE COMST. STOREKEEPER-GENERAL,
MADRAS;
The 1st September, 1897.

N. SWANSTON, Captain.
Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th September, 1897.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.				
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	70,44,408	0	0	
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	70,18,032	11	0	
Public Deposits at Head Office . 60,07,897	1	11	1,02,07,743	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,51,42,432	6	6	
Public Deposits at Branches . 42,39,846	12	2		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,15,56,889	5	4	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,54,03,590	13		0	Bills discounted and purchased	1,34,47,054	8	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,33,700	13		0	Balances with other Banks	6,22,110	13	6
Sundries	21,94,723	0	10	Buildings	2,896	11	0	
RUPREES	0,67,34,813	9	8	Dead Stock	13,45,370	3	0	
				Stamps	8,310	6	0	
				Sundries	11,53,803	2	10	
					6,79,40,618	4	1	
					R	a.	p.	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,54,22,800	2	7	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,33,76,391	3	0	
					2,87,99,200	5	7	
					RUPREES	0,67,34,813	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th September, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 41.8.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT. REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1897.

No. 13-B.—In supersession of Notification No. 9-R., dated 1st July, 1897, Mr. C. Graham Lee, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th September, 1897, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.,*
For *Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd September, 1897.

No. 4219-G.—Hospital Assistant Jaggan Nath was appointed a Third Class Hospital Assistant for Government service from the 14th April, 1897, and transferred to the Ulwar Raj service from that date.

The 25th September, 1897.

No. 4232-G.—Surgeon-Captain H. T. Knaggs, Indian Medical Service, assumed medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 5th August, 1897, *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, on leave.

By Order,
A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd September, 1897.

No. 993.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest the following Magistrates of the 2nd class in the districts of Ajmere and Merwara with powers to pass sentences of whipping:—

AJMERE.

1. Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Bell, Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli.
2. Mir Sayad Hussen, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.

3. Pundit Brij Jiwanlal, Tehsildar, Ajmere.
4. Rao Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Masuda, Honorary Magistrate.

MERWARA.

5. Munshi Gopinath, Tehsildar, Beawar.
6. Lala Ganeshram, Tehsildar, Todgarh.

By Order,
A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th September, 1897.

No. 3997.—With the consent of the Mysore Durbar, the Resident hereby appoints Mr. M. Sreenivasa Row, M.A., M.B., C.M., B.Sc., to be Chemical Examiner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, except in regard to cases likely to be committed to the High Court at Madras.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant Resident.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th September, 1897.

No. 125-P.—Dr. Theodor Bloch, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is appointed to officiate, with retrospective effect from the 5th August, 1897, as Deputy Superintendent of the Museum during the absence of Mr. Frank Finn on privilege leave.

By Order,
C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September, 1897.

No. 75.—Mr. T. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. F. White, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(a) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at Rs200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,

Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

MASULIPATAM;

The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1897.

No. 3470-C. — Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th August, 1897.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Kedar Nath to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 3482-C. — Mr. W. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 21st September, 1897.

No. 3494-C. — Mr. W. Walsh, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 1st July, 1897.

No. 3501-C. — Notification No. 4704, dated the 16th August, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August, 1897, Part II, page 973, is cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 20th September, 1897.

Agent of Frisater and Rossmann's Sewing Machine Factory.	Hutton & Co. La Touche, C. C. Loudina Jehniah Coal Co., Ltd. Manderson & Co. McMordie & Co. McMullen, John. Moir & Co. Morgan, Ed., & Co. Newman & Co., D. (Inventors and Manufacturers of Calendar Ring).	Phillip & Son, Ironmongers. Pritham, R. Qutlet, Mons. Selright, Cliff, care of Drake & Co. Thompson & Co. (Gansmiths). Warne & Co., Frederic. Williams & Co. (Booksellers).
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Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albute, C. B. Andee, R. M. Arabin, Miss. Atkins, F. L. Ayres, W. R. Baptiste, R. J. Bauer, Fritz. Baxter, Mrs. Bishop, S. O., Dr. Bittash, Solomon. Braham, A. Brew, G. Brothers & Co., R. Brown Billy (of Glasgow). Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Bruce, H. M. Bunup, J. A. Cam, H. Campbell, Mrs. Canopus, L. Da Costa. Carden, Mr. Cook, Percy. Cross, J. Dale, Miss S. Daly, H. Davies, D. Picton. Davis, Miss L. Davis, Mrs. Delatoye, R. Detmer, Henry. Devon-lure, E. L. Daltou, Miss A. Eaton, F. C. Eisenack, Leon. Eison, E. M. Ferriol-Joas, Antonio.	Furell, James W. Galloway, W. Galloway, C. H. Gaudenstein, Lazer. Gordon, R., Mrs. Gibson, Miss. Guse, Miss Dollie. Gutbay, B. L. Groszolz, A. E. Harper, Alex. Hemmelen, F. Hemming, Wm. P. Hill, B. Hoyle, J. O. Inman, Thos. James, Herbert. James, Mrs. O. Joubert, W. L. Jones, Alfred. Jones, K. C. Jordan, Mrs. H. Kepp, Chas. J. Kelsall, Miss L. Kemp, Charles. Kidd, J. A. Klopsch, Dr. Knight, Mrs. C. Langen, A. Langley, C. H. Lopez, Eva, Miss. Litchfield, E. Martinez, J. F. McCallum, E. McNaunce, R. Miller, W. Morris, J. R., Dr. Murphy, Mrs. E., care of E. Murphy, Esq.	Norah, Miss. O'Grady, W. Peters, Miss Maggie. Philben, R. Priestley, Mrs. A. E. Priestley, W. Rimes, Mrs. Renardt, M. Rhode, Capt. J. H. Ridsdale, H. Robert on, G. Robson, B. Rogers, G. S. Rossac, J. P. Seuters & Co. Soane, S. H. Smyth, S. G. Sout, C. Sout, Charles F. Stovard, A. Stebbing, Capt. A. F. Stephens, Mrs. A. Story, Mrs. Street, H. A. Swaine, A. M. Swintorde, Mrs. W. Taylor, W. J. Temple, G. F. Tekey, A. E. Valentin, H. Vantan, Altonnian. Wall, T. D. Weiss, A. Williams, Esq. Winham, F. F. Wins, Mrs. M. H.
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Registered Letters and Parcels.

Chester, D. Christian, C. W. Katz, Gusta, Madam	Langner, A. McCree, G. Priestley, W.	Rossac, J. Seubler, M.
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Asluk, H. Miya, Capt. Brown, D. L. Egan, Ella, Madam. Binley, H. Brown, D. C. Phillips, H. Carrope, E. R. Cardozo, A. H. Cooke, E., Miss. Cook, P. Cooke, H. M. Gaudier, M. H., Mrs. Dineatt, C. H. Dearn, H. Drury, Dr. Elsey, H. C.	Ferns-dorf, E. J. Freeman, J. A. Fernandes, A. Fulten, W. G. Hutchinson, S. St. Hubert, J. G., Snag-Capt. Jackson, H. C., Mrs. Jones, A. Jennings, E. Kenny, C. Kinscanner, Major Kn. King, H. Lyon, V. Langley, F. Lemm, J. Lyon, Madam. Martin, J. R.	Martin, R. R. Marrow, M. J. Masson, S. P. Moss, James. Nesbith, B., Mrs. Newman, F. N. Payne, C. H. Pringle, A. Rigg, G. R. Rooder, James. Rhoder, Rhoder, L., Mon-sieur. Rier, F. Reardon, M. T. D. Simpson, B. G. Scott, H. H. Shugmann, A., Miss. Tassello, Miss.
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th September, 1897.

Biggs, Esq	Judah, Miss.	Studman, W.
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The 2nd October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1897. 7th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	6th	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	2nd 11,	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Ditto ditto . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	8th	Per Steamer <i>Suisang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	7th	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	4th	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	2nd	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	9th	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	9th	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	4th	Via Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	9th	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, viz.:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

For the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore, carrying also mails for Ceylon, at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails via Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

CLIBBORN, Major, S.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 2-8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs* 5; per pound tin, *Rs* 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 3; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs* 6; per pound tin, *Rs* 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنه تب بهگانے
والہ سنکونا •

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے برٹانکل کارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشیت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے — یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت در روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت دس روپیہ •

عام آدمیوں کو یہ دوا برٹانکل کارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہے — یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت چھ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ •

یہ دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے لائٹی اور میسی مراخانوں میں بھی بنتی ہے — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ذاب چار اونس والے تین چار آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والے تین ؛ آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے تین ؛ بارہ آنہ •

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, *Rs* 15, or, post free, *Rs* 15-12. $\frac{1}{2}$ " *Rs* 7-8, " *Rs* 8. $\frac{1}{4}$ " *Rs* 3-12, " *Rs* 4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এক কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোত টন . . .	১৫, বা ডাকমাণ্ডল (বনা) ১৫০
২ আধ . . .	৭৫
৩ আধ . . .	৩৭

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে
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26.	Barley	0 0 3 0	3 0 0 0	0 6	0 1 0
27.	Steatite	1 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	0 6	0 1 0
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III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st January 1897, being the Third Quarter of the year 1896-97, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1895-96.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1897.		For the quarter ending 31st January 1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.	R.	a. p.	a. p.	
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,33,75,68	15 10	1,32,45,35	8 9	3,23,33	5 1		
ADD RECEIPTS—								
Subscriptions from 1st November 1896 to 31st January 1897 in the Widows' Fund	1,33,815	0 10	1,33,477	15 5			159	3 5
Subscriptions from 1st November 1896 to 31st January 1897 in the Children's Fund	83,144	7 3	82,927	10 3	216	13 0		
Entrance fees and stamps	211	14 7	394	8 1			182	9 6
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	43	8 0	427	4 0			378	15 0
Amount of Fines imposed on subscriptions in arrears	398	12 3	481	11 7			90	15 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,17,617	0 11	2,18,211	15 2	216	13 0	811	11 3
GRAND TOTAL	1,34,93,585	14 9	1,31,60,505	7 11	A 3,33,802	2 1	811	11 3
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—								
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,25,193	2 8	1,22,132	13 4	3,060	5 4		
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	80,209	2 1	79,498	2 5	710	15 8		
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	11,502	0 6	8,131	10 9	2,630	5 9		
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	2,443	13 9	22,319	0 10			6,075	3 1
Commission paid on account of money-orders	584	0 0	508	14 0	20	2 6		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,33,797	3 6	2,33,450	9 4	B 6,421	15 3	6,075	3 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,34,59,788	11 3	1,29,27,144	14 7	C 3,77,380	4 10	5,263	7 10
GRAND TOTAL	1,34,93,585	14 9	1,31,60,505	7 11	3,33,802	2 1	11	11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	95,504	11 0	92,997	4 0	2,964	7 0		

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Number of subscribers	1,481	985	1,490	984
Ditto of incumbents	586	775	550	794
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,241	795	1,249	804

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . . . 3,33,802 2 1
B.—Net increase in total disbursements . . . 340 10 2
C.—Net increase in balance . . . 3,33,043 12 8

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *And*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of

FUND OFFICE:

No. 2, UPPER WOOD STREET, CALCUTTA.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE
JUDGE AT ALIPORE.*Present:*Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur,
Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, . *Plaintiff,**versus*Prince Mirza Kamar Kader
and others, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a decree made in the above administration suit under the provisions of section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late *ex*-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the

benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

BULLORAM MULICK,
Subordinate Judge.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY
PENSION FUND.

*Result of votes on the question submitted in
Circular No. 5, dated 21st May, 1897.*

Subject.	Yes.	No.
Whether the new subscription tables shall be prepared in accordance with the proposal in the Circular	934	25

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,

Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
The 13th September, 1897.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

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PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October 1897:—

Oudh Courts Bill.

Central Provinces Tenancy Bill.

Central Provinces Land-Revenue Act Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1897.

No. 720.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:

Lieutenant J. C. C. Angelo, 20th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Frizelle, 10th Bombay Infantry.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 726.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th October 1897.

No. 730.—The services of Lieutenant E. Codrington of the Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 735.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Honourable Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months, with effect from the 17th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 1207.—Erratum.—In Home Department Notification No. 1070, dated the 10th September 1897, replacing the services of Surgeon-Captain J. H. Rivers, A.M.S., at the disposal of the Military Department for "15th June 1897" read "18th August 1897."

No. 1210.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant N. R. J. Rainier, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 1217.—Erratum.—In Home Department Notification No. 1046, dated the 10th September 1897, replacing the services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. H. Watling, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), at the disposal of the Military Department for "26th August 1897" read "25th August 1897."

No. 1220.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Surgeon-Captain G. H. Baker, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. M. Cadell, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. Morwood, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain L. G. Fischer, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain W. Young, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 1224.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Surgeon-Captain D. J. Collins, M.B., A.M.S.,—30th August 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. K. Morgan, M.B., A.M.S.,—31st August 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. L. Howell, A.M.S.,—25th August 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 1353.—The services of Lieutenant H. DeV. Harvest, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his relief by Captain W. Hudson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 411.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Giltan, a Chaplain on probation on the establishment of the Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tirah Field Force.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 6th October, 1897.

No. 3150—105-70-F.—With reference to Notification No. 2016—105-29, dated 7th May 1897, the services of Lieutenant R. B. B. Howe, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry, employed on

famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

No. 3151—105-70-F.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. D. Lyons-Campbell, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on famine duty.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

No. 1482-G.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class and Assistant Political Agent in Zhab, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th October, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 4449-A.*Simla, the 7th October, 1897.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following Reports on the working of the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1896-97 :

From the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 374, dated the 5th July 1897.

From the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 1083, dated the 30th June 1897.

From the Assay Master, Bombay, No. 18, dated the 1st June 1897.

From the Assay Master, Calcutta, No. 9, dated the 4th May 1897.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

1. Imports and Coinage : Gold.—The imports of gold during the year under report were again heavy though somewhat less than in the previous year. The exports of gold also declined slightly. The net imports were 309,365 ounces, valued at Rs. 2,29,10,383 against 322,623 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,52,59,524 in the previous year. The following table shows the quantity and value of gold imported into, and exported from, India during the last five years :

Year.	Imports		Exports.		Net imports (+), Net exports (—).	
	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
1892-93	272,442	1,18,17,801	729,325	4,53,41,720	—154,483	—2,87,26,829
1893-94	474,635	3,14,65,300	378,300	2,50,52,831	+ 96,235	+ 64,12,461
1894-95	236,873	1,75,02,800	926,843	6,73,03,740	—689,970	—4,97,40,640
1895-96	695,055	5,02,92,612	372,432	2,10,33,108	+ 322,623	+ 2,52,59,524
1896-97	657,238	4,49,11,790	347,873	2,20,01,407	+ 309,365	+ 2,29,10,383

No gold was tendered for coinage or coined during the year in either of the Mints.

2. Imports and Coinage : Silver.—The net imports of silver into India were less than those of the preceding year by about 1,089,000 ounces, and the value

of the silver was less by about Rs. 72,62,000. The following are the figures of net imports of silver into India, the net imports into Bengal and Bombay being given separately :

Year.	NET IMPORTS.						AMOUNT TENDERED FOR RUPEE COINAGE.		Amount tendered for Dollar coinage.
	All India.		Calcutta only.		Bombay only.		Calcutta.	Bombay.	
	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.	Tolas (Rupee standard) 19,180,781	Tolas (Rupee standard). 65,904,538	Tolas (Rupee standard).
1892-93	45,523,512	12,86,35,693	5,874,716	1,64,04,308					
1893-94	54,328,073	13,71,98,182	4,273,990	1,09,11,921	47,531,898	12,02,57,	(a) 3,628,119	(b) 37,875,271	
1894-95	27,040,022	6,32,92,236	2,293,379	50,04,549	23,309,901	5,51,28,930	...	...
1895-96	27,018,070	6,58,22,225	3,428,947	82,77,694	22,370,543	5,44,62,136	...	...	7,319,519
1896-97	25,920,085	5,85,60,297	3,180,616	67,86,628	20,266,817	4,57,04,970	...	...	14,594,739

(a) Includes tolas 718,820 taken over from Exchange Banks.
(b) " " 18,468,424 " " " " " "

The last column of the above table refers to silver presented at the Bombay Mint for coinage into British dollars and subsequent export to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. These amounts do not practically affect the net imports as shown in the table, as they are for the most part exported during the year of import.

3. Total coinage: Gold and Silver.—No gold has been coined in either Mint since 1892-93. The value of the coinage of silver in each Mint (excluding the dollar coinage) during the last five years is given below :

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	2,99,80,183	9,69,35,081	12,69,15,264
1893-94 ...	85,10,146	3,99,14,855	4,84,25,001
1894-95 ...	9,45,047	...	9,45,047
1895-96 ...	29,27,134	...	29,27,134
1896-97 ...	35,86,845	21,46,683	57,33,528

The whole of the silver coinage in the Mints during the year 1896-97, as shown in the above table, was for the Government, and consisted of small silver coins only : as will appear from paragraphs 4 and 5 below, the receipts of uncurrent coin furnished the material for this coinage. The details are given below :

CALCUTTA.				BOMBAY.			
	Tale.	Value.		Tale.	Value.		
		Rs.			Rs.		
Half rupees ...	2,113,035	10,56,968	1,042,228	5,21,114			
Quarter rupees ...	6,811,475	17,02,869	2,384,928	5,96,232			
One-eighth rupees ...	6,616,060	8,27,008	8,234,096	10,29,337			

The increase in the coinage of small coin was due to the large requirements of famine districts. Both Mints deserve credit for the expeditious manner in which they met the large demand, which arose suddenly.

In addition to the coinage for Government above mentioned, 6,135,617 British dollars containing 13,922,299 tolas of silver (rupee standard) were coined in the Bombay Mint during the year, against 3,316,063 dollars containing 7,524,449 tolas coined in 1895-96. Taking the balance which remained in the Mint, ready for issue, at the close of 1895-96, namely, 122,570 dollars, the number of dollars which were available for export in 1896-97 was 6,258,187, of which 6,223,638 were issued to tenderers for export, and the balance, 34,549, remained in the Mint ready for issue.

4. **Description of silver received in the Mints.**—In Bombay bar silver to the amount of 13,158,000 tolas was tendered for coinage into dollars: of this, 3,596,000 tolas came from London, 8,063,000 from America (of which 143,000 from San-Francisco), 1,254,000 from Australia, 197,000 from Italy, and 48,000 from France. The bar silver presented is of higher fineness than the standard on which the mint accounts are based, namely, the rupee standard; and the amount brought to account was 14,594,739 tolas of that standard. In Calcutta 2,451 tolas (rupee standard) of silver bullion were received from the Military and Survey Departments. Uncurrent coins of the value of Rs. 38,90,866 in Calcutta and of Rs. 30,89,539 in Bombay were sent to the Mints by Government Treasuries and Departments: the receipts in the Bombay Mint included some Bhopal and Baroda coins which had been received in the treasuries in payment of tributes, etc.

5. **Recoinage of silver received in the Mints.**—Apart from silver received for the coinage of dollars, the receipts in the Mints consisted almost entirely of uncurrent and defaced silver coin remitted by Government treasuries and departments as given in paragraph 4. These remittances are utilised for the coinage of small silver coins (including half rupees). The value of the total coinages of small silver in the year was, as stated in paragraph 3, Rs. 35,86,845 in Calcutta and Rs. 21,46,683 in Bombay, and the total weight of silver in tolas of standard rupee fineness received on Government account in the two Mints was 3,820,735 tolas in Calcutta, and 3,102,883 tolas in Bombay.

6. **Copper coinage.**—The total value of the copper coinage was Rs. 17,69,011 against Rs. 8,20,625 in the preceding year. This large increase which represents an additional coinage of over 50 million copper pieces was entirely due to heavy requirements of pice at the famine relief works. This unprecedentedly large and at the same time urgent demand was energetically met by the Calcutta Mint, the outturn of which was raised to over a million pieces a day, or more than double the outturn on the last occasion (1884-85) when the Mint was put on overtime.

No copper coins for the Straits Government or for the Abdali Chief, near Aden, were coined during the year.

About 15,738 maunds of copper slabs were purchased during the year at an average cost of Rs. 34.34 per maund against 15,003 maunds at Rs. 33.167 per maund in the preceding year.

7. **Gain on copper coinage.**—The gain on copper coinage passed into circulation during the last five years was as follows:

						Rs.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,929
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	5,08,467
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,627
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,312
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	13,76,190

8. Operative losses.—

Silver.—In the Calcutta Mint the operative losses for melting and coining after the adjustment of fictitious losses and gains, amounted to 2,979 tolas or about 36.6 tolas per lakh. But as the values for dirt in the scissel, blanks, etc., calculated and included in the fictitious losses and gains, are not absolutely correct, the Mint Master prefers to estimate the loss at from 33 to 38 tolas per lakh. In the Bombay Mint the loss estimated on the above principle would be about Rs. 32 to 37 per lakh, and the total operative loss is calculated to have been Rs. 10,369 in the year.

Copper.—During the year about 26,211 maunds of copper were operated on against 11,989 maunds in 1895-96, and the loss amounted to 476.75 maunds, the actual rate being 1.819 per cent., against 2.157 in the preceding year. But after deducting the value of bye-products, this loss is reduced to .29 per cent., against .26 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of good coin obtained from the silver coinage in both the Mints shows an improvement over the results of the preceding year. The dollar coinage showed a better result by 2 per cent. than the previous year. The percentage of good copper coin (pice and half-pice) from metal operated on has been about the same as in 1895-96.

9. Revenue and Expenditure.—The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the two Mints for the last five years :

Year.	REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.		
	SEIGNORAGE.			OTHER RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	5,30,082	19,12,316	24,42,398	90,863	1,93,274	2,84,137	27,26,535	11,24,384	13,00,525	24,33,909
1893-94 ..	1,12,257	4,24,392	5,36,649	1,07,367	1,26,247	2,33,614	17,70,263	6,09,620	8,17,420	17,47,040
1894-95 ...	6	...	6	50,813	15,408	66,221	66,227	7,32,169	4,41,395	11,73,764
1895-96 ...	...	...	...	41,463	92,935	1,34,398	1,34,398	7,77,789	4,60,726	12,38,485
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	22,603	1,76,822	1,99,425	1,99,425	8,02,246	5,55,678	13,50,924
Total ...	6,42,345	23,36,708	29,79,053	3,13,109	16,74,686	19,87,795	48,97,848	43,16,178	36,06,744	79,53,122

As explained in the review of the Mint Administration Reports for 1894-95 the cessation of the public coinage of silver accounts for the decrease in revenue and expenditure since 1893-94.

The receipts of the Bombay Mint include Rs. 1,45,952 on account of the charge of 1 per cent. for the coinage of British dollars.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year 1896-97 compares as follows with the expenditure of the preceding year :

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed establishment...	1,74,628	1,56,656	— 17,972	1,45,299	1,12,586	— 5,713	3,22,927	2,69,242	— 23,685
Temporary establishment and over-time work.	47,353	56,673	+ 9,320	6,409	12,880	+ 6,471	53,7	69,553	+ 15,741
Total		2,13,329	— 8,652	1,54,708	1,55,466	— 758	3,76,927	3,38,795	— 7,804

In the Calcutta Mint the decrease of Rs. 17,972 under "Fixed establishment" was partly due to revision of Establishment and general savings. The increase under "Temporary establishment, etc.," was owing to the entertainment of a larger establishment than usual to cope with the demand for coin for famine relief works.

In Bombay the increase in the temporary establishment was due to the larger coinage of dollars and of small silver.

10. Stores.—In the Calcutta Mint the expenditure on stores was Rs. 74,884 against Rs. 45,185 in 1895-96, the increase being due to the heavy coinage of the year. In the Bombay Mint the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 22,293 against Rs. 15,049 in the previous year.

11. **Pro-forma charges.**—These indirect charges in the two Mints for 1896-97 compare as follows with those of 1895-96 :

(In rupees.)

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease—	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease—	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease—
Pension and furlough allowances.	26,484	24,216	— 2,268	5,687	6,236	+ 549	32,171	30,452	— 1,719
Interest on stock and block.	3,75,885	3,74,558	— 1,327	2,29,376	2,63,300	+ 33,924	6,05,261	6,37,858	+ 32,597
Total	4,02,369	3,98,774	— 3,595	2,35,063	2,69,536	+ 34,473	6,37,432	6,68,310	+ 30,878

The increase under the second head in the Bombay Mint was due to the average silver balance in the Mint having been higher than in the previous year.

12. **Miscellaneous work.**—The account of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the following table :

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ...	34,375	46,708	7,473	10,217	10,698	481	44,542	57,406	7,954
96-97 ...	71,206	77,484	6,278	11,931	12,428	497	83,137	89,912	6,775
Better	...	30,686	...	...	1,730	16	...	32,416	...
Worse	31,881	...	1,105	1,714	...	...	33,595	...	1,179

As usual, the amount of miscellaneous work in the Bombay Mint was not large. In the Calcutta Mint, the miscellaneous work comprised mainly the manufacture of a large number of medals, stars of the Military Department, decorations for the Army Temperance Association, brass washers and bolts and nuts for the Survey of India Department, brass tokens for various firms in Calcutta, and gold, silver and bronze medals for public institutions.

13. **Capital Account.**—The Capital Account of the Calcutta Mint stood at the end of the year at Rs. 77,11,550 against Rs. 77,11,036 at the end of 1895-96. The account of the Bombay Mint has remained unaltered during the year, and stood at Rs. 37,94,328 at its close.

14. **Offences against the coinage.**—During the year 1896, 875 cases were brought to trial, 1,072 persons tried, and 589 persons convicted for offences against the coinage, compared with 858 cases brought to trial, 1,039 persons tried and 644 persons convicted during 1895. There was thus an increase of about 2 per cent. in the number of cases tried, and a decrease of 8.54 per cent. in the number of persons convicted. As in 1895 the largest number of cases were reported from the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the cases fell under the head of possessing and delivering counterfeited coin; on this charge 690 persons were tried and 380 convicted, against 676 tried and 421 convicted in the previous year.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

15. **Number of Assays made.**—The following table compares the number of gold and silver assays made during 1896-97 with those of the preceding year :

CALCUTTA MINT.				BOMBAY MINT.		BOTH MINTS.	
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1895-96	...	1,206	4,347	...	6,674	1,296	11,021
1896-97	...	1,207	5,477	...	9,222	1,207	14,699
Increase +, decrease —	—	80	+ 1,130	...	+ 2,548	— 89	+ 3,678

Besides the above several miscellaneous assays were made in both the Mints.

16. **Meltings for standard coinage.**—The average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage of small silver in Calcutta and Bombay made during the year was as follows :

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Half rupees	915.970	915.684
Quarter rupees	915.780	915.588
One-eighth rupees	915.539	915.520

The average fineness of the meltings for the coinage of British dollars was 898.853.

17. **Parting Assays of silver coins.**—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins at the Calcutta Mint was 1.218 per mille against 1.087 per mille in 1895-96. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was .9044 per mille in Government silver coins, and .7026 per mille in British dollars. This difference in the proportion of gold found in the two classes of coins is attributed to the use of old coin, which contains a considerable quantity of gold, in the manufacture of Government coins, and the use of bar silver, which contains very little gold, in the manufacture of dollars.

18. **Pyx trials of silver coins.**—The results of the pyx trials in the two Assay offices are summarised in the following table :

TRIALS FOR WEIGHT.					TRIALS FOR FINENESS.			
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness per mille of coins assayed.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
CALCUTTA.								
Half rupees	29	290	90.008	29	290	1,160	916.307	916.548
Quarter rupees	61	610	44.937	61	610	6,100	916.502	916.486
One-eighth rupees	51	510	21.520	51	510	10,200	916.352	916.701
BOMBAY.								
Half rupees	5	100	90.022	...	25	250	916.712	916.960
Quarter rupees	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	917.143
One-eighth rupees	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	917.088
British dollars	81	1,620	416.012	...	405	1,215	900.120	900.190

Of the total number of half rupees weighed in Calcutta and Bombay none was beyond the legal remedy in weight. As regards the dollar coinage no coin was found to be beyond the legal remedy either of weight or fineness.

19. **Pyx trials in England for 1894-95 and 1895-96.**—The average weight and fineness of the Government coins from the Calcutta Mint for the two years and of the standard weight and millesimal fineness of British dollars from the Bombay Mint for 1895-96 were found to correspond closely to the standards prescribed for both these classes of coins; and the Government coins from Calcutta showed the average proportion of gold as in previous years. But the proportion of gold discovered in the British dollar coinage was reported to be specially high. This subject is now under examination.

20. **Reference standard weights.**—The standard weights in both the Mints were duly verified in the year under report.

21. The Governor General in Council acknowledges the efficiency with which the Mint and Assay Departments have been worked and controlled by the officers in charge.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta (with printed copies of the two Reports on the working of the Mints), and to the Assay Masters, Bombay and Calcutta (with printed copies of the two Reports on the working of the Assay Departments).

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 4460/Gl.—Mr J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins is on return from leave posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sinla, the 8th October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1115.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 921 of 1897, it is notified that Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, C.C.I.E., 6th Bengal Cavalry, is attached to the Staff of Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., as orderly officer.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1116.—Lieutenant Alan Copinger Wall, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), officiating wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th January 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 1117.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant William Nelson Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—17th June 1896.

No. 1118.—In G. G. O. No. 982 of 1897, Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile should have been described as a Second-Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Savile will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st January 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1119.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E., is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Malakand Field Force, *vice* Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., nominated for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1120.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse), to be Section Commandant, *vice* Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, nominated for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Captain H. Rouse, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, Royal Artillery, *vice* Captain H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery, appointed to the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1121.—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force as detailed below, to be styled the Tirah Expeditionary Force, for the purpose of exacting reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat border for their attacks on the frontier posts and for the damage to life and property which has been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service.

1. FORMATION OF THE FORCE.—The Force will be distributed for operations as follows :

- (a) A main column of two Divisions, each consisting of two Infantry Brigades and certain Divisional Troops, will advance on Tirah from the neighbourhood of the Samana Range.
- (b) The Line of Communication of the main column between Kohat and Tirah (including the posts on the Samana Range) will be held by a force consisting of one Native Cavalry Regiment and four Native Infantry Battalions.
- (c) A mixed Brigade, to be styled the "Peshawar Column," will operate, as may be required, from Peshawar.
- (d) A Force, which will be designated the "Kurram Moveable Column," will be formed in support on the Hangu-Parachinar line for employment as circumstances may require.
- (e) A mixed Brigade will be formed at Rawalpindi as a Reserve.

2. COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.—These Forces will be composed as follows :

A.—THE MAIN COLUMN.

FIRST DIVISION.

1st Brigade

2nd Battalion, The Derbyshire Regiment.
 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.
 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 No. 6 British Field Hospital.
 No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

2nd Battalion, The Yorkshire Regiment.
 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
 Sections A and B of No. 8 British Field Hospital.
 Sections A and C of No. 14 British Field Hospital.
 No. 31 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
 No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.
 Two Squadrons, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).
 No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 One Printing Section from the Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 The Kapurthala Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
 The Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.
 Section A of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
 No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

1st Brigade.

1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.
 1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 No. 24 British Field Hospital.
 No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 1st Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment.
 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 Sections C and D of No. 9 British Field Hospital.
 Sections A and B of No. 23 British Field Hospital.
 No. 48 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
 Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.
 Two Squadrons, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
 No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
 One Printing Section from the Madras Sappers and Miners.
 The Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
 The Simur Imperial Service Sappers.
 Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
 No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

B.—LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
 No. 42 Native Field Hospital.
 No. 52 Native Field Hospital.
 The Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
 The Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.
 Ordnance Field Park.
 Engineer Field Park.
 British General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Rawalpindi.
 Native General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Rawalpindi.
 No. 1 Field Medical Store Depot. (For 1st Division.)
 No. 2 Field Medical Store Depot. (For 2nd Division.)
 No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital.
 No. 11 British Field Hospital.
 No. 25 British Field Hospital.
 No. 47 Native Field Hospital.
 No. 64 Native Field Hospital. } For sick and wounded returning from the field.

C.—THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

2nd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
 No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 5 British Field Hospital.

No. 45 Native Field Hospital.

British General Hospital, of 250 beds, at Nowshera.*

Native General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Nowshera.*

D.—THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

12th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The Nabha Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.

4 Guns, 3rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

One Regiment of Central India Horse.

Section D of No. 3 British Field Hospital.

No. 62 Native Field Hospital.

Section B of No. 46 Native Field Hospital.

Native General Hospital, of 200 beds, at Kohat.

E.—THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. (At Rawalpindi.)

1st Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. (At Rawalpindi.)

27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay
(Light) Infantry.

2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. } (Already ordered to Rawalpindi.)

Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 12 British Field Hospital.

No. 53 Native Field Hospital. (At Rawalpindi)

The above mentioned troops will move on the field service strengths, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except that the number of British officers with regiments of Native Cavalry and Native Infantry will not be increased above the authorised peace establishment.

Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilisation measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B.

One Printing Section and one Photo-Lithographic Section from the Bengal Sappers and Miners will be attached to the Army Staff Officer.

3. CONCENTRATION OF THE FORCE.—(a) The following units, now forming part of the Malakand Field Force, will, under orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved on the field service scales as quickly as possible to Peshawar:

45th Sikhs.

Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.

Sections C and D of No. 3 British Field Hospital.†

No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

Section B of No. 45 Native Field Hospital.

No. 1 Field Medical Store Depot.

(b) The following units in the Peshawar District will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, be concentrated at Peshawar as quickly as possible

57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.

1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Section A of No. 6 British Field Hospital.

Section C of No. 14 British Field Hospital.

* These General Hospitals will also receive the sick and wounded from the Force at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley (*vide* Appendix B).

† Section D of this Hospital is for the Kurram Moveable Column and Section C is to be transferred to Kohat for use in the Garrison (*vide* Appendix A).

(c) The following units employed in the operations against the Mohmands will, on the conclusion of those operations, concentrate at Peshawar, and move from thence as may be directed :

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
 1st Battalion, The Royal West Surrey Regiment.
 2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.
 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).
 No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
 No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 The Nabha Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
 No. 5 British Field Hospital.
 Section A of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
 Section A of No. 14 British Field Hospital.
 No. 44 Native Field Hospital.
 Sections A, C and D of No. 45 Native Field Hospital.
 Section B of No. 46 Native Field Hospital.
 Sections C and D of No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

(d) The following units will, on receipt of orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved by rail to Kushalgarh and march thence to Kohat :

2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 2nd Battalion, The Derbyshire Regiment.*
 2nd Battalion, The Yorkshire Regiment.*
 No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.*
 Engineer Field Park (from Rawalpindi).
 One Printing Section and Photo-Lithographic Section (from Roorkee).
 One Printing Section (from Bangalore).
 One Printing Section (from Kichee).
 Sections C and D of No. 9 British Field Hospital.*
 Sections B, C and D of No. 6 British Field Hospital.†
 No. 11 British Field Hospital.*
 No. 25 British Field Hospital.*
 No. 43 Native Field Hospital.*
 No. 47 Native Field Hospital.*
 No. 48 Native Field Hospital.*
 No. 52 Native Field Hospital.*
 No. 64 Native Field Hospital.*
 No. 2 Field Medical Store Depot.
 No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital.*

(e) A Wing of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has already been ordered to Peshawar, and the other Wing will, on receipt of orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved by rail from Ferozepore to Peshawar.

(f) The Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers have already been moved to Ferozepore, and orders regarding their onward movement to Rawalpindi have been issued.

(g) All units which will be concentrated at Peshawar—i.e., those detailed in para. 3, clauses (a), (b) and (c)—except such as are detailed for the Peshawar Column, will march from Peshawar to Kohat through the Kohat Pass under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, under instructions which will be given from Army Head Quarters. The General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force will direct all movements at and beyond Kohat, and he will also direct all movements of the Peshawar Column beyond Peshawar.

(h) The Rawalpindi Reserve Brigade will, while concentrated at Rawalpindi, be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, but any subsequent movement

* These moves have already been ordered.

† These units have already been ordered to Rawalpindi.

of the units composing this Reserve Brigade will only be made under orders which will be issued from Army Head Quarters.

(i) Kohat will be the Base of Operations for the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and the Kurram Moveable Column, but the Line of Communication will commence at, and include Kushalgarh. Kohat and Kushalgarh will, for the time being, be dis severed from the Punjab Command.

(j) Peshawar will be the Base of Operations for the Peshawar Column, but will remain in the Punjab Command.

4. COMMANDS AND STAFF—

ARMY STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force	General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Aide-de-Camp	2nd-Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars.
Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant G. R. De H. Smith, Central India Horse.
Orderly Officer	2nd-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, Royal Artillery.
Deputy Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff	Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant General	{ Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, 7th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Captain J. A. L. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders.
Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	{ Colonel G. H. More-Molynex, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	{ Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.
Field Intelligence Officer	{ Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General).	{ Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service.
Secretary to Principal Medical Officer	{ Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, Army Medical Staff.
Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Artillery	{ Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, Royal Artillery.
Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery	Captain C. deC. Hamilton, Royal Artillery.
Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery	Major H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery.
Ordnance Officer	
Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Engineer.	{ Brevet-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E. (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers	Captain S. L. Craster, R.E.
Orderly Officer, Royal Engineers	Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.
Superintendent, Army Signalling	{ Major G. J. N. Logan-Horne, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Head Quarter Commandant	Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Judge Advocate General	Captain F. L. S. Lowry, 29th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Principal Provost Marshal	{ Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfe, Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Chief Commissariat Transport Officer	<i>Will be notified hereafter.</i>
Staff Surgeon (from the Force)	
Inspecting Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover.
Controller of Military Accounts	{ Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Le G. Anderson, Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command.
Field Pay Master	{ Captain P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Department.
Chief Survey Officer (also Survey Officer with Main Column, 1st Division).	{ Brevet-Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.
Principal Chaplain	Rev'd. E. T. Beatty, Church of England.
Chief Superintendent of Post Offices	
Inspector of Post Offices	

MAIN COLUMN.

1st Division.

Commanding (with the local rank of Major-General).	{ Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., British Service.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers.
Orderly Officer	
Extra Orderly Officers	{ Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant G. H. Badcock, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Adjutant General	{ Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, C.I.E., 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Major E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	{ Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Field Intelligence Officer	{ Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Principal Medical Officer	{ Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, Army Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Artillery.	{ Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain W. K. McLeod, Royal Artillery.
Divisional Ordnance Officer	Captain A. R. Braid, Royal Artillery.
Commanding Royal Engineer	{ Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain O. M. R. Thackwell, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	{ Lieutenant J. P. N. Carmichael, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
Provost Marshal	{ Captain H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers.
Field Treasure Chest Officer (from the Division).	}
Staff Surgeon (from the Division)	
Chaplain, Church of England	
Chaplain, Church of Scotland	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev'd. Father N. J. Winkley.
Divisional Commissariat Officer	{ Major W. R. Yielding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars.
Divisional Transport Officer	{ Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer	{ Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
Survey Officer (from Army Staff)	
Superintendent of Post Offices	

1st Brigade of 1st Division.

Commanding	{ Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., British Service (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Orderly Officer	{ Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Captain A. Mullaly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant H. I. Nicholl, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Captain E. deV. Wintle, 15th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. J. Tatam.

2nd Brigade of 1st Division.

Commanding	{ Brigadier-General A. Gaselee, C.B., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant A. N. D. Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Major W. Aldworth, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Major A. A. Barrett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant C. S. D. Leslie, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain H. de la P. Gough, 16th Lancers.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Lieutenant H. Macandrew, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. F. Shore.

2nd Division.

Commanding	{ Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., British Service.
Aide-de-Camp	{ Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Orderly Officer	Captain R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars.
Assistant Adjutant General	{ Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	{ Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Field Intelligence Officer	{ Captain H. F. Walters, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Principal Medical Officer	{ Surgeon-Colonel G. McE. Davis, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Artillery.	{ Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery.
Divisional Ordnance Officer	Captain H. F. Head, Royal Artillery.
Commanding Royal Engineer	Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Wilkieson, R.E.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain T. Fraser, R.E.
Field Engineer	Captain F. H. Kelly, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	{ Captain G. C. Rigby, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.
Provost Marshal	{ Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Field Treasure Chest Officer	{ Lieutenant W. M. Grimby, 20th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Staff Surgeon (from the Division)	
Chaplain, Church of England	
Chaplain, Church of Scotland	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev'd. Father A. Vanden Deyssel.
Divisional Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Divisional Transport Officer	{ Major H. L. Hutchins, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer	{ Major H. R. W. Lumsden, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Survey Officer	{ Mr. E. A. Wainwright, Survey of India Department.
Superintendent of Post Offices	

1st Brigade of 2nd Division.

Commanding (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).	{ Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Major H. St. Ledger Wood, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Major H. S. Massy, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant D. H. Drake-Brockman, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 29th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Lieutenant R. A. N. Tytler, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant C. Rose.

2nd Brigade of 2nd Division.

Commanding	{ Brigadier-General R. W. Maccott, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Horse Artillery.
Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant R. C. Wellasley, Royal Horse Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Captain W. P. B. 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Regiment of Buffs (The Buffs) Cavalry.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Captain E. Y. Watson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant N. Fraser, 4th Regiment of Buffs (The Buffs) Cavalry.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Captain W. H. Armstrong, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

General Officer Commanding	Colonel Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant F. C. Galloway, R.A.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry.
Orderly Officer	
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	{ Captain (Temporary Major) J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	{ Captain L. Phillips, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel).	{ Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Saunders, Army Medical Staff.
Senior Ordnance Officer	Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery.
Section Commandant	{ Captain O. R. S. E. Shore, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Section Commandant	{ Captain St. G. L. Steel, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Section Commandant	{ Captain F. de B. Young, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Engineer.	{ Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, Royal Engineers.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Captain C. H. Cowie, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	{ Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant A. E. Turner, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	2nd-Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E.
Provost Marshal	{ Major L. S. Peyton, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Staff Surgeon (from the Force)	
Commissary-General	<i>Will be notified hereafter.</i>
Assistant to Commissary-General	{ Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer	{ Major H. Mansfield, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer	{ Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Veterinary Inspector	Veterinary Captain F. W. Forsdyke.

Staff at the Base.

Base Commandant	{ Colonel W. J. Vonsden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	{ Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.
Commandant, British Troops Dépôt	{ Major A. de B. V. Paget, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.
Adjutant and Quarter Master, British Troops Dépôt.	{ Captain A. F. Bundock, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.
Commandant, Native Troops Dépôt	{ Captain S. M. Edwards, D.S.O., 2nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
Base Ordnance Officer	Captain M. W. S. Pasley, Royal Artillery.
Officer in charge of Engineer Field Park	Captain U. W. Evans, R.E.
Base Medical Officer (Officer in charge of Kohat Native General Hospital).	}
Base Commissariat Officer	{ Major H. R. Marrett, Assistant Commissary-General.
	{ Captain W. H. D. Rich, Assistant Commissary-General.
Departmental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.	{ Lieutenant F. W. H. Forteach, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
	{ Lieutenant T. H. Marriott, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
	{ Lieutenant H. G. P. Beville, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Departmental Assistant (for Transport) to the Base Commissariat Officer.	{ Captain H. N. Hilliard, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
	{ Captain W. P. M. Pollok, 18th Hussars.
	Captain H. Smyth, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
Regimental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.	{ Lieutenant T. E. Bayley, 20th Hussars.
	{ Lieutenant C. G. E. Ewart, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
	{ Lieutenant E. N. Davis, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Commanding	{ Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	{ Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	{ Major C. T. Becker, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Field Intelligence Officer	{ Captain F. H. Hoghton, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
Principal Medical Officer	{ Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Thomsett, Army Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.	{ Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. M. Smith, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain F. R. Drake, Royal Artillery.
Brigade Ordnance Officer	Major T. E. Rowan, Royal Artillery.
Field Engineer	Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	{ Lieutenant C. E. Cobb, 1st Battalion, East York- shire Regiment.
Provost Marshal (from the Column)	
Field Treasure Chest Officer (from the Column).	
Staff Surgeon (from the Column)	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant V. R. Pigott, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant C. Charlton, Royal Horse Artillery.
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant F. U. Carr.

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Commanding (with rank and pay of Colonel on the Staff).	{ Colonel W. Hill, Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	{ Captain R. O. C. Hume, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Principal Medical Officer	{ Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Brigade Ordnance Officer	Lieutenant D. R. Poulter, Royal Artillery.
Field Engineer	Captain J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	{ Lieutenant C. R. Scott-Elliot, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
Staff Surgeon (from the Column)	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Captain C. F. T. Murray, Assistant Commis- sary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
Provost Marshal (from the Column)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. N. Wright.

THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

Commanding	{ Brigadier-General C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	{ 2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Re- giment of Punjab Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	{ Major Sir R. A. W. Colleton, <i>Bart.</i> , 1st Batta- lion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	{ Captain H. Hudson, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Field Intelligence Officer	.
Senior Medical Officer (from the Brigade)	.
Staff Surgeon (from the Brigade)	.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	{ Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	{ Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	.
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	.
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. S. Anthony.

5. CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.—The troops and followers will receive field service concessions and privileges from the date of leaving Peshawar or Kohat, and also during all movements between those two places; but such concessions as are admissible from, or between, certain dates fixed by regulations will have effect from those dates.

Field service concessions will be continued to the troops and followers of the Malakand and Mohmand Field Forces which form part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, for the period intervening between the date of their returning to Hoti, Mardan or Peshawar and the date on which they would become entitled to such concessions in common with the remainder of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

The troops composing the Expeditionary Force, with the exception of those in the Reserve Brigade, will be considered to be on Field Service for the grant of batta under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 120.

The troops of the Reserve Brigade will only be entitled to batta if they eventually take part in the operations.

Commissariat-Transport Establishments will receive universal rates of pay and 50 per cent. batta.

Staff Officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—FOURTH.

No. 1122.—Major-General Herbert C. B. M. Harris, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, 1st Indian Field Force, for the 1st Brigade, with drawn for duty as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab, during the absence of Veterinary Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Oliver with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1123.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 14th September 1897, pp. 5697.

WAR OFFICE, PALE MALL,

14th September, 1897.

* * * * *

Unattached List.—Gentlemen Cadet George Benson Brien, at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th September 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Edward Gordon Livingston is transferred to the unemployd supernumerary list. Dated 30th August 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1124.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Henry Robert Woodcock, M.B., F.R.C.S.

George Henry Baker.

Thomas Grainger, M.D.

Joseph Raymond Allen, M.B.

Arthur Charles Vennart, M.B.

Alfred William Wood, M.B.

John Macfarlane Cadell, M.B.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Samuel John Thomson.

Robert Neil Campbell, M.B.

Edward Salisbury Brander, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.

Fakir Chundra Chatterjee, M.B., C.M.

George Augustus Emerson, M.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Charles Henry Bennett, M.D.

William Henry Thornhill, M.D.

Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Henry Adey.

Alfred William Frederick Street, D.S.O.

Henry Puce Jervis.

David Charles Davidson.

James Charles Harding Peacocke.

Kaikhosro Sorabji Nariman.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 1125.—The promotions notified in G. G. O. No. 1061 of 1897, have effect from the 11th September 1897, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Patrick O'Donnell, who retired from that date and not as therein stated

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1126.—Sergeant H. Pepper, serving in the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is granted the temporary rank of Sub-Conductor whilst employed as Head Clerk of the 1st Division Office, Main Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 1127.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Theodore Petri, on probation, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 6th June 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1128.—20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Salih Khán to be Subadar and Havildar Abdullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Arbela, promoted Subadar-Major, with effect from the 16th April 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1129.—*Ghasipur Light Horse—*

Surgeon-Major William George Patrick Alpin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 30th September 1897, *vice* Sedgfield, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1130.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant George Grant Gordon to be Captain, *vice* Webb, resigned.

No. 1131.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Robert McGavin Spence resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd September 1897.

No. 1132.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Walter Harcock to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dozey, promoted.

No. 1133.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant John Parry Williams to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1897, *vice* Pardew, deceased.

No. 1134.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant James Scorgie Meston to be Major, with effect from the 27th September 1897, *vice* Petre, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1135.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain P. W. E. Watts, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Eric Hale Cooper, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hickley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 68.—Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 20th September 1897, *vice* Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 69.—Commander W. Aves, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 20th September 1897, *vice* Commander C. W. Hewett.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 412.—Corrigendum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 410, dated the 30th September 1897, for "Article 503, Civil Service Regulations," read "Article 720, Civil Service Regulations."

The 4th October, 1897.

No. 413.—The services of 2nd-Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

No. 414.—Mr. W. E. Knight, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st May 1897, and is repromoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

The 5th October, 1897.

No. 415.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 311, dated 26th August 1895, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 84 Railway, dated 2nd September 1897, accorded sanction to a total expenditure of Rs. 1,62,45,189, exclusive of rolling stock, for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam State Railway, a distance of 115½ miles.

No. 416.—Public Works Department Notification No. 291, dated the 29th July 1897, appointing Lieutenant Henry Wood, R.E., to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posting him to Bengal, is cancelled.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 417.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 418.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 419.—Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 420.—The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey:

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 421.—Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

No. 422.—Mr. C. E. Ross, officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is re-transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 423.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

No. 424.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

T. GRACEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October 1897 :

NO. 13 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897; and
Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891
Amendment of section 4, Act XIV, 1891. (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :

"(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(2) Sub-section (2) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (3).

3. For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely
Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

"5. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

"(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(3) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 6, Act XIV, 1891.

5. (1) In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (1) is repealed, and, in sub-section (2), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely :

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in

section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882",

X of 1882.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the," where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and"

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely:

"12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for—

(1) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(2) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(3) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid."

9. (1) In section 1 of the said Act, the words "and figures" and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891."

(2) Section 2 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

[Cf. XI of 1889, s. 92.]

Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette,

make rules to provide for—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to afford early relief to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh by making provision for the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. The existence of heavy arrears in that Court has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the statistics furnished show that the number of suits instituted tends in an increasing degree to exceed the number disposed of, and that the Court at its present strength cannot possibly overtake the work that has accumulated steadily during the past five years. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), so as to take power to strengthen the Court for the time being by the appointment of a third Judge.

2. The details of the Bill are, where necessary, explained in the annexed Notes on Clauses.

The 25th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—It is here proposed to insert in section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), an enabling provision taking power for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint a second Additional Judicial Commissioner to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Clause 3.—By this clause it is proposed to recast section 5 of the Act in order to make its provisions equally applicable when the Court consists of the Judicial Commissioner and two Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Clause 5.—When the Court consists of three Judges the provisions of section 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, will at once apply in cases submitted for the confirmation of capital sentences and no special provisions on the subject will be required. It seems unnecessary, in view of the definition of "High Court" in that Code, to declare that the Court shall be deemed to be a High Court, and sub-section (1) of section 7 may, it is thought, be repealed. Sub-section (2), in the amended form proposed, will supply the requisite special provisions in cases of a difference of opinion on references under section 377 of the Code when the Court consists of only two Judges.

Clause 7.—The preceding remarks regarding clause 5 will also explain the amendments here suggested. As soon as a third Judge is appointed to the Court, the provisions of sections 429 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as well as those of section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply automatically, and all that is necessary is to make it clear that, if and so long as the Court consists of only two Judges, the arrangements made by section 9 of the existing Act must continue to be observed.

Clause 8.—The section, the addition of which to the Act is here contemplated, is based upon section 92 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889 (XI of 1889). It seems calculated to facilitate the disposal of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by enabling the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to frame rules dispensing with the fuller procedure required by the general law.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897:

NO. 14 OF 1897.

[The numbers given in brackets on the margin of the clauses of this Bill refer to the sections of Act IX of 1883.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.
Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force *at once*.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(1) the expressions “agricultural year,” “*mālik makhzā*,” “*sir-land*,” “*survey-number*,” “*record-of-rights*” and “*village*” have the meanings assigned to them, respectively, in the Central Provinces of Land-revenue Act, 1881;

(2) “*arrear*” means an instalment or part of an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable;

(3) “*holding*” means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions;

(4) “*improvement*” means, with reference to a holding, any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for

which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it:

Explanation I.—It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes; but it does not include such embankments, temporary wells and water-channels as are made by tenants in the ordinary course of agriculture; and no work executed by the tenant of a holding is an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate of his landlord:

Explanation II.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement:

(5) “*land*” means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land: [(1).]

(6) “*landlord*” means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom the tenant is, or, but for special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land: [(3).]

(7) “*pay*,” “*payable*” and “*payment*,” used with reference to rent, include “*deliver*,” “*deliverable*” and “*delivery*”: [(5).]

(8) “*rent*” means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land let to him: [(4).]

(9) “*Revenue-officer*” and “*Settlement-officer*,” in any provision of this Act, mean, respectively, such Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer (as the case may be) under that provision and

XVIII of 1881.

(10) “*tenant*” means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person. But it does not include a farmer, mortgagee or *thikadār* of proprietary rights: [(2).]

Explanation I.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant:

Explanation II.—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a *gaontia* in the Sambalpūr district, is a tenant of the farmer or *gaontia* for the time being:

CHAPTER II.

OF TENANTS GENERALLY.

A.—Classification of Tenants.

- [4.] 3. There shall be five classes of tenants, namely:

Classes of tenants.

- (1) absolute occupancy-tenants;
- (2) occupancy-tenants;
- (3) village-service tenants;
- (4) sub-tenants; and
- (5) ordinary tenants.

B.—Provisions relating to Rent.

- [5.] 4. In all suits and proceedings between land-
 Presumption as to lord and tenant, the rent
 amount of rent payable. payable for any agricultural
 year by a tenant in respect of his holding shall be
 presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be the
 rent payable in respect of the holding in the
 agricultural year immediately preceding that
 year.

- [6.] 5. An order fixing, altering or commuting the
 Date from which order rent of a holding on an
 fixing rent operates. application under this Act
 may, as the officer making the order thinks fit,
 take effect from the commencement of the agricul-
 tural year next following the date of the applica-
 tion, or from any subsequent day, or, if it is made
 on the ground of increase, diminution or deterio-
 ration of the holding, from the date of that
 increase, diminution or deterioration, or from any
 subsequent day.

- [7.] 6. Rents shall be payable in such instalments
 Time for payment of and on such dates as the
 rents. Local Government may, by
 notification in the local official Gazette, pre-
 scribe, and, in the absence of any such notification
 applicable to the case, according to the contract
 between the parties, or, where there is no such
 contract, according to local usage.

- [8.] 7. When two or more persons are landlords of
 Rents payable to a a tenant in respect of the
 number of landlords. same holding, the tenant,
 subject to any rule which the Local Government
 may, by notification in the local official Gazette,
 make in this behalf, and to any contract between
 the parties, shall not be bound to pay part of the
 rent of his holding to one of those persons and
 part to another or others; and, subject as afore-
 said, those persons shall, if the tenant so desires,
 appoint one of their number or some other person
 to receive the rent.

- [9.] 8. (1) When a landlord refuses to accept any
 Power to deposit rent instalment of rent payable
 in certain cases with in money when tendered to
 Revenue-officer. him by a tenant,

(2) when a tenant, in the case mentioned in
 section 7, desires the appointment of a person to
 receive rent payable in money and the appoint-
 ment is not made within a reasonable time, and

(3) when a tenant in any case is doubtful as to
 the person entitled to receive rent payable in
 money,

the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for
 permission to deposit in his Court the amount of
 rent which he believes to be due; and that officer
 shall receive the deposit, if it appears to him, after
 examining the applicant, that he had reasonable
 grounds for making the application, and that it
 was made in good faith; and if the applicant pays

the fee (if any) chargeable for the issue of the
 notice next hereinafter referred to.

9. (1) When a deposit has been so received,
 Effect of depositing it shall be deemed to be a
 rent. payment made by the tenant
 to his landlord in respect of rent due.

(2) The officer receiving the deposit shall give
 notice of the receipt thereof to every person who
 he has reason to believe claims, or is entitled to,
 the deposit, and may pay the amount thereof to
 any person appearing to him to be entitled to the
 same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the deposit
 pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the
 person so entitled.

(3) No suit or other proceeding shall be insti-
 tuted against the Secretary of State for India in
 Council, or against any officer of the Government,
 in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer
 under this section; but nothing in this section
 shall prevent any person entitled to receive the
 amount of any such deposit from recovering the
 same from a person to whom it has been paid
 by a Revenue-officer.

10. Every tenant from whom, except under any
 Penalty for levy of special enactment for the
 anything in excess of time being in force, any-
 rent by landlord. thing is levied by his land-
 lord in excess of the rent legally payable, shall be
 entitled to recover from the landlord such sum as
 the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred
 rupees, or, when double the amount or value of
 what is so levied exceeds five hundred rupees, not
 exceeding double that amount or value.

11. A payment by a tenant to his landlord
 shall be presumed, until the
 Presumption as to pay- contrary is proved, to be a
 ments by tenant to land- payment on account of rent.
 lord.

12. If a landlord refuses to grant a receipt for
 Penalty for refusing rent paid by a tenant, or
 receipt or giving defect- grants a receipt but refuses
 ive receipt. or neglects to specify therein
 the holding, and the period or crop, in respect of
 which the payment is made, or the amount paid,
 the tenant shall be entitled to recover from him
 such sum, not exceeding double the amount or
 value of the rent so paid, as the Court thinks fit.

13. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the
 Enhancement of rent record-of-rights, but subject
 when productive power to any contract in writing
 of holding increased by between the parties, the rent
 landlord. payable in money by any
 tenant may, on the application of his landlord,
 be enhanced by a Revenue-officer on the ground
 that an improvement has been made since
 the present rent was fixed and in accordance
 with this Act by or at the expense of the landlord
 whereby the productive power of the holding has
 been increased:

Provided that such improvement was not taken
 into consideration at the time when the rent was
 fixed or determined by the Settlement-officer at the
 current settlement of the local area in which the
 holding is situated.

(2) When the rent of any tenant has been en-
 hanced under sub-section (1), a Revenue-officer
 may at any time, on the application of the tenant,
 modify or cancel the order for enhancement on the
 ground that the effect of the improvement in
 increasing the productive power of the holding has
 diminished or ceased since the date of the order for
 enhancement or of the last modification of such
 order made under this sub-section.

14. When the area of a holding the rent of

Power to alter rent when holding is increased, diminished or deteriorated.

which is payable in money is increased or diminished by the encroachment of the tenant or the landlord, or by fluvial action or otherwise, or the soil of a holding is, without the fault of the tenant, permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or any other calamity, a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to that increase, diminution or deterioration.

15. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes

Power to alter rent in any other contract fixing case of new assessment.

the rent of any holding, and, while the lease or contract is in force,
(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding, or
(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was granted or made is increased or diminished,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to the revenue.

16. (1) In all cases in which a tenant, other

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

than an ordinary tenant whose holding consists entirely of *sir-land*, or than a sub-tenant, pays rent for a holding in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another or others, the landlord or tenant may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, other than a contract whereby waste-land is let for the purpose of reclamation, apply during the progress of a settlement to a Settlement-officer, or at any other time to a Revenue-officer, to commute the rent to a fixed money-rent.

(2) On the receipt of the application, the officer, after giving notice of the application to the landlord and hearing him, if he appears, may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, order that the tenant shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(3) If the application is opposed, the officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, refuse to grant the same.

17. (1) Whenever from any cause the pay-

Remission and suspension of rent consequent on like treatment of land-revenue.

ment of the whole or any part of the land-revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended, a Revenue-officer may, by general or special order, remit or suspend, as the case may be, the payment of the rent of that land to an amount which may bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the land-revenue of which the payment has been remitted or suspended, bears to the whole of the land-revenue payable in respect of the land:

Provided that, where the rent is taken by actual division of the produce, no portion of it shall be suspended under this section.

(2) An order passed under sub-section (1) shall not be liable to be contested by suit in any Court.

(3) No suit shall lie for the recovery of any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, during the period of suspension, of any rent of which the payment has been suspended, and, so long as a suit does not lie, such rent shall not be legally payable within the meaning of section 10.

(4) Where the payment of rent has been suspended, the period of suspension shall be excluded in the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for bringing a suit for the recovery of the rent.

(5) If the landlord collects any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, before the expiration of the period of suspension, collects any rent of which the payment has been suspended, the whole of the land-revenue remitted in his favour shall become immediately due from him.

(6) The provisions of this section relating to the remission and suspension of the payment of rent may be applied, as far as may be, to land of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for or redeemed, in any case in which, if the land-revenue in respect of the land had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, the whole or any part of it might, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, have been remitted or suspended.

(7) The provisions of this section relating to rent shall apply also, as far as may be, to *retenne* and *mātkānā* payable by inferior proprietors and to *thikā jāmās* payable by *thikāddārs* of proprietary rights.

C.—Commissions for dividing or estimating Crops.

18. Whenever rent is taken by division of the

Commission for dividing produce, or by estimate or appraisal of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisal, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce or the quantity or value of the crop, a Revenue-officer may, on the application of either party, issue a commission to such person as the officer thinks fit, directing him to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

19. (1) When a Revenue-officer appoints a

Appointment of assessors, etc.

commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 26, the officer may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisal.

(2) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisal in accordance with those instructions.

20. (1) If in any division under the foregoing

Remedy for error in division.

provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

(2) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for

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all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

- [28.] 21. (1) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom the commission was issued.

Procedure when crop has been estimated or appraised.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall consider the commissioner's report, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement, and that order shall be final.

D.—Of the Landlord's Lien on the Produce of a Holding.

- [17.] 22. In sections 23 to 29 (both inclusive) the Definition of "produce of a holding" means—

(a) crops and other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(b) crops and other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding or on a threshing-ground, or are stored, by a tenant of the land on which they have been grown, within the village in which the holding is situated or the tenant resides.

- [18.] 23. Where an arrear of rent, other than a rent taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, is due in respect of a holding, the landlord may, by notice served as hereinafter provided, prohibit the removal of the produce of the holding:

Provided that—

first, such a prohibition shall not be made on account of an arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year, or in respect of any produce which is under attachment by order of any Court; and

secondly, such a prohibition shall not be made more than once in respect of the same produce on account of the same arrear.

- [21.] 24. If, while the notice is in force, the landlord institutes a suit for the recovery of the rent, the notice shall continue in force until the Court trying the suit otherwise directs; and, if the landlord obtains a decree in the suit, the amount of that decree shall be the first charge upon the produce.

- [20.] 25. A notice under section 23 shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

- [21.] 26. (1) Every notice under section 23 shall be in writing, and shall specify the amount of the arrear claimed, the period for which, and the holding in respect of which, it is claimed, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the decree, order or agreement, as the case may be, for the payment of that amount.

(2) The notice shall be served on the person in charge of the produce, and shall remain in force until the rent specified in the notice is paid, or, if that rent is not previously paid, subject to the provisions of section 24, until the expiration of thirty-five days from the date of service of the notice.

27. (1) If the produce of the holding on which the arrear is due is under attachment by order of a Court, the landlord may apply to the Court to sell the produce and pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of—

(a) any rent which has fallen due to him in respect of the holding within the year immediately preceding the application; and

(b) the instalment of rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

And the Court, if on inquiry it finds the landlord's claim to the whole or any part of the rent to be proved, shall sell the produce or such portion thereof as it may deem necessary, and shall apply the proceeds of the sale, in the first instance, to satisfy the claim.

(2) The finding of a Court on an inquiry under this section shall have the force of a decision in a suit between the parties.

28. Where land is sublet and any conflict arises between under sections 23 to 27 rights of superior and inferior landlord, the right of a superior and of an inferior landlord, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

29. (1) Any landlord of a holding who disallows or attempts to disallow the produce of the holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, and where a notice in respect of the produce of a holding has been served under section 23 and is in force, any person who, knowing or having reason to believe that the notice is in force, removes, attempts to remove or abets the removal of the produce, except for any of the purposes mentioned in section 25

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Nothing in this section, and, except as provided in section 546 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, no proceeding under this section shall affect the right of any person to recover compensation in a civil suit.

E.—Of Improvements and compensation therefor.

30. (1) In respect of the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant or of the holding of an ordinary tenant which does not consist entirely of *sir-land*, the tenant, and, in respect of the holding of an ordinary tenant which does consist entirely of *sir-land*, the landlord, shall be entitled to make improvements.

(2) If the landlord of any such holding as is referred to in sub-section (1) desires that any improvement

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be made in respect of the holding, he may deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his tenant a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and, if the tenant is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may, subject to such rules of procedure as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, make the improvement himself.

31 (1) If a tenant, or the person under whom he claims, has made an improvement in respect of his holding in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act, he shall not be ejected until he has received compensation for the improvement, unless the improvement was begun by him after the institution of the proceedings which resulted in the decree or order for his ejection.

(2) A Court or officer making a decree or order for the ejection of a tenant shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under this section, and shall stay execution until the landlord deposits the amount, less any arrears of rent or costs that have been ascertained by the proceedings for such ejection to be due to him from the tenant.

(3) No compensation shall be claimable under this section for an improvement where the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a tenant before the first day of January, 1884, in lands other than sir-land, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself.

32. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 31 for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

(2) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 31 for an improvement, regard shall be had—

- (a) to the amount by which the letting-value or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;
- (b) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; and
- (c) to any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement.

(3) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and tenant may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Avoidance of provisions barring right to make, or be compensated for, improvements.

33. An entry in the record-of-rights of any village or a stipulation in a contract providing—

(a) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a tenant from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(b) that a tenant ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

Miscellaneous.

34. (1) Any tenant not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding:

Provided that, notwithstanding such surrender the tenant shall continue to be liable for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender for the rent of the holding, unless he gives to his landlord, at least thirty days before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender;

Provided, also, that, if the tenant is an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant, any such person as would be entitled to inherit his right in the holding in the event of his death without nearer heirs may, on application to a Revenue-officer made at any time within three years after the date of the surrender, be placed in possession of the holding; and that, as among several persons so entitled and desirous of being placed in possession of the holding, the right to be so placed shall accrue in the order in which such persons would have inherited the right of the tenant in the holding if the tenant had died.

(2) When any such application as aforesaid is made, the Revenue-officer shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to him *prima facie* to have a right equal or prior to that of the applicant, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide who from among such of them as desire to be placed in possession is first entitled to be so placed.

(3) In the following cases the Court shall presume that notice was duly given as required by the first proviso to sub-section (1); that is to say:

- (a) if the tenant takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender
- (b) if the tenant ceases, at least thirty days before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate; and
- (c) if the landlord himself, at any time during the agricultural year next following the surrender, cultivates or lets to another tenant the holding or any part thereof.

(4) A tenant of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a *guntia* in the Sambalpur District, shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to agree to the rent fixed under this Act for the holding, but shall not continue liable under sub-section (1) for the rent of his holding.

35. Any tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of two years shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding:

Where land uncultivated and rent unpaid, tenant's right to be deemed surrendered.

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Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

- [35.] 36. When a person, at the time of taking a thika or farm, is a tenant of any land comprised therein, his interest as tenant shall not be affected by reason only of his taking the thika or farm.

- [35A.] 37. Nothing in this Act regarding the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant, an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant shall be deemed to apply to the tenant of any land situate within the limits of any forest-land or waste-land which has been declared to be a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

VII of 1878.

CHAPTER III.

OF ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

- [36.] 38. Every person who, at the commencement of this Act, is the tenant of any holding in respect of which he, or a person whose rights he has acquired, has been recorded in any record-of-rights made before that day as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat", or in terms equivalent thereto, shall, unless he has parted with his rights, be deemed to be an absolute occupancy-tenant of that holding.

- [37.] 39. (1) The rent of the holding of every absolute occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and the rent so fixed shall not be altered during the currency of the settlement, except under the provisions of section 13, section 14 or section 15.
- (2) The rent payable by any such tenant in respect of his holding at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which his holding is comprised.

- [38.] 40. (1) The right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding shall on his death devolve as if it were land, and shall be transferable subject to the conditions contained in this section.

(2) If an absolute occupancy-tenant intends to transfer any right in his holding by sale or gift, or by mortgaging the same for a sum which, together with the interest payable thereon during the five years immediately succeeding the mortgage and the previous sums (if any) secured by it, would exceed eight times the annual rent of the holding, or by sub-letting the same in consideration of a fine or premium exceeding five times that rent, he shall give to his landlord a written notice of his intention, and shall defer proceeding with the transfer for a period of one month from the date on which the notice is given.

(3) If the intended transfer is by sale or gift, the landlord may, within the said period of one month—

(a) claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer

may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix; or

(b) permit the sale or gift, in which case he shall be entitled to a sum equal to the rent for one year, and that sum shall be a first charge on the holding.

(4) If the intended transfer is by mortgage or sub-lease, the landlord may, within the said period of one month, claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix.

(5) When the right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding is sold or is foreclosed by order of a Civil Court in execution of a decree other than a decree obtained by his landlord, the landlord shall have the same right of pre-emption as is given in the case of a sale by clause (a) of sub-section (3).

(6) When an application is made to a Revenue-officer under this section to fix the value of an absolute occupancy-right which is already mortgaged, he shall fix the value of the right as if it were not mortgaged; and, if the landlord purchases the right, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge on the purchase-money in exoneration of the land.

(7) Any transfer made in contravention of this section shall be void as against the landlord.

41. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, or any provision of a record-of-rights, an absolute occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such for any cause.

42. The rent of the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be the first charge on that holding, which shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be liable to sale in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

OF OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

43. Every tenant who, at the commencement of this Act, has held the same land continuously for twelve years, otherwise than as an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant, and every person who is, at the commencement of this Act, or thereafter becomes, a tenant (not being an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant) of land in the districts of Chanda, Nisâr and Sambalpur, shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant of that land:

Provided that the land is not—

(a) sâr-land, or

(b) held in lieu of wages, or

(c) held, in any district other than Sambalpur, under a written lease in which it is expressly agreed that a right of occupancy in the land shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at the termination of the lease.

Explanation I.—The occupation of any person from whom the tenant inherited his holding, is, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

Explanation II.—Where, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical re-distribution, land which a

tenant or any person under whom he claims has, in accordance with that custom, from time to time, received in exchange for land previously held by him, is, for the purpose of calculating, under this section, the period of twelve years, deemed to be the same land as the land which he held before the exchange.

44. (1) Whoever, after the commencement of this Act, temporarily or permanently loses, or parts with, his proprietary rights in land including sir-land (other than bhogra), shall, at the date of such loss or parting, become an occupancy-tenant of that sir-land, and the rent payable by him as such shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or by his landlord:

Cases in which ex-proprietors become occupancy-tenants of their sir-land.
Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, on the application of the parties to the transfer, declare any proprietor who is desirous of selling the cultivating as well as the proprietary rights in his sir-land, to be exempt from the provisions of this section in respect of all or any part of his sir-land, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

- (a) that the transferor does not belong to an agricultural class; or
- (b) that the transferor, though belonging to an agricultural class, will have other permanent means of subsistence even though parting with the cultivating rights in his sir-land, and that the transferee belongs to an agricultural class; or
- (c) that the area of the sir-land is too large for the transferor to manage after he has parted with his proprietary rights, and that the transferee belongs to an agricultural class.

(2) Every transfer or surrender of the right to cultivate sir-land, and every agreement for the transfer or surrender by a proprietor of his right to cultivate sir-land, whether such agreement is to be given effect to before or after such right has come into separate existence under sub-section (1), shall, if such transfer, surrender or agreement is in contravention of the provisions of this section, be void; and no Civil or Revenue Court shall recognize any such transfer, surrender or agreement in any proceeding whatsoever; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, no officer empowered to register documents under that Act shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer or surrender the cultivating rights of a proprietor in his sir-land, or to be an agreement for such transfer or surrender, unless the sanction of the Local Government to such transfer or surrender has been endorsed on the document.

(3) If there are two or more sharers in any sir-land, and one of them becomes an occupancy-tenant in it under this section, the share which previously belonged to him, shall, on application made by him or by his landlord, be divided off by a Revenue-officer, and the rights of such occupancy-tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in such share.

Explanation.—If a proprietor parts with his proprietary rights in sir-land by mortgage with possession, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of that sir-land so long as such mortgage continues.

45. (1) When an occupancy-tenant dies his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land:

Devolution and transmission of occupancy-right.
Provided that, except in the districts of Chanda,

Nimár and Sambalpúr, a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit that right, unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding, or held land, or was permanently resident, in the village in or from which the holding is cultivated, and is in the male line of descent from an ancestor who occupied the holding.

(2) The right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof, but shall not be liable to sale in execution of any other decree whatsoever, nor shall any decree be passed for the sale of such right.

(3) No occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to sell, make a gift of, mortgage, sublet (except from year to year) or otherwise transfer his right in his holding or in any portion thereof, and every such sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease (other than from year to year) or transfer shall be void, and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever:

Provided that an occupancy-tenant may transfer his right of occupancy to any person who, if he succeeded the tenant, would inherit the right of occupancy, or to any person in favour of whom as a co-sharer the right of occupancy originally arose, or who has become by succession a co-sharer therein:

Provided, also, that nothing in this section shall affect the right of the Government to sell the right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding for the recovery of an advance made to him under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturalists' Loans Act, 1884, or the right of the purchaser at such sale to succeed to the holding.

(4) No contract for the sublease of a holding or any portion thereof shall be entered into or made during the currency of a sublease of such holding or such portion thereof; and every such contract shall be void; and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, no officer empowered to register documents shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer the right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding or in any portion thereof, unless the document recites that the transferee is a person who, if he succeeded the tenant, would inherit the right of occupancy, or is a person in favour of whom as a co-sharer the right of occupancy originally arose or who became by succession a co-sharer therein.

46. If an occupancy-tenant transfers any portion of his right in any occupancy-tenant's land in contravention of the provisions of the last foregoing section, any such person as is referred to in the first proviso to sub-section (3) of that section, or the landlord from whom the tenant held the land, or, if the transfer is or has become permanent, the tenant, may at any time after the date of such transfer recover by suit from the transferee or his representative in interest, possession of the subject of the transfer:

Provided that such suit shall be instituted—

- (1) at any time before the transfer has become permanent, or
- (2) after the transfer has become permanent but before the expiration of six years reckoned from the date on which it became permanent, or before the announcement of the assessment of the settlement next following after that date, whichever event is the later.

47. (1) Among the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section, the right so to sue shall accrue in the following order, namely:

- first, to the occupancy-tenant himself, if so entitled;
secondly, to such persons as would under section 45, sub-section (1), inherit the right of occupancy if they survived the tenant, in the order in which they would so inherit the right of occupancy;
thirdly, to co-sharers in the right of occupancy jointly, in proportion to their shares; and,
lastly, to the landlord.

(2) When any such suit as aforesaid is instituted, the Court shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to it, *prima facie*, to be entitled to a right to sue, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide from time to time who from among such of them as desire to exercise the right aforesaid is first entitled to do so, and, if he is not the original plaintiff, on his paying into Court within one month such reasonable sum as it thinks fit to recompense such plaintiff for the expenses incurred by him in connection with the institution of the suit, substitute him for such plaintiff and proceed with the suit as if it had been instituted by him.

(3) For the purpose of carrying this section into effect, the Court may make all such orders as it thinks fit regarding costs, the ascertainment of the persons entitled to sue, the stay of proceedings and other matters, and an appeal shall lie from the decision in any suit under this section as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

[44] 48. The rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised.

Rent of occupancy-tenant to be fixed at settlement.

[45.] 49. (1) In the districts of Chánda, Nímár and Sambalpúr, the rent fixed under section 45 shall not be altered during the currency of any settlement except under section 13, section 14 or section 16.

Fixation of rents during currency of settlement in Chánda, Námur and Sambalpúr.

(2) The rent payable in respect of his holding by a tenant in any of those districts at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sections 13, 14 and 16, the rent payable by any such tenant in respect of a holding acquired by him after the commencement of this Act shall, pending the recurrence of the settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised, be the rent fixed by agreement between him and his landlord at the time he acquires that holding, or, in the absence of any such agreement, or on the expiration of the term for which any such agreement has been made, a rent fixed by a Revenue-officer on the application of either party at the following rate, that is to say:

(a) in the districts of Chánda and Nímár, the rate which the Local Government has prescribed for occupancy-tenants and caused to be entered in the record-of-rights at the current settlement;

(b) in the district of Sambalpúr, the average rate at which at the current settlement the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed.

50. The rate of rent payable in money by an occupancy-tenant in any other district may, during the currency of a settlement, on the application of the landlord to a Revenue-officer, be enhanced, subject to any rules made under this Act for the local area in which the holding is situate and for the time being in force:

Provided that—

(a) an application under this section shall not be entertained when, within the ten years immediately preceding the application, the rent of the holding has been fixed at any settlement or under any of the other provisions of this Act, except those of section 13 or section 14, or a suit or application to enhance it has been dismissed on the merits; and

(b) no order shall be made on any such application which is inconsistent with any contract made after the current settlement and still in force, such contract being consistent with this Act.

51. No occupancy-tenant shall be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but the rent shall be the first charge on his holding, which shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be liable, as provided by section 45, sub-section (2), to sale in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof.

Occupancy-tenant not liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but holding saleable in execution of decree for arrears.

52. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except in execution of a decree of a Civil Court passed on the ground of his having diverted the land to non-agricultural purposes or being chargeable with some other act or omission which, by custom not inconsistent with this Act or with any other enactment for the time being in force, renders him liable to be ejected.

Grounds for ejectment.

53. A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land situate in a village in accordance with village custom, the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical re-distribution, and exchanging that land in accordance with the custom for other land situate in the same village, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Tenant exchanging land in accordance with village custom.

54. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold that land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that the tenant has accepted that other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant exchanging land in other cases.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-SERVICE TENANTS.

55. A tenant of a holding who is recorded in the papers of the current settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free or on favourable terms on condition of rendering village-service is a village-service tenant.

56. (1) When a village-service tenant dies, his right in his village-service holding shall pass to his successor in office.

(2) A transaction by which a village-service tenant attempts to effect a transfer of his interest in his village-service holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise except by a sub-lease from year to year shall be void, and the village-service tenant shall be liable to be ejected for such attempt.

(3) The right of a village-service tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

57. If a village-service tenant is unable to render the service which he is bound to render, he shall provide a competent person to render it for him.

58. (1) A village-service tenant shall not be ejected from his holding except in execution of an order for ejectment passed by a Revenue-officer on one of the following grounds, namely:

(a) that the tenant has attempted to effect a transfer of his holding in contravention of section 56, sub-section (2);

(b) that the tenant has ceased to render the service which he is bound to render, or has failed to render it properly, or, being unable to render it himself, has failed to provide a competent person to render it as required by section 57;

(c) that the tenant has diverted his land to non-agricultural purposes or is chargeable with some other act or omission which, by local custom or the provisions of the village *wajib-ul-arz*, renders him liable to be dismissed from office;

(d) that the tenant has resigned, or been dismissed from, his office.

(2) When a village-service tenant is ejected from his holding under this section, or when he dies or resigns or is dismissed from his office, a Revenue-officer may place his successor in office in possession of the holding; and when a village-service tenant is ejected from, or loses possession of, his holding otherwise than in accordance with this section, a Revenue-officer may reinstate him in the possession of his holding and eject any trespasser who may be in wrongful possession thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

OF SUB-TENANTS.

59. A tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from another tenant, or from a *malik-makbūzā*, or from the holder of a survey-number, is a sub-tenant of that land.

60. A sub-tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections 6, 14 and 15, hold on such terms as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord:

Provided that, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the sub-tenant of an occupancy-tenant or of an ordinary tenant shall be deemed to hold from year to year.

61. (1) In any local area in which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this section are in force, if it is proved to the satisfaction of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer that a *malik-makbūzā* or absolute occupancy-tenant is substantially a non-agriculturist who habitually sublets his holding, such Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, declare that all persons who are, or may become, the sub-tenants of such holding, possess, as against their landlord, the rights conferred by this Act on an ordinary tenant:

Provided that—

(a) no such order shall be passed until an opportunity has been given to the *malik-makbūzā* or absolute occupancy-tenant to show cause against it; and,

(b) notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the tenure of a sub-tenant who has become, or may become, possessed of the rights of an ordinary tenant under this section, shall be terminable by his landlord after notice given to the sub-tenant through a Revenue-officer not less than six months before the close of the agricultural year, accompanied by a deposit, as compensation for disturbance, of a sum equal to three times the annual rent payable to the landlord by the sub-tenant.

(2) An order passed under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn under the like authority, if the *malik-makbūzā* or absolute occupancy-tenant proves to the satisfaction of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer that, having terminated the tenure of his sub-tenant under proviso (b) to that sub-section, he has established his own cultivation and intends to cultivate his holding himself.

(3) If an absolute occupancy-tenant regarding whose holding a declaration under sub-section (1) is in force, dies without heirs or assigns his holding, his sub-tenant (if any) shall be deemed to hold direct from the superior landlord at the rent which he was formerly liable to pay to such absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VII.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

62. (1) Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a village-service tenant or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant.

(2) In any local area in which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this sub-section are in force, where a person cultivates land not being *sir-land* under an agreement made with the proprietor of the

[52.]

[53.]

land and purporting to be an agreement for the cultivation of the land by such person and such proprietor in partnership, such person is an ordinary tenant of the land so cultivated by him, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the rent payable by him for the land shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord.

[54A.]

63. (1) A Settlement-officer shall, unless the Landlord's right to recover rents determined at settlement as payable by ordinary tenants. Local Government otherwise directs, determine the rents payable by the ordinary tenants of a mahal, other than ordinary tenants whose holdings consist entirely of sir-land, and, on and from the date on which the land-revenue assessment takes effect, the landlord shall be entitled to recover only the rents so determined.

(2) The rents determined under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Settlement-officer, and a copy of the record shall be granted free of expense to the landlord.

(3) When by reason of the receipt by the landlord of any consideration, whether in money or otherwise, a tenant is holding at a rent lower than that determined by the Settlement-officer under sub-section (1), the Settlement-officer may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, declare him to be entitled to hold at such lower rent,—

(a) if the term is fixed by contract, for the term so fixed or for any shorter period;

(b) in other cases, for such term as the Settlement-officer, having regard to the circumstances, fixes as fair and equitable

and the term for which the tenant is declared to be so entitled shall be entered in the record made under sub-section (2);

Provided that in no case shall the tenant be entitled to hold at such lower rent for a period longer than that for which the settlement is being made, and, at the expiry of the settlement, he shall not be entitled to a continuance of the privilege.

[56.]

64. When a landlord wishes to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of sir-land and whose rent is not fixed by an agreement in writing, and the tenant does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the tenant through a Revenue-officer a notice of the enhancement not less than six months or more than twelve months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

[57.]

65. (1) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the tenant on whom the notice has been served, presents to the Revenue-officer issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(2) If the tenant does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Revenue-officer a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, apply to the Revenue-officer to eject the tenant.

66. (1) If, when an application has been made under sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section, the tenant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(2) If the tenant fails to appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Revenue-officer shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(3) If the tenant agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of the holding at that rent from the commencement of the current agricultural year.

(4) If the tenant does not agree to pay the rent determined under sub-section (2), the Revenue-officer may make an order for his ejectment on condition that within fifteen days from the date of the order the landlord deposits—

(a) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the order to be payable to the tenant as compensation for improvements; and

(b) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the yearly amount (if any) by which the rent determined under sub-section (2) exceeds the rent previously paid.

67. (1) If these sums are so deposited, the order shall be made absolute and the sums deposited shall be paid to the tenant.

(2) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the tenant shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

68. An ordinary tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15, 63 and 66, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

69. When the rent of a tenant has been determined by a Settlement-officer under section 63, or where a tenant has agreed to pay an enhanced rent for his holding under section 65, or when a tenant is holding at a rent determined as fair and equitable under section 66 or section 80, or when a rent has been agreed upon by contract or consent between the landlord and his tenant in respect of any holding, or when an order to eject a tenant from his holding has become void under section 67, no notice of enhancement under section 64 shall be served on such tenant, in respect of such holding, nor shall any further enhancement, by contract or consent or otherwise, in respect of such holding be permissible, for a period of seven years from the date on which the settlement made by the Settlement-officer took effect, or from the date of such determination, agreement, contract or consent, or from the date of such order for ejectment becoming void, as the case may be.

Provided that, where a tenant is holding land under a special contract with his landlord at a favourable rent for a term of years in consideration of the labour or expense involved in the reclamation of the land from waste, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a fair

[58.]

[59.]

[54.]

[60.] [S. 54A (4)]

rent being fixed or agreed upon after the expiration of the term of such contract.

of the settlement next following after that date, whichever event is later.

[55.]

70. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an ordinary tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except—

- (a) as provided in the case of an occupancy-tenant by section 52;
- (b) in accordance with the provisions of section 66;
- (c) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that his holding consists entirely of sir-land;
- (d) as hereinafter provided for arrears of rent.

[61.]

71. (1) When an ordinary tenant dies, his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land:

Provided that a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit his right unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

(2) No decree shall be passed for the sale of the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding, nor shall such right be sold in execution of any decree whatsoever.

(3) No ordinary tenant shall be entitled to sell, make a gift of, mortgage, sublet (except from year to year) or otherwise transfer his right or holding or any portion thereof; and every such sale, gift, mortgage, sublease (other than from year to year) or transfer shall be void, and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of the Government to sell the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding for the recovery of an advance made to him under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or the right of the purchaser at such sale to succeed to the holding.

1883.

854.

(4) No contract for the sublease of a holding or any portion thereof shall be entered into or made during the currency of a sublease of such holding or such portion thereof; and every such contract shall be void; and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever.

1877

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, no officer empowered to register documents under that Act shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding or in any portion thereof.

72. If an ordinary tenant transfers any portion of his rights in any land in contravention of the provisions of the last foregoing section, any such person as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of that section, or the landlord from whom the tenant held the land, or, if the transfer is or has become permanent, the tenant, may at any time after the date of such transfer recover by suit from the transferee or his representative in interest possession of the subject of the transfer:

Provided that such suit shall be instituted—

- (1) at any time before the transfer has become permanent, or
- (2) after the transfer has become permanent but before the expiration of six years reckoned from the date on which it became permanent, or before the announcement of the assessment

73. (1) Among the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section, the right so to sue shall accrue in the following order, namely:

- first, to the tenant himself, if so entitled;
- secondly, to such of the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section as would, under section 71, sub-section (1), inherit the right transferred if they survived the tenant, in the order in which they would so inherit such right; and,
- lastly, to the landlord.

(2) When any such suit as aforesaid is instituted, the Court shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to it, *prima facie*, to be entitled to a right to sue, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide from time to time who from among such of them as desire to exercise the right aforesaid is first entitled to do so, and, if he is not the original plaintiff, on his paying into Court within one month such reasonable sum as it thinks fit to recompense such plaintiff for the expenses incurred by him in connection with the institution of the suit, substitute him for such plaintiff and proceed with the suit as if it had been instituted by him.

(3) For the purpose of carrying this section into effect, the Court may make all such orders as it thinks fit regarding costs, the ascertainment of the persons entitled to sue, the stay of proceedings and other matters, and an appeal shall lie from the decision in every suit under this section as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

[62.]

74. (1) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant shall, at the request of the tenant and on the tender by the tenant to him of a sum equal to two-and-a-half times the annual rent payable in respect of the holding, together with the cost of preparing any instrument required for this purpose, confer upon the tenant the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and, when these rights have so been conferred, the rent of the tenant shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act, within the meaning of section 50, at the rate at which rent was payable by the tenant at the date of the request and tender:

Provided that the tenant may, for the purposes of any such request and tender, and the landlord may, upon any such request and tender being made to him, apply to a Revenue-officer, or during the progress of settlement-operations to a Settlement-officer, to fix the rent of the holding for the purposes of this section; and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the officer that the rate of rent payable in respect of the holding is greater or less than the rate usually paid by ordinary tenants of holdings situate in the village or villages for land of similar quality with like advantages, the officer may fix the rent at the latter rate, and the rent so fixed shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be, and to have been at the date of the request and tender, the rent payable by the tenant:

Provided, further, that, if the application is made otherwise than during the progress of settlement-operations, nothing in this section shall be

construed to empower a Revenue-officer to alter a rent within seven years of its having been fixed under any of the provisions of this Act, except on the ground that some such change as is described in section 14 has since occurred so as to render the rent so fixed no longer a fair rent.

(2) If a landlord to whom a request and tender are made by a tenant under sub-section (1), refuses or neglects for a period of one month to confer the rights of an occupancy-tenant on the tenant, the tenant may deposit the sum aforesaid in the Court of a Revenue-officer, or, during the progress of settlement-operations, of a Settlement-officer, and apply to that officer to confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding.

(3) The officer so applied to, after giving notice of the application to the landlord and hearing him, if he appears, and after making such inquiry as he thinks necessary, may execute any instrument required for conferring the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding upon the tenant, and the execution shall have the same effect as an execution by the landlord.

(4) Every person upon whom the rights of an occupancy-tenant are conferred under this section, shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant for the purposes of this Act.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of *shu-land*.

CHAPTER VIII

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

75. If a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, as the case may be, in any proceeding under this Act passes an order which enhances a tenant's rent, but considers that the immediate enforcement of such order to its full extent will be attended by hardship to the tenant, he may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual, that is to say, that the rent shall increase by annual increments for any number of years, not exceeding five, until the full enhancement ordered has been reached.

[66.] 76. The local Government may direct that all suits or any specified class of suits, between landlords and tenants as such, shall not be registered in the registers of civil suits kept under the Code of Civil Procedure but in such other registers as he may prescribe.

XIV of 1882

[67.] 77. (1) In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the area of the land to which the suit relates, and, where the fields comprised in that land have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each such field; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and the instalments in which it is payable.

XIV of 1882

(2) When the land to which the suit relates comprises parts of numbered fields, or has not been divided into numbered fields, an accurate and sufficient description of the land and its boundaries shall be given in the plaint.

[68.]

78. In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs, unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that those fees ought to be allowed.

79. No set-off shall be allowed in any suit for arrears unless the amount claimed as a set-off has been determined by a decree or order of a competent Court or of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer.

[69.]

80. (1) If in any suit in which the defendant is an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of *shu-land*, the tenant appears and, at any time before a decree is passed, pleads that his rent is excessive, the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the rent.

(2) If the Court finds that the rent payable by the tenant has been enhanced by contract or consent above the rent determined by a Settlement-officer at the current settlement or by a Revenue-officer under this Act, or, when not so determined, above the rent at which the holding was first taken up by the tenant, or, if the rent payable was determined by a Settlement-officer only after the landlord had refused to comply with the request of the Settlement-officer to reduce it, the Court may stay proceedings and refer the case to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding. If the rent so determined is less than the rent previously payable, the Court shall decree against the tenant arrears of rent on account of any year only to the extent of the amount (if any) by which his payments for that year fell short of the rent so determined.

(3) If the Court finds that the rent in respect of which the plea is made by the tenant, was not enhanced or determined in the manner described in sub-section (2), but was the rent at which the tenant first took up the holding from the landlord, the Court shall pass a decree for such sum as may be due at the rent so payable, but may, before or after passing the decree, refer the case to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon determine what is a fair and equitable rent for the holding, and, if the tenant pays the amount decreed within the time allowed by this Act, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at the rent so determined with effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the institution of the suit.

Explanation I.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a Revenue-officer to determine a rent higher than that payable by the tenant at the date of the institution of the suit.

Explanation II.—A statement made during the progress of settlement-operations by the Settlement-officer, and contained in any return or report presented by the local Government, to the effect that a landlord refused to reduce any rent, shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

81. When the land in respect of which an application is made under section 49 of section 50, or for which a fair rent is to be determined under section 67 or section 80, has been improved, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by the agency, or at the expense, of the tenant and the value of such improvement was not taken into consideration by the Settlement-officer in determining the rent of the holding at the settlement current at the time of the application, the quality and advantages of the land shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or record of rights to the contrary, be deemed, for the purposes of any such section as aforesaid, to be the quality

and advantages which the land would have had and enjoyed, if the improvement had not been made.

82. In suits for arrears, interest on the arrears may be allowed up to the date of institution, at such rate, not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum, as the Court thinks fit.

83. A decree or order passed in a suit for arrears, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Judge of a Civil Court exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class, as defined in the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, shall not be subject to appeal, unless—

(a) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(b) the decree has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant.

84. (1) If a decree for an arrear is passed against a tenant and remains unsatisfied, the landlord may, at any time before the execution of the decree is barred by

limitation and not less than six months before the expiration of the current agricultural year, apply to the Court having authority to execute the decree, if the tenant is an occupancy-tenant or an absolute occupancy-tenant, to attach the holding in respect of which the arrear is due, and, if the tenant is an ordinary tenant, to cause a notice to be served on him, directing him either to pay the amount due under the decree not later than the expiration of the current agricultural year, or to surrender his holding not later than that time.

(2) If the holding of an occupancy-tenant or an absolute occupancy-tenant is attached under sub-section (1) and the amount due is not paid by the tenant within three months from the date of such attachment, the Court shall order the sale of the holding attached and shall transfer the proceedings to a Revenue-officer for execution of the sale in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that no sale shall be effected under such rules before the expiration of the current agricultural year.

(3) If the amount due under the decree is paid before the expiration of the current agricultural year, or if the sale is not confirmed before such expiration, then, if such amount is paid at any time before the sale is confirmed, the Court shall release the holding from attachment.

(4) If the tenant is an ordinary tenant and a notice under sub-section (1) is served on him not less than four months before the expiration of the current agricultural year, and if the amount due is not paid and the holding is not surrendered before such expiration, the Court may, in its discretion but subject to the other provisions of this Act, make an order for the ejectment of the tenant from his holding.

85. (1) Where, in answer to a suit for an arrear, the tenant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that the produce of his holding during the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed has been diminished or destroyed by drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity beyond his control, the Court in its discretion may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, allow in its decree any deduction from the arrear, and direct payment of the amount decreed (if any) in such instalments (if any) as it thinks fit.

(2) In any such case the Court may order that the provisions of the last foregoing section shall not apply to the decree.

(3) In making a decree under this section the Court shall have regard to—

(a) the value of the produce of the holding for the whole agricultural year in respect of which the arrear accrued; and

(b) the proportion which the amount of rent payable for that year by the tenant bears to that value.

(4) If in any such suit it appears that the land-revenue of the village in which the holding is situate has been, wholly or in part, suspended or remitted on account of drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity in respect of the period for which the arrear is claimed, the Court shall presume, until the contrary is shown, that the diminution or destruction alleged by the tenant has taken place.

86. (1) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant on the ground that he has done

or omitted to do something for doing or omitting to do which he is liable to ejectment, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(2) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may, from time to time, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

87. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every tenant ejected from a holding:

(1) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land

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[74.]

comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by the tenant in preparing the land and sowing, planting and tending the crops, together with reasonable interest thereon.

(2) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops on that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, together with reasonable interest thereon.

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[76.] 88. When a landlord elects, under clause (1) of the last foregoing section, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the tenant shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court may deem reasonable.

[77.] 89. In all suits and proceedings for ejectment or for sale for arrears of rent the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

[78.] 90. (1) When it appears to a Court making an enquiry under the last foregoing section that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the proceedings for sale, or for ejectment, if under section 84, shall abate, and, in other cases, the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, eject the tenant; and, if it is not so paid, the Court shall cause to eject the tenant.

[79.] 91. All decrees and orders for ejectment under this Act shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next following the date of the decree or order, except where such decree or order is passed within the first month of the agricultural year, when, subject to the provisions of sections 57 and 68, it shall take effect at once.

92. Any tenant who has been ejected from his holding or from any portion thereof otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, on application to a Revenue-officer made within one year from the date of his ejectment, be reinstated in possession of such holding or portion:

Provided that no order passed under this section shall prejudice the right of the landlord to eject the tenant so reinstated, or the right of a tenant whose application for reinstatement is rejected, to recover possession of his holding by means of a regular suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

93. (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that the extent of that holding be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof, or to the state of the holding at any specified time, be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer; and that officer shall thereupon, in presence of the parties,

- (a) make or cause to be made such inquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the holding, and record his finding thereon, or
- (b) (where the applicant seeks to have evidence recorded) record that evidence.

Provided that no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or if the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

94. (1) The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant to recover possession of land from which he has been ejected, shall be two years from the date on which he is ejected.

(2) Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, and an application is made under section 18, no suit by the landlord for the recovery of the share of the produce claimed by him as rent, or the value thereof, shall lie unless such suit is instituted within a period of three months reckoned from the date on which the rent instalment on account of the harvest to which the crop belongs fell due.

(3) In all other cases, and subject to the provisions of sections 46 and 72, the limitation of every suit brought under this Act shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877: XV of 18.

Provided that nothing in sections 7, 8 and 9 of the said Act shall apply to suits for arrears of rent or for the ejectment of a tenant, or to suits for recovery of possession by a tenant against his landlord.

95. No Court other than the Court of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer shall fix any rent or call in question any rent fixed by a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, or shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any of the following applications might be made, namely:

- (a) applications for permission to deposit rent in Court (section 8);
- (b) applications to enhance rent on account of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the landlord (section 13);
- applications to alter the rent of a holding on account of increase or diminution or deterioration of the holding, or of a new

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[81.]

[63.]

assessment of revenue (sections 14 and 15);

- (d) applications for the commutation of rents paid in kind (section 16);
- (e) applications for a commission to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 17);
- (f) applications to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase in case of an intended transfer (section 40);
- (g) applications for an order to eject a village-service tenant, or to reinstate him in possession of his holding (section 58);
- (h) applications to fix rent or confer occupancy-rights (section 74);
- (i) applications to measure, or ascertain the condition of, holdings (section 93); and
- (j) applications relating to such other matters as Revenue-officers or Settlement-officers are empowered to deal with under this Act or the rules made under this Act.

[64.] 96. (1) In fixing rents and disposing of the matters referred to in the last foregoing section Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers shall, as nearly as may be practicable, subject to the provisions of this Act, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as they exercise and follow under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

(2) From every decision or order of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer fixing rent or disposing of any matter referred to in the last foregoing section, an appeal shall lie as if that decision or order had been passed by that officer under the said Act.

[65.] 97. Except as provided in section 95, the Civil Jurisdiction of Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all suits between landlords and tenants, and in all suits for the recovery of possession under section 46 or section 72:

Provided that—

- (a) a Judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear any such suit; and
- (b) the Local Government may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, direct that all or any class of such suits shall be heard and determined only in such Courts

competent to try the same as it thinks fit, and not otherwise.

98. No tenant shall, after the commencement of this Act, be capable by contract of destroying, modifying or limiting any right which has accrued, or which may accrue to him in accordance with the provisions of this Act, nor shall any landlord be capable by contract of destroying, modifying or limiting any obligation under which he may lie by virtue of any of the said provisions.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

99. The Local Government may, by notification Power to Local Gov- in the local official Gazette, ernment to make rules. make rules—

- (a) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers in fixing, altering and commuting rents in any local area; and
- (b) for the guidance of all other persons in other matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

100. The enactments mentioned in the schedule [Cy. 2] are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 100.)

3

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1883	IX	The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.	The whole.
1889	XVII	The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1889.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Acts IX of 1883 and XVII of 1889.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Experience of the working of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, gained since its amendment by Act XVII of 1889, has shown the necessity for its further amendment in some matters of importance. The reasons for the changes which are now proposed are explained below, and the amendments have the almost unanimous support of the officers consulted. As those changes are numerous, it is proposed to repeal the Acts of 1883 and 1889 and to pass a Bill to consolidate and amend the law on the subject.

2. The twelve-year rule, under which a tenant acquired a right-of-occupancy in land which he had held continuously for twelve years, was abrogated in 1883 in favour of a measure which protected all tenants except sub-tenants. The principal features of this enactment were the right of the ordinary tenant to hold his land so long as the rent was paid, the prohibition of frequent enhancements of rent, and the right to the payment of compensation in case of disturbance. These safeguards, which were novel and experimental, have not completely answered their purpose, at least in the more advanced parts of the province. The present law has failed in those tracts in which the competition for land is keenest, in respect of the method by which the rent of the ordinary tenant is settled; and, with the increase of population, a similar result may be expected in the parts that are at present less advanced. It is, therefore, proposed, not to alter the principle of the present law, but to amend it by an extension of the principle on which it is already based, so as to provide that the rent of every tenant shall be fixed at settlement for a term of seven

years, whether the Settlement-officer raises, lowers or maintains it, and that after the expiry of this period, should the landlord propose to enhance it, the tenant shall have a right of reference to the Revenue-officer, who will then proceed to fix a fair rent at which the tenant will be entitled to hold. The amendments necessary to give effect to this proposal are contained in clauses 60, 66 and 80 of the Bill.

3. This proposal has been further extended so as to provide that the fairness of the rent may be adjudicated upon when the tenant proposes to purchase the occupancy-right of his holding (clause 74); that there shall be power to make enhancements of rents progressive (clause 75); and that in a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent, which may lead to ejectment, the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the rent, if it is pleaded that it is excessive, and shall, subject to certain limitations, refer the case to a Revenue-officer who shall determine a fair and equitable rent (clause 80).

4. It is also proposed to withdraw from occupancy and ordinary tenants the powers of transfer which they at present enjoy with the consent of their landlord, leaving untouched the power which occupancy-tenants possess of transferring holdings to heirs or co-sharers independently of that consent. Powers of transfer were conferred upon tenants of both classes, practically for the first time by the legislation of 1883. They have scarcely yet learned the powers with which they were then endowed. Transfers have, up to the present, been few, but there is abundant evidence in the extent to which the holdings of absolute occupancy-tenants have been transferred, that, once tenants of the lower classes fairly learn that they have rights of transfer, similar results will follow in their holdings also. The design of the Act of 1883 was to encourage the application of capital to the soil, but there is a complete consensus of opinion that these anticipations have not been fulfilled, and that, in the interests of the preservation of their holdings to the tenants, it is necessary to retrace our steps. This can fortunately still be done without interference with established customs and prescriptive rights. It is, therefore, proposed to withdraw from occupancy and ordinary tenants all power of transfer to strangers save by way of sub-leasing from year to year (clauses 45 and 71). This will place the occupancy and ordinary tenant in practically the same position as the occupancy-tenant of the neighbouring North-Western Provinces. Transfers in contravention of the law have at the same time been declared to be void; but those interested have been empowered to recover possession of the holding thus transferred (clauses 46 and 72).

5. It is proposed, moreover, to amend the present law regarding the transfer of a proprietor's *sir* rights. A proprietor who alienates his rights of ownership, is under the present Act maintained in the enjoyment of occupancy-rights in his home farm, but only if he has not expressly agreed to the transfer of the rights of cultivation or a Court has not expressly directed such transfer. It is found, as indeed might have been expected, that so long as a debtor is allowed the option of contracting himself out of the protection which the law is intended to afford him, the same pressure of circumstances which forces him to pledge or sell his land, also forces him to relinquish the protection. It is proposed, therefore, to adopt, with certain modifications and limitations, the law on this subject already obtaining in the North Western Provinces, which refuses to the owner the option of parting with the occupancy of his *sir-land*, even by express agreement. Power to relax this prohibition is, however, given to the Chief Commissioner under certain specified circumstances (clause 44).

6. The right of inheritance to an occupancy holding has been extended to collaterals who hold land or are permanently resident in the village and are in the male line of descent from an ancestor who occupied the holding. It has been ascertained that this is at present the common rule of succession prevailing in the Central Provinces; and, as the subdivision of holdings extends, the present more limited rule would operate, in the event of the failure of one branch of the family, to exclude the other branches from the succession to which, if still joint, they would be entitled (clause 45).

7. It is proposed to substitute the sale of the holding for the ejectment now allowed in the execution of a decree for arrears of rent against an occupancy-tenant. The present procedure allows the landlord to take advantage of the temporary necessities of the tenant in order to deprive him for ever of his holding, while the proposed procedure secures to the tenant the full market value of his rights (clause 51).

The opportunity has also been taken to provide by law for the procedure to be followed in the sale of both absolute occupancy and occupancy tenancies (clause 84).

8. The protection of sub-tenants is a matter which has become of increasing importance with the agricultural development of the Central Provinces. Power is, therefore, taken to secure to them a measure of protection in cases where their landlords, although themselves plotowners or absolute occupancy-tenants, are mere non-cultivating rent receivers, so that the sub-tenants are themselves the primary cultivators and consequently deserving of the protection extended to tenants properly holding directly under the owner of the land (clause 61).

9. It has been found that the cost and uncertainty of legal proceedings often prevent a tenant from seeking redress for wrong suffered at the hands of his landlord. Power has, therefore, been given to Revenue-officers to summarily reinstate tenants who have been ejected otherwise than by legal process (clause 92). If the tenant is found to have been

wrongfully ejected the burden of an appeal to the Courts will then lie upon the *prima facie* wrongdoer.

10. Further amendments are, that the suspension or remission of the land-revenue due to the Government carries with it the suspension or remission of a corresponding proportion of the rent (clause 17); that a village-service tenant who vacates his office, also vacates his holding, while, if he is wrongfully ejected from it, a Revenue-officer may reinstate him (clause 58); that a second appeal is allowed in rent-suits when certain questions of importance are involved (clause 83 (b)); and that a suit for rent paid by division or appraisement of the produce must be brought within three months of the date fixed for the rent instalment (clause 94 (2)). This last provision is justified by the impossibility of procuring after any lengthened interval satisfactory evidence as to the produce of a field, and by the fact that, in case of dispute, either landlord or tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer, who will divide or appraise the crop for him.

11. The remaining amendments proposed are generally unimportant and call for no separate explanation.

The 30th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897 :

NO. 15 OF 1897.

A Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act (1881) Amendment Act, 1898 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In Chapter I of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), clause (6) of section 4 is repealed, and after section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely :

'4A. (1) The expression "sir-land" means generally the demesne or permanent home-farm land of a proprietor, and includes the following, and no other, land, namely :

- (a) land which has, under section 69, been finally recorded as "sir-land" in the papers of the current settlement of the local area in which the land is situate ;
- (b) land which has, under section 132, clause (j), been declared to be "sir-land" ; and
- (c) land in the Sambalpur district which has been recorded as "bhogra" in the papers of the current settlement of the local area in which the land is situate.

(2) In any local area of which no settlement has been made since the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, until the next following settlement of such local area, "sir-land" also includes land which, at the commencement of the said Act, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years :

Provided that land (other than bhogra) which, at the commencement of the said Act, was unoccupied by such proprietor, and which had, after the date of the last settlement made before the commencement of that Act, or after the expiration of such period of twelve years, been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years, shall not be deemed to be "sir-land."

(3) In any local area of which no settlement has been made since the commencement of this Act, until the next following settlement of such local area, "sir-land" also includes land which had, at the commencement of the said Act, been broken up from waste by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years :

Provided that, if such period of six years had been completed before the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, and XVI of 1889, such land was at the commencement of that Act unoccupied by the proprietor, and had been so unoccupied by him for six consecutive years, it shall not be deemed to be "sir-land."

Explanation I.—For the purposes of sub-sections (2) and (3), land shall be deemed to be occupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights, and land shall be deemed to be cultivated when it is allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual practice of cultivation.

Explanation II.—In this definition the word "proprietor" shall be deemed to include an assignee of proprietary rights, but not a *málik-maklúz*.

Explanation III.—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or redistribution among the cultivators thereof, land which is not "sir-land" and which is taken in exchange for "sir-land," becomes "sir land", and the "sir land" given in exchange for that land ceases to be "sir-land."

Explanation IV.—Land which has been recorded as "sir-land" in the papers of any settlement made before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been finally recorded as "sir-land" under section 69.

3. After clause (14) of section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely :

'(14-a) "land-revenue" includes all revenue, assessed on land under this Act and also the fees, royalties or other monies leviable from time to time on account of fisheries, mines, quarries, land or water, and the natural products of land or water, whether the property of the Government or not and for whatever purpose used.

4. To clause (15) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added
 Amendment of section 4, clause (15), Act XVIII, 1881. namely :

"and in section 65-A it includes also the sum payable by a thikadár, farmer or gaontia to the proprietor for the use or occupation of a village or part of a village farmed by him."

5. For section 65-A of the said Act, the following shall be substituted,
 Substitution of new section for section 65-A, Act XVIII, 1881. namely :

'65A. (1) The Settlement-officer may inquire into the claim of any person holding from a proprietor a village or part of a village as thikadár, gaontia or farmer, and may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, declare such thikadár, gaontia or farmer to be "protected" for the purposes of this section :

Provided that no thikadár, gaontia or farmer shall be declared to be protected under this section unless he or those from whom he has inherited, was or were in possession of the village, or part of the village, at the current settlement of the local area

improved it at his or their own cost :

Provided also that when a thikadár, farmer or gaontia is entitled to claim protection within the meaning of this section, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, instead of declaring him to be protected, confer on him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the whole or part of any land which he may be cultivating, whether as sár-land or otherwise, at the time of the inquiry, and shall determine the rent payable by him as occupancy-tenant of such land.

(2) When a thikadár, farmer or gaontia is declared to be protected under this section, the Settlement-officer may, at the request of the proprietor of the village, determine the amount of the rent which shall be payable by such thikadár, gaontia or farmer to the proprietor of the village on and from the date on which the settlement of the village takes effect.

(3) Any person who, having held any village or part of a village as a thikadár, farmer or gaontia, was ejected by the proprietor from, or lost possession otherwise than by transfer or voluntary surrender of, such village or part of a village, and who had at the date of such ejection or dispossession earned a claim to be protected, may at any time before the expiration of one year from the date of such ejection or dispossession apply to the Settlement-officer to reinstate him in the possession of the village or part of the village from which he was ejected, and the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, replace him in the possession of such village or part of a village and declare him to be protected, or may confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in the whole or part of any land in the village which he was cultivating at the time of his ejection, and place him in possession of such land and determine the rent which shall be payable by him to the proprietor as such tenant.

(4) The incidents of the tenure of a thikadár (including a farmer or gaontia) who has been declared to be protected under this section, shall be as follows :

(a) the tenure shall be heritable, but not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or dower ;

it shall not be saleable in execution of any decree, nor shall any decree be passed for the sale thereof ; and, save in so far as any arrangements to the contrary are in force at the time of the declaration, it shall not be partitioned and shall devolve on one member only of the thikadár's family ;

(b) when on the death of a thikadár there are two or more heirs bearing the same relationship to him, the eldest of such heirs shall succeed :

Provided, first, that of such heirs an heir who was joint with the thikadár, shall have preference over an heir who was separate ; and

Provided, secondly, that the eldest of two or more such heirs shall be at liberty at the time of succession to resign his right in favour of another heir bearing the same degree of relationship to the deceased thikadár as he himself bears

(c) a protected thikadár, whether holding under a written lease or a verbal agreement, shall be entitled to a renewal of his lease on its expiry, on his agreeing to farm his village at a fair and equitable rent ;

(d) in the event of any dispute arising between

to revision by the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner, be final ;

(e) not more than one enhancement of the rent, or, where it is so specially provided in the terms of the settlement of the village, no enhancement of the rent, shall be imposed on a protected thikadár during the currency of a settlement ;

(f) all miscellaneous dues and cesses, unless specially authorized by the Chief Commissioner, shall be included in the rent payable under the lease ; and

(g) a protected thikadár shall comply with the rules made under section 124A for the management of malguzari forests.

(5) In any proceedings before a Court for the ejectment of a thikadár, gaontia or farmer, if it appears that the thikadár, gaontia or farmer has filed an application before a Revenue-officer to obtain a declaration that he is protected, or if he files such an application before the Court, the Court shall stay proceedings until the application has been disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall, if the application is filed before itself, forward such application to the Deputy Commissioner or Settlement-officer for disposal.

(6) If any protected thikadár, gaontia or farmer is shown to have since the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1898, contravened, or to be contravening, the conditions of his tenure as contained in clause (a) or (g) of sub-section 4, or to have grossly mismanaged the village held by him in lease, the Settlement-officer or Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, declare such thikadár, gaontia or farmer to have forfeited the protection previously conferred on him under this section, and such thikadár, farmer or gaontia shall from the date of such declaration cease to be protected.

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any protected thikadár, farmer or gaontia to ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment passed, in accordance with any law for

the time being in force and not inconsistent with this Act, on the ground—

(a) that he has failed to pay the rent legally payable by him;

(b) that he has diverted the culturable land of the village to non-agricultural purposes, or is chargeable with some act or omission which renders him liable to be ejected.

6. For section 69 of the said Act, the following

Substitution of new shall be substituted, name-
section for section 69, ly :
Act XVIII, 1881.

“69. (1) The Settlement-officer shall ascertain Determination and determine the extent of record of sir-land. all the land which is held as

sir-land as defined in section 4A, and which has not lost its character as sir-land under the provisions of section 42 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1888, and shall record the same as sir-land.

(2) The Settlement-officer shall also record as sir-land—

(a) land which is at the time of his inquiry cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and has been continuously so cultivated for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years; and

(b) land which is at the time of his inquiry cultivated by the proprietor, or one of the proprietors thereof, and, having been broken up from waste-land by such proprietor or one of such proprietors, has since been continuously cultivated by him for a period of not less than six years:

Provided that no land shall be recorded as sir-land under this sub-section if the total area of sir-land within the mahal already exceeds, or will by such record be made to exceed, one-quarter of the total occupied area of the mahal.

Provided, further, that the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, exempt any mahal or part thereof from this limitation in respect of land falling under clause (b) of this sub-section.

(3) When a part of such land as is referred to in sub-section (2) is excluded from the record of sir-land under the proviso to that sub-section, the proprietor shall have the right to choose the particular fields which are to be excluded.

(4) An order or entry of the Settlement-officer recording, or omitting or refusing to record, any land as sir-land under sub-section (1) shall be final unless and until it is reversed or modified by the decree of a Civil Court in a suit instituted under section 83 at any time after the record is attested by the Settlement-officer, or his order regarding the entry is passed, and within one year after the settlement comes into effect; and an order or entry recording, or omitting or refusing to record, any land as sir-land under sub-section (2) shall be final unless and until it is reversed or modified on appeal or revision in accordance with the provisions of sections 22 to 26.

(5) The Settlement-officer shall, at the request of any proprietor, furnish him, free of cost, with a list of all the land which has been recorded as sir-land under this section and is situated within the mahal or patti owned wholly or partly by such proprietor.

(6) All land not falling within the purview of section 4, clause (6), shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, not to be sir-land.

7. In section 78 of the said Act, after the figures

Amendment of section “69” the word and figure
78, Act XVIII, 1887. “sub-section (1)” shall be inserted.

8. For section 91 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new section for section 91, Act XVIII, 1881.

When any land-revenue demand is not paid within the time at which it is payable under section 90, such demand shall be deemed to be an “arrear,” and all persons from whom it was legally demandable, their representatives and assigns shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be “defaulters” within the meaning of this Act.

Addition of new section after section 91, Act XVIII, 1881.

9. After section 91 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:

“91 A. (1) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on a mahal, holding or survey-number shall, in the case of a mahal or holding, be the first charge upon the rents and profits thereof, and, in the case of a survey-number, upon the produce.

(2) Without the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner or of such officer, not being below the rank of tahsildar, as he may appoint in this behalf, the rents and profits of a mahal or holding and the produce of a survey-number shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the land-revenue chargeable against such rents, profits or produce, and any arrear due in respect of the mahal, holding or survey-number have been paid.”

Amendment of section 10. To section 94 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely:

“and when the land in respect of which the arrear has accrued is already the property of Government, the processes specified in clauses (a), (b), (g) and (h) only shall be enforced.”

11. In Chapter VIII of the said Act, after section 119 the following shall be added, namely:

“Supplemental.

191A. All fees, fines, costs and other charges Fees, fines, etc., to be (including any cess for the recoverable as arrears remuneration of village-officers and patwaris) payable under this Act or the rules thereunder, and all munsifs falling due to the Government under any grant, lease or contract which provides that they shall be so recoverable, may be recovered under this Chapter in the same manner as an arrear.”

12. For the last clause (i) of section 132 of the said Act, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely

XVIII of 1881.

“(i) inquiring into the claims of thikadars, gaontias or farmers, declaring them to be protected for the purposes of section 65-A, and, generally, carrying out the provision of that section; and

(j) declaring, either on his own motion or on a reference made by a Court or Revenue-officer, land to be sir-land under the provisions of section 69, sub-section (2), clause (b), and the provisos thereto.”

13. Sections 3, 5, 17, 19, 20 and 24 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, are re-

XVI of 1889.

pealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the revision of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, it has been proposed to amend the law regarding the transfer of a proprietors' *sir* rights, and to refuse to the owner the option of parting with the occupation of his *sir-land*, even by express agreement. The object of this measure is to preserve to the owner, who has lost his property by improvidence or misfortune, some measure of subsistence. But it is obvious that, if he were allowed to convert the whole of his land into *sir*, he would be practically deprived of his powers of alienation, and the actual cultivators of those rights of occupation, which they possess in lands outside the *sir*. The definition of "*sir-land*" has, therefore, by clause 2 of the annexed Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, been somewhat restricted, and, more particularly, rights in *sir*, as distinguished from *khudkash*, have been limited to one quarter of the total occupied area of the *mahál*.

2. The working of the law for the protection of *thikádárs* has shown that it is desirable to enlarge the provisions of section 65-A of Act XVIII of 1881. The necessity for protection has in many cases been brought to notice only after the *thikádár* has been ejected on the expiry of his lease or by the decree of a Civil Court, when, under the law as it stands, interference is impossible. It is inconsistent with the object of the section that its provisions should be liable to be thus set at naught by the action of one of the parties, and it is, therefore, proposed to take power to reinstate ejected *thikádárs* who are entitled to protection, at any time within one year from the date of their ejection. It is also proposed that a Civil Court shall be required to make a reference to a Revenue-officer in every case in which the protected status is claimed by a *thikádár* who is the defendant in an action for ejection. The main incidents of the tenure, which have hitherto only found a place in the terms of settlement, are now to be embodied in the law. It is also proposed to empower the Chief Commissioner to confer upon a *thikádár* occupancy-rights in the whole or a portion of the land which he cultivates, instead of protecting him in respect of the whole of his property, and to cancel the protected status when the *thikádár's* conduct or management of the property is such as to deprive him of any claim to consideration. These changes are given effect to by clause 5 of the Bill.

3. The definition of "arrear" contained in section 91 of Act XVIII of 1881 does not cover money due to the Government on account of town sites, banks, fisheries, quarries and the like. It is, therefore, proposed, by clauses 3, 8, and 10 of the Bill, to insert a definition of "land-revenue" in section 4 of that Act, to recast section 91 and to amend section 94, so as to render the procedure for the recovery of arrears applicable to these and similar dues.

4. It has recently become the practice for the creditors of a landlord to attach his unpaid rents in the hands of tenants, and so to defeat the lien which the Government possesses upon them. It is, therefore, proposed to follow the lines of the Punjab and other Land-revenue Acts, and, by clause 9 of the Bill, to insert a new section in Act XVIII of 1881 to declare the Land-revenue a first charge on the rents and profits of land.

The 30th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.


J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 1st October, 1897.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
- His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
- His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
- The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
- The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, K.C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
- The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt.
- The Hon'ble Sir H. G. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

ODDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891. He said :—" That Act provides for a Court of two Judicial Commissioners. It was not contemplated at the time that the Act was passed that a necessity should arise for a third Judicial Commissioner but I am sorry to say that necessity has now been established. According to the last return which we have received, there were upwards of 1,200 appeals pending before the Court of the Judicial Commissioners, and the limit of the number of disposals of appeals of the kind which they have hitherto reached has been 500. The result is that an appellant who lodges an appeal now will have to wait two years for its disposal. This is practically a denial of justice, and the Government of India have arranged, with the assent of my hon'ble friend Sir James Westland, on whom so many claims are made, and also with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that a third Judicial Commissioner should be appointed for a term of one year, in order to bring the list of appeals within manageable limits. In order to appoint a third Judicial Commissioner it is necessary to amend the law of 1891, and the opportunity is taken to carry out two amendments which are of importance. Under the Act of 1891, when the two Judicial Commissioners sitting as a Bench differ in opinion, a reference has to be made to the High Court at Allahabad for the disposal and decision of the case. Now that there are to be three Judicial Commissioners, the reference will no longer be to that High Court, but to the third Judicial Commissioner, and the judgment will be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court. Opportunity has also been taken to add to the law in Oudh a provision which has been taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act by which the Judicial Commissioner is empowered to make rules for the recording of judgments and the taking of evidence, which will shorten and simplify the procedure of the Court, and which will, I hope, result in the speedy disposal of the great mass of litigation which is now pending. These are the only remarks I have to make."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces. He said : - " I must ask the Council to bear with me a little, while I explain and describe the circumstances under which the necessity for this legislation has arisen. The Central Provinces were constituted in 1861, by appropriation of areas from other great provinces of India. Tracts were taken from the North-Western Provinces, from Bombay, from Madras and from Bengal and added to the kingdom of Nagpur and made what are now known as the Central Provinces. The result was a very singular combination of races, a diversity of languages, of customs and at one time even of laws, which was perhaps peculiar in India. But one outcome of the organisation of the Central Provinces was the discovery that in that area proprietary rights were weaker and tenant rights were stronger than perhaps in any other province of India. The region was a backward one, not very thickly peopled, not easily accessible, with a scanty agriculture, a country in which tenants were of very great importance, and in which the maintenance of tenants in peace and contentment was a matter of necessity to the proprietor of land ; but besides that the proprietary tenure was less certain and firm than it was in most other parts of India. In some parts there were Rajas of ancient standing and proprietary communities whose position was just as distinct and defined and clear as it was in the upper provinces of India. In other parts of the country the conduct and management of the villages rested in the hands of headmen, who were only representatives of the cultivators, and who had no distinct or definite proprietary rights ; in other parts the management was entrusted by the

Government to contractors and middlemen of various kinds who had no previous connection with the villages. All these classes were simultaneously recognised as proprietors of the villages to which they belonged, or in which they resided, by the executive measures which were taken under the administration of Sir Richard Temple. Behind that arrangement no one proposes to go. There has been discussion as to whether it was a good measure or bad one; but for evil or for good that decision has been taken, and nobody proposes to vary or alter that arrangement in any form. When the provinces were constituted a separate administration, the famous old Tenancy Act of Bengal—Act X of 1859—was extended to them as a temporary measure more with the object of providing a procedure for the Revenue Courts than with the intention of laying down any distinct rules as to the rights of tenants. What these rights would be was a subject of prolonged discussion which ended in the Act of 1883 which it is now proposed to amend. The Act of 1883 recognized three distinct classes of tenants. One of these was called in the Act "absolute occupancy tenants." These were tenants who had been long and permanently associated with the village, who had probably assisted in the foundation of it, who had built houses and wells, and in various ways taken a prominent part in the settlement. Next to them came a class which were called occupancy-tenants. They were villagers who were settled for more than twelve years in the village before the Act came into force. And the third class were called in the Act ordinary tenants, and included all the cultivators who were not embraced in the two upper classes of the tenantry.

"Now the legislature in 1883 found that the position and incidence of the tenure of even this ordinary class was so strong that instead of extending the occupancy sections of the Bengal Act, it was decided to confer upon the ordinary tenant powers and privileges which were very much in excess of the privileges given even to occupancy-tenants in other parts of India. To the extension of the system of occupancy tenancy the legislature then took strong exception on the ground that experience had shown in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal the difficulty of preventing the evasion of the law by the landholders by the plan of constantly moving the tenants from one field to another and so preventing them from acquiring the rights of occupancy-tenants. As a matter of fact, the privileges which were conferred upon these classes of tenants were these. The absolute occupancy tenant was declared practically a proprietor. He was entitled to transfer his rights in his holding, without reference to anybody, to anyone he liked to assign them to. His rent was fixed, like the revenue of the proprietor, for the period of settlement. The occupancy tenant—the tenant of the next class—was endowed, for the first time in the history of the province, with the power of transfer, but subject to the approval and consent of the landlord if the transfer was to be made to a transferee who lay out of the family of the transferor. His rent was to be fixed for ten years by the Settlement-officer, and provision was made that if the landlord wished to enhance his rent during the period of settlement, it was to be subject to the approval and consent of the Revenue-officer. The ordinary tenant, the last grade of the three, was also, and for the first time in the history of the province, credited with the power of transfer of his holding; but it was decided that his power of transfer should be entirely subject to the consent of the landlord. His rent was to be fixed for a period of seven years instead of ten years; it might or might not be fixed by the Settlement-officer, unlike the occupancy-tenant, whose rent must be fixed; but once fixed it was to remain unchanged for seven years. On the expiry of these seven years the landlord might enhance the rent by private contract; but two curious provisions were inserted to protect the tenant from arbitrary and excessive enhancement. One of these was that if the tenant did not choose to pay the enhanced rent it was open to him to surrender the land and take compensation for improvements and further compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. The other provision was that he might protect himself by purchasing the right of occupancy at a sum equal to two and a half times the amount of his rental.

"It may interest the Council to know the proportion in which the different classes of tenants hold land in the Central Provinces. The absolute occupancy-tenants hold 17 per cent.; the occupancy-tenants 44 per cent.; and the ordinary tenants 39 per cent.

" This law has been working for fourteen years. The enquiries of the Settlement-officers show that, as regards ordinary tenants, the hopes and anticipations of the legislature have not been realized, and the present law is a curious illustration of the fact that benevolent and well-meant measures, however benevolent and excellent they may be, often take a long time to reach the understanding of the people. For fourteen years this has been the law of the land which I have attempted to describe, and up to the present time the occupancy-tenant has not learnt the extent and value of its powers. It has never sunk into the mind of the ordinary tenant that he can protect himself by purchasing the right of occupancy or by claiming compensation for disturbance. The investigations which the Settlement-officers have been making for the last half dozen years have disclosed that in certain parts of the country landlords enhance by means which have been accepted by the ordinary tenant without complaint in the belief that he could not resist them and in the belief that there was no method by which he could protect himself from arbitrary enhancement. These excessive rents the Settlement-officers have been able throughout the country to reduce to what are now considered fair rents with the consent of the landholders.

" I think the greatest credit is due to the landholders that when the oppressiveness of the rent was brought to their notice they have accepted so generally the recommendations of the Settlement-officers; but it is not right that matters of this kind should rest entirely on the personal influence of the Settlement-officer. An authority should be given to him to reduce rent where it is excessive and to maintain a fair rent for the future. The proposals, therefore, of the Government of India now are, not that we shall depart from the principles of the Act of 1883, but that we shall develop them in a manner which is more consonant with the habits and knowledge of the people themselves; and the main part of the amendments in this direction which I have now to recommend to the Council are that the law should be so altered in regard to the ordinary tenant that the Settlement-officer shall be given the liberty to fix rent. The law, as it at present stands, evidently contemplates that he shall be authorized to raise rents where they are inadequate. It is necessary that he should be given authority also to confirm rents, where they are fair, and to reduce them when excessive.

" Further, we shall have to consider when the ordinary tenant's rent is to be enhanced during the period of settlement by what method it should be enhanced, and how we shall ensure that the enhancement shall be fair. The plan of compensation for disturbance which was adopted from the Irish Legislation of the time has not taken root, and the proposal of the Government of India is that, as in the case of occupancy-tenants so in the case of ordinary tenants, there shall be a reference, where there is a dispute as to the propriety of enhancement, to the Revenue-officer. This is a manner of settling disputes which has long been the subject of discussion in different parts of India, and there was at one time a little hesitation in my mind as to this plan. It has not proved practicable in the North-Western Provinces, but we are advised that in the circumstances of the Central Provinces it will be so. For one thing they have now in the Central Provinces in the course of the settlement operations obtained a remarkably complete register of all agricultural conditions—the character of the soil, the rates of rent and the castes of the different villagers; but besides that in the Central Provinces there will be in future a shorter period of settlement than has been customary in some other parts of India; and advantage has been taken of these shorter settlements to arrange a rotation by which no more than two or three districts will be under settlement in one season. The result of bringing all the province under settlement at one time has been a serious disintegration of the revenue establishments and of the ordinary administration, but by this new system of rotation there will be a constant series of districts under settlement and the Chief Commissioner anticipates no difficulty of bringing to the service of each district an adequate succession of Revenue-officers, specially trained by settlement work, for the duty of adjudicating upon questions of the fairness of rents. This is the main change which has been made in the tenant law of the Central Provinces.

" There are various minor points with which I do not think I need trouble the Council. For the most part they are small matters to be decided in Select Committee. I think it will be sufficient if, at this stage, I merely lay before the Council the general principles on which the amendment of the law has been undertaken.

“ On the other side there is a very important alteration which has been made in the interest of the landlord. The Act of 1891 provided that when a landholder sold his village he was entitled to reserve for his subsistence the lands of his home farm; but it has been proved by the experience of the last fourteen years that the pressure of the usurer, into whose hands the right of the landholder was departing, was so great that the landholders, as a rule, were compelled to divest themselves of the privileges which the law intended them to retain. In village after village—and I myself made very careful enquiries in the matter when I was in the Central Provinces—the landholder has been sold out and left absolutely without the means of subsistence. We propose in the Bill, which I have the honour to place on the table, to prevent the possibility of the landholder losing his home farm in future, and, by formally rendering void any contracts to the contrary, to preserve to him the means of subsistence.

“ Lastly, and one of the most important principles of the Bill, is the proposal that we shall remove from the tenants of the occupancy and ordinary class those powers of alienations of their holdings which we gave them for the first time in 1883. I have said that as a body neither class of tenants has realised the privileges given to them by the Act of that year. It is convenient that it is so because the circumstance removes one of the greatest difficulties which the Government must face, should it undertake an interference with any established kind of usage. In the latest returns which I have received as to the extent to which these powers have been taken advantage of, I find that in the year 1893 only one per cent. of the area in occupancy-tenancies was mortgaged or sold and less than half per cent. in the class of ordinary tenancies, and in ordinary tenancies transfers were practically limited to two out of the eighteen districts; but, in the class of absolute occupancy-tenant, which has from ancestral times remarkable and peculiar privileges, the rate of transfer has been excessive. In that class of tenancy, which is the most valuable and the most important in some respects of all, the rate of progress was such that if it were maintained the absolute occupancy-tenant will be wiped off the register in quarter of a century. I do not think that that rate of progress will be maintained. They have learnt wisdom from the experience of the past. They have learnt more and more the value of their holdings and their position; and I have the anticipation from all the experience I have obtained that that rate of progress will diminish, but it is a warning to us. The powers of alienation were conferred on the occupancy-tenant and the ordinary tenant of the Central Provinces in the anticipation that a measure of the kind would enable the application of a larger capital to agriculture. As far as experience has gone these anticipations have not been realised, and it is further a matter of experience that tenants who have not these proprietary powers are still able to obtain all the capital which is really necessary for the working of their fields. The occupancy-tenant in the North-Western Provinces has no such power; nevertheless, there is no part of India in which the agriculture has been finer and more successful than it has been in the North-Western Provinces. In the Central Provinces large areas of waste have been given over by Government on lease to cultivators from whom all powers of alienation have been religiously withheld. The cultivators of these raiyatwari tracts in the Central Provinces are quite as persevering and quite as successful in agriculture as the occupancy-tenants.

“ The Government of India, therefore, propose in this matter to retrace their steps, and, with the entire approval of every officer who has been consulted in the matter, the amendments have been prepared which I have now to propose that the power of alienation which the occupancy and ordinary tenants now possess shall for the future be withdrawn.

“ There is in this connection a very difficult and important question—the question of sub-leases. A hereditary cultivator may die leaving a widow and an infant son. The widow and the infant son are unable to carry on the cultivation. There must be some one in possession of the holding who can get the agriculture carried on. But the danger of every plan of sub-leases has been recognized throughout these discussions. If you admit a sub-lease, you admit a hold on the soil. What is called a sub-lease to the Revenue-officer may be in effect a mortgage of the holding, and there is the extreme danger that if you admit a plan of sub-lease at all your intention of withdrawing the power of alienation may be altogether frustrated. Nevertheless, one cannot but admit that there are circumstances in which sub-leases are essential, and not only essential but just, and the only solution of this

very difficult problem at which we have been able to arrive is that a sub-lease should only be permissible for a term not exceeding one year and renewable, but subject to the condition that at the end of any single year it may be cancelled. This is the only adjustment we have been able to make to meet the necessities of a hereditary tenure without opening too wide the entrance for secret transfers.

"The sum total of our proposed amendments is not very large, although some of them are of high importance, but they follow on amendments which were passed in 1889, and, on the advice of the Legislative Department, we have decided to embody all in a single consolidated Act, instead of bringing in a mere amending Bill.

"Now, my Lord, I think I have explained to the Council as briefly as was consistent with clearness the circumstances in which we have made our proposals and the extent of the proposals themselves. They are designed on the one hand to protect the tenant from excessive enhancement, and on the other to protect the landholders from absolute ruin in those cases in which improvidence or misfortune compel them to part with their lands. The ordinary tenant in the Central Provinces is already a hereditary tenant. He is already protected by the law in name. The proposal is that the protection which he shall receive in future shall be made by a method which is within his knowledge and consistent with the customs of his country. The protection is one which we have already extended to occupancy tenants, and it is a simple extension to make it include ordinary tenants. If our proposals are carried—as I hope they may be—we shall insure that ordinary tenants shall be started fair by the fixation of their rents at settlement, and that rents which are enhanced in the future are maintained within fair limits; and if our proposals as to the withdrawal of the power of alienation are carried out, we shall have the confident hope that the holdings of the tenants in the Central Provinces shall be, what they were intended to be, hereditary in the occupation of the agricultural families to whom they belong.

"The experience of the last fourteen years has disclosed certain weaknesses in the Act of 1883. Weaknesses are discovered and brought to light in the course of time in every Act of every legislature. These weaknesses we hope now to remedy. It is impossible to predict anything in legislation, but I venture to hope, on the basis of the experience of fourteen years which we are now applying, that there will be no further necessity for legislation in regard to the tenants in the Central Provinces for at least another generation. It must be the earnest wish of us all that a region which is still in the throes of unparrelled and terrible disaster shall now emerge into a new era of agricultural prosperity and peace."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE ACT (1881) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

He said:—"These amendments are few. There are only two of them of any importance. One of them contains that amendment of the law as to the home farm of land-owners to which I have referred in my remarks on the Tenancy Bill. The other one is for the improvement of the law for the protection of a class of people known to the law in the Central Provinces as thikādars. Thikādars are people who are employed by owners of land to bring land under cultivation under various conditions and sometimes under special contracts. But where there was no special contract—and there are a very great number of cases where there is no

special contract—it has been necessary to make some provision for these thékádars when they are ejected. In some cases they have brought the whole of the land under cultivation at the expenditure of large capital. They have made tanks for the irrigation of the fields; they have made wells for the necessities of the village; they have brought at their own expense a large number of tenants and labourers to commence and carry on the agriculture of the tract. Of course the conditions under which agriculture has been established vary from village to village; and the proposals which are included in the Bill which I now hope to introduce give a larger authority to the Chief Commissioner than he possesses at present to arrange the terms that shall be made for the compensation of these people, if they are ejected, according to the circumstances of the case. These are the only provisions which it is necessary for me to explain to the Council at this stage."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th October, 1897.

J. M. MACPIERSON,

SIMLA;

The 5th October, 1897.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS
AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Nos. 2044—58.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 6th October, 1897.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{21-Public}_{1,628}, dated the 7th September 1896, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1895.

Read also the following communications from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1896.

From the Government of Madras, No. 306-A., dated the 7th May 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3769, dated the 12th July 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3774, dated the 12th July 1897.

From the Government of Bengai, No. 79-J. D., dated the 22nd May 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 573, dated the 28th May 1897, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 594, dated the 17th May 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5762, dated the 13th July 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 367—1W-1, dated the 16th April 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. ^{62-Miscellaneous-G.}₁₆₅, dated the 14th April 1897, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 107, dated the 22nd January 1897, and enclosure.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 83, dated the 26th March 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 392—165, dated the 13th April 1897, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 704, dated the 20th February 1897, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The four Statements appended to this Resolution contain the figures returned from the various Provinces regarding the number of human beings and cattle killed by wild animals and snakes, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction, and the number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of charge, for the destruction of wild animals or protection of crops. The figures for the year under report (1896) are compared in the Statements with the corresponding figures for the preceding two years.

2. The following table shows the loss of human life caused by wild animals and snakes during the last three years :

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.
Madras	279	1,612	277	1,640	295	1,869
Bombay	40	1,233	46	1,286	51	1,109
Bengal	1,693	9,874	1,603	9,157	1,657	9,250
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	279	5,689	530	6,207	642	5,695
Punjab	40	1,037	54	1,085	62	962
Central Provinces	221	1,087	291	1,279	361	1,133
Burma	156	567	110	832	129	619
Assam	145	160	168	182	113	154
Cooch	1	...	1	...	1	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	37	231	23	277	16	172
Ajmere-Merwara	2	66	1	51	8	37
TOTAL ...	2,893	21,356	3,104	22,086	3,335	21,000

The most striking circumstance in connection with the figures is that they vary so slightly from year to year, and that two-thirds of the mortality caused by both wild animals and snakes are reported from the provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The mortality from wild animals in 1896 was larger than in the previous two years. This increase is chiefly due to a large rise in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 417 deaths are ascribed to wolves as compared with 246 in 1895 and 106 in 1894, and of the number, 306 occurred in the Rohilkhand (231) and Allahabad (75) Divisions. In spite of the higher scale of rewards sanctioned in the Moradabad District of the Rohilkhand Division, where deaths caused by wolves were the largest, only two wolves are reported to have been killed. The Local Government is devoting special attention to the destruction of these pests in this tract and has approved a proposal to employ a colony of Haburahs to exterminate these animals. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in the event of this proving unsuccessful, a wolf hunt must be organized on a large scale. The increase of the reward has had a good effect in reducing the mortality caused by wolves in the Meerut Division from 74 to 15. In the Central Provinces the number of persons killed by tigers and "other animals" (mostly jackals) rose in 1896 to 172 and 105, respectively, from 102 and 63 in 1894, and 142 and 71 in 1895. In explanation of this large increase it is suggested that owing to the famine the jungles were more frequented than usual. Bengal also shews a large rise in the deaths caused by tigers and hyenas; 418 persons being returned (nearly half the number from the Chota Nagpur Division) as killed by the former compared with 373 in 1894 and 385 in 1895, and 60 by the latter against 19 and 14 in those years. The increase under the head of tigers is mainly due to a large rise in the 24-Parganas and Khulna Districts of the Presidency Division and in the Angul tract of the Orissa Division. No explanation of the increase in the 24-Parganas has been suggested by the local officers; but the Government of Bengal states that it is probably due to the cause assigned for the increase in Khulna, namely, that many more of the inhabitants had recourse to the Sundarbans to cut wood and reclaim waste lands, owing to the scarcity and deficient rainfall. In the Orissa Division the increase is due to a man-eating tiger which is said to have killed 32 persons in Angul. The Local Government has offered a suitable reward for the destruction of this beast. Of the 60 deaths for which hyenas are reported to be responsible 32 are returned from the Darbhanga District, where, the Commissioner suggests, the animals referred to were probably wolves. The variations in the figures for the other Provinces are not noticeable except those for Assam where the total number of persons killed fell from 168 in 1895 to 113 in the year under review, and the number of deaths caused by tigers from 88 to 46. The Provinces in which the loss of life from all

causes was highest in proportion to population were the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the mortality in these Provinces being one in 29,873, one in 43,058, one in 48,467, one in 58,958 and one in 73,061, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together one person was killed among every 66,319 against one in every 71,051 in 1895, and one in every 76,436 in 1894.

4. Twenty-one thousand persons are reported to have met their deaths from snake-bite in 1896 as compared with 22,086 in 1895 and 21,556 in 1894. As in previous years the largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the increase in the number of deaths under this head over those in 1895 from 9,157 to 9,250 is very small. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where, as noticed in the last Resolution, deaths from this cause had been continuously on the increase since 1892, the return of the year 1896 shows that the number has fallen from 6,297 in 1895 to 5,695. The decrease is attributed to the deficient rainfall during the past year, in consequence of which snakes were not driven to such an extent from their holes and there was less undergrowth to afford cover for them in the neighbourhood of village sites. It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the mortality from snake-bite in the Madras Presidency as follows:—in 1892, 1,455; in 1893, 1,498; in 1894, 1,612; in 1895, 1,640; in 1896, 1,869. The Local Government adopted measures for the removal of noxious vegetation and rank undergrowth; these measures were confined to a limited area and they had no practical effect upon the loss of human life; at the same time there was a large falling off in the number of cattle killed by snakes, and it is impossible to draw any definite inference from the returns. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the number of persons killed by poisonous snakes fell from 277 in 1895 to 172 in 1896, and the Commissioner expresses the hope that the mortality may be still further reduced by the measures which are being taken to improve village sanitation by the removal of debris and rank vegetation.

5. The number of cattle reported to have been destroyed by wild animals and snakes is compared with the previous two years' figures in the following statement:

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.
Madras	12,254	2,071	11,855	2,312	9,386	1,707
Bombay	2,236	71	1,515	40	1,836	53
Bengal	34,913	463	38,500	887	30,595	963
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,724	236	6,079	184	6,500	361
Punjab	1,198	79	1,012	10	1,022	26
Central Provinces	10,228	235	9,607	244	8,508	249
Burma	3,792	1,540	3,973	2,130	4,246	3,484
Assam	19,594	60	19,514	205	17,640	190
Coorg	664	...	528	...	498	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1,255	121	1,199	108	1,088	109
Ajmere-Merwara	31	1	76	...	28	1
Total	91,919	4,877	93,978	6,129	81,397	7,143

The number of cattle reported as destroyed by wild animals in Bengal continues higher, than elsewhere, but it has fallen off from 38,500 in 1895 to 30,595 in 1896. The decrease, however, is ascribed in part to orders of the

Local Government passed last year directing that kids and lambs and other animals not included within the definition of cattle should be excluded from the returns. The noticeable features of the year are that in Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Ajmere-Merwara the mortality caused by wild animals among cattle decreased; while in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, it increased. Except in Bengal, Burma and Assam the leopard is reported to be far more destructive to cattle than the tiger. The number of cattle killed by snakes has risen in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, and has fallen in Madras and Assam. The mortality under this head is lowest in Bombay and the Punjab, being 53 and 26 respectively.

6. The number of wild animals returned as destroyed is 18,084 as compared with 14,009 in 1894, and 15,543 in 1895; the total amount of rewards paid was Rs. 1,13,690 against Rs. 1,04,932 and 1,03,615 in those years. There was a sensible increase in the number of tigers, leopards and bears for whose destruction rewards were paid. The respective numbers were 1,502 tigers, 4,711 leopards, and 1,772 bears. The number of wolves destroyed in 1896 was 2,877, slightly fewer than in 1895 but more than in 1894. More tigers were destroyed in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Assam, where 361, 323 and 353 were killed, respectively, at an expenditure of Rs. 6,813, 15,260 and 7,024, than elsewhere.

7. The number of snakes destroyed is returned as 122,360 compared with 131,726 in the preceding year and the amount of reward paid for their destruction was Rs. 5,506 against Rs. 16,415. The great decrease in the amount of rewards paid for killing snakes is due to the orders issued by the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, directing that the payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes, should be discontinued except in Municipalities. The Governments of the Punjab and Assam have also spent less on this account than in the preceding year.

The returns show a corresponding decrease in the number of snakes destroyed in all the four Provinces mentioned above. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces observes that "the amount spent in this way fell from Rs. 6,436 to Rs. 1,286. A similar decrease is shown in the number of snakes killed, but this in no way corresponds to the facts. Probably many hundreds were killed by persons who did not report having done so. The discontinuance of the reward has in no way affected the number of deaths from snake-bite, which are 146 fewer than in the previous year when it was given." The last remark applies more or less to the other three Provinces, and it is clear that in the circumstances no inference can be drawn from a decrease in the *reported* number of snakes destroyed. These figures in fact are not of much value: Bombay shows a very large increase (12,421 to 42,148) and Burma a large decrease (13,971 to 7,150): no rewards are paid from Provincial revenues in Bombay for destruction of snakes, and of the 42,148 above mentioned no less than 35,932 were in the Ratnagiri District, while the Government of Burma states that many harmless snakes are no doubt included in some years in the returns, and that no deductions of any value can be drawn from them.

8. The number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of cost, for the purpose of destroying wild animals or of protection of crops was 13,503 against 16,688 in the previous year. The total, including the number of licenses granted for this purpose which were in force from previous years, amounted to 58,594 in 1896 against 66,161 in 1895. In Madras the number of licenses granted during the year was 681 as compared with 1,856 and the total number of licenses in force 9,197 against 12,937. The decrease occurs almost wholly in South Canara and is due to 2,893 licenses issued in 1891 having lapsed in 1896, and to the falling off in the number of fresh licenses issued during the year under report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of licenses granted rose from 2,299 to 3,020, but the total number in force was less than in each of the previous two years, being 12,057 against 15,035 in 1894 and 13,360 in 1895. In the Punjab the number of licenses has

again fallen. As observed last year, the number of licenses issued in this form is comparatively small in Bengal and they have been continuously decreasing during the last three years. It appears, however, that steps are now being taken to grant them somewhat more freely in the Rajshahi Division, and the Commissioner of Dacca says that they are not much required as licenses in Form VIII are freely granted. The Government of the Punjab points out that wild beasts are getting scarcer in the Punjab year by year and that there is consequently less demand for shooting licenses for purely protective purposes. The mortality in the Province from wild animals is very small.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments* and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and the Director General of Statistics.

* (Including the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore.)

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER of PERSONS KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Province.		By WILD ANIMALS.							By snakes.	Grand total.	
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.			Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras	1894	2	180	81	7	1	1	7	279	1,612	1,891
	1895	4	177	64	12	10	2	8	277	1,640	1,917
	1896	1	186	73	6	...	3	26	295	1,869	2,164
Bombay	1894	...	10	19	1	2	...	8	40	1,233	1,273
	1895	...	3	23	...	1	...	19	46	1,286	1,332
	1896	...	7	17	...	6	1	20	51	1,109	1,160
Bengal	1894	30	373	180	47	105	19	939	1,693	9,874	11,567
	1895	22	385	143	59	53	14	927	1,603	9,157	10,760
	1896	12	418	116	41	46	60	964	1,657	9,250	10,907
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	16	16	11	106	3	127	279	5,689	5,968
	1895	...	40	19	9	246	7	209	530	6,297	6,827
	1896	...	26	31	9	417	10	149	642	5,695	6,337
Punjab	1894	1	...	2	2	5	...	30	40	1,037	1,077
	1895	...	1	3	4	13	...	33	54	1,045	1,139
	1896	...	1	3	...	4	...	54	62	962	1,024
Central Provinces . .	1894	...	102	35	12	6	3	63	221	1,087	1,308
	1895	1	142	39	19	14	5	71	291	1,279	1,570
	1896	...	172	54	19	8	3	105	361	1,133	1,494
Burma	1894	11	108	12	7	...	...	18	156	567	723
	1895	8	69	11	5	...	...	17	110	832	942
	1896	4	85	16	7	2	1	14	129	619	748
Assam	1894	24	69	...	23	...	...	29	145	160	305
	1895	23	88	4	24	...	...	29	168	182	350
	1896	18	46	7	14	...	...	28	113	154	267
Coorg	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	1895	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	6	26	1	2	...	2	37	231	268
	1895	...	4	9	2	3	...	5	23	277	300
	1896	...	3	4	1	...	2	6	16	172	188
Ajmere-Merwara . .	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	66	68
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	51	52
	1896	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	8	37	45
Bangalore	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1894	68	864	371	111	227	26	1,226	2,893	21,556	24,449
	1895	59	909	315	134	340	28	1,319	3,104	22,086	25,190
	1896	35	944	322	98	483	81	1,372	3,335	21,000	24,335

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

BY WILD ANIMALS.

PROVINCE.												
			rs.	sparks	ars.	shes.						
			11									
			3									
Madras	1894	8	3,080	7,675	18	925	345	203	12,254	2,071	14,325	
	1895	9	2,825	7,361	55	1,040	350	215	11,855	2,312	14,167	
	1896	3	2,603	6,099	105	214	254	108	9,386	1,707	11,093	
Bombay	1894	...	591	769	4	627	34	211	2,236	71	2,307	
	1895		616	522	1	320	2	54	1,515	40	1,555	
	1896		486	807		411	40	142	1,886	53	1,939	
Bengal	1894	6	9,051	11,426	63	3,839	4,206	6,352	34,943	463	33,406	
	1895	31	10,264	11,087	145	6,069	4,246	6,658	38,500	887	39,387	
	1896	6	9,415	9,472	25	5,118	2,714	2,845	20,595	963	31,558	
North-Western and Oudh. Provinces	1894	...	832	4,048	128	275	42	399	5,721	236	5,956	
	1895	94	1,044	4,299	108	228	95	211	6,079	184	6,263	
	1896	...	835	4,888	212	223	25	317	6,500	361	6,861	
Punjab	1894	...	25	823	19	210	104	17	1,198	79	1,277	
	1895	...	19	630	27	147	185	4	1,012	10	1,022	
	1896	...	18	450	...	242	232	80	1,022	26	1,048	
Central Provinces	1894	...	4,631	4,788	17	167	79	546	10,228	235	10,463	
	1895	...	4,444	4,605	15	161	59	413	9,697	244	9,941	
	1896	1	3,740	3,911	23	111	190	532	8,508	249	8,757	
	1894	18	2,576	1,016	4	...	6	172	3,792	1,540	5,332	
	1895	1	2,436	1,319	8	1	23	185	3,973	2,139	6,112	
	1896	6	2,816	1,235	4	11	20	154	4,246	3,484	7,730	
Assam	1894	50	12,620	2,338	32	13	12	4,529	19,594	60	19,654	
	1895	18	14,630	2,276	61	3	7	2,259	19,544	205	19,749	
	1896	41	11,078	2,475	58	6	...	2,082	17,640	190	17,830	
Coorg	1894	...	433	218				13	664	...	664	
	1895	...	208					33	528	...	528	
	1896		219	278				1	498	...	498	
Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts.	1894		346	581		249	40	29	1,255	121	1,376	
	1895	...	290	612	...	240	38	19	1,190	108	1,307	
	1896		257	532	2	248	33	16	1,088	109	1,197	
Ajmere-Merwara	1894		9	14		8	...	...	31	1	32	
	1895		57	11		2			76	...	76	
	1896								28	1	29	
Bangalore	1894											
	1895											
	1896											
TOTAL	1894	82	34,194	33,696	286	6,313	4,877	12,471	91,919	4,877	96,796	
	1895	153	37,233	32,909	410	8,211	5,005	10,057	93,978	6,129	100,107	
	1896	57	32,367	30,175	429	6,584	4,508	7,277	81,397	7,143	88,540	

No.

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED

Province.	WILD										
	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Madras	1894	...	...	141	7,641	803	15,181	91	395	1	...
	1895	1	...	116	6,323	783	14,167	72	329	...	...
	1896	...	...	105	5,569	894	16,493	78	363	...	...
Bombay	1894	...	...	49	870	194	1,740	11	84	192	736
	1895	...	...	54	756	215	1,986	8	96	172	532
	1896	...	...	43	783	203	1,948	7	72	214	572
Bengal	1894	5	100	320	5,865	999	3,339	191	391	492	3,052
	1895	1	...	336	5,387	990	3,268	184	295	598	3,587
	1896	2	...	361	6,813	1,130	3,869	203	410	353	1,764
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	...	66	600	394	1,945	514	1,405	925	2,397
	1895	...	...	77	764	466	2,275	318	905	1,177	3,369
	1896	...	...	96	885	451	2,178	673	1,859	854	2,580
Punjab	1894	...	...	3	42	154	1,106	135	1,030	834	3,441
	1895	...	...	12	95	154	1,134	176	1,496	917	3,597
	1896	...	...	15	64	237	1,581	196	1,176	1,251	5,163
Central Provinces	1894	...	...	261	12,270	533	4,795	154	710	68	140
	1895	...	...	225	10,620	681	6,317	228	1,098	50	83
	1896	...	...	323	15,260	654	6,195	239	1,081	80	146
Burma	1894	17	263	141	4,801	341	5,696	205	1,801	...	...
	1895	15	550	152	5,308	365	5,891	223	1,940	1	20
	1896	17	180	171	5,856	472	7,701	218	1,853	...	...
Assam	1894	4	150	356	7,500	564	4,903	140	1,255	...	...
	1895	2	100	360	7,137	541	4,715	173	1,450	1	...
	1896	4	...	353	7,024	448	3,860	153	1,318	...	...
Coorg	1894	2	...	6	285	25	560	...	...	...	...
	1895	2	...	6	270	24	550	2	...	...	...
	1896	1	...	6	275	17	373	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	...	...	16	320	111	1,802	15	63	101	932
	1895	...	...	39	760	139	2,550	8	36	106	965
	1896	...	...	29	550	200	3,627	5	24	125	1,219
Ajmere-Merwara	1894	...	...	1	7	2	10	...	...	1	3
	1895	...	...	4	..	2	10	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	28	513	1,360	40,201	4,120	41,077	1,456	7,134	2,614	10,701
	1895	21	650	1,381	37,420	4,360	42,863	1,392	7,645	3,022	12,153
	1896	24	180	1,502	43,079	4,711	47,840	1,772	8,156	2,877	11,444

and AMOUNT of REWARD paid for their DESTRUCTION.

Year.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Total amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total amount of reward, including rewards for snakes.	Province.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	2	...	1,038	23,217	...	...	23,217	1894
1	3	...	...	973	20,822	...	...	20,822	1895 } Madras.
1	15	...	...	1,078	22,440	...	...	22,440	1896 }
67	290	15	6	528	3,726	*	*	3,726	1894 }
59	185	735	14	1,243	3,569	12,421	162	3,731	1895 } Bombay.
66	180	459	1	992	3,556	42,148	153	3,709	1896 }
388	641	2,529	763	4,924	14,151	56,165	5,006	19,157	1894 }
388	645	2,405	900	4,902	14,082	50,576	3,888	17,970	1895 } Bengal.
413	706	2,810	764	5,302	14,326	34,705	598	14,924	1896 }
246	438	28	46	2,173	6,831	14,829	37	6,868	1894 }
260	469	2	2	2,300	7,784	16,387	309	8,093	1895 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
305	525	110	9	2,489	8,036	14,827	71	8,107	1896 }
4	...	7	7	1,137	5,626	25,315	3,874	9,500	1894 }
...	...	20	19	1,279	6,341	26,281	4,299	10,640	1895 } Punjab.
8	56	11	11	1,718	8,051	20,012	3,011	11,062	1896 }
202	373	19	35	1,237	18,323	1,814	726	19,049	1894 }
261	487	29	55	1,474	18,660	6,845	6,436	25,096	1895 } Central Provinces.
228	444	42	84	1,566	23,210	1,337	1,286	24,496	1896 }
...	...	197	2,480	901	15,041	4,662	...	15,041	1894 }
...	...	477	40	1,233	13,749	13,971	...	13,749	1895 } Burma.
2	55	1,584	20	2,464	15,665	7,150	...	15,665	1896 }
...	...	542	88	1,606	13,896	1,808	303	14,199	1894 }
1	...	596	39	1,674	13,441	4,466	1,108	14,549	1895 } Assam.
...	...	958	27	1,916	12,229	1,624	199	12,428	1896 }
...	...	149	...	182	845	2	...	845	1894 }
...	...	110	...	144	820	73	...	820	1895 } Coorg.
...	...	149	...	173	648	3	...	648	1896 }
27	125	...	...	270	3,242	130	35	3,377	1894 }
...	...	...	...	292	4,311	181	58	4,369	1895 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	...	359	5,420	113	35	5,455	1896 }
1	3	8	11	13	34	87	4	38	1894 }
2	6	21	20	29	36	104	2	38	1895 } Ajmere-Merwara.
5	9	17	85	27	109	30	6	115	1896 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	470	165	165	1894 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	421	153	153	1895 } Bangalore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	411	147	147	1896 }
935	1,870	3,496	3,436	14,009	1,04,932	106,312	10,150	1,15,082	1894 }
972	1,795	4,395	1,089	15,543	1,03,613	131,726	16,415	1,20,030	1895 } TOTAL.
1,028	1,990	6,170	1,001	18,084	1,13,690	122,360	5,506	1,19,196	1896 }

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in FORM XI (FREE OF CHARGE) for the purpose of DESTRUCTION of WILD ANIMALS or of PROTECTION of CROPS.

Province.	Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Madras	1894 2,636 1895 1,856 1896 681	6,807 11,081* 8,516	9,443 12,937* 9,107	* These figures do not correspond with those shown in the return appended to Resolution No. 24, Pub. 1367-80-B, dated the 7th September 1896, reviewing the reports for the year 1895. The differences are explained by the fact that 6,133 licenses which were omitted by the Collector of South Canara in 1895 have been included in this return.
Bombay	1894 897 1895 930 1896 954	8,239 8,461 8,381	9,130 9,391 9,335	
Bengal	1894 586 1895 405 1896 389	2,134 2,227 1,835	2,720 2,632 2,224	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894 3,115 1895 2,209 1896 3,000	11,030 11,061 9,037	15,035 13,360 12,057	
Punjab	1894 2,005 1895 4,225 1896 3,549	8,544 5,513 5,047	10,639 9,741 8,596	
Central Provinces	1894 3,286 1895 3,939 1896 2,482	10,780 10,111 11,286	14,075 14,050 13,768	
Burma	1894 355 1895 426 1896 510	42 85 210	397† 511 720‡	
Assam	1894 110 1895 18 1896 33	150 13 5	260 31 40	
Coorg	1894 7 1895 4 1896 2	8 *1 1	15 5 3	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1891 1,966 1895 2,583 1896 1,881	1,171 920 773	3,137 3,503 2,654	
Ajmere-Merwara	1894 .. 1895 .. 1896 ..	... ... ...	... ... ...
Bangalore	1894 .. 1895 .. 1896 ..	... ... ...	... ... ...
Total	1894 15,043 1895 16,688 1896 13,503	49,814 49,473* 45,091	64,857 66,161* 58,594	

† Six licenses surrendered during the year.

‡ Three licenses surrendered during the year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 2nd, 1897.

The weather changes which have occurred during the past week have been interesting. On Sunday, September 26th, the storm which had formed the principal feature in the weather of the previous week was passing through the west of the North-West Provinces. On the 27th it had reached the hills and filled up, and the barometric recovery which subsequently set in resulted in the development of very uniform pressures throughout the Indian region. These uniform pressures and quiet weather lasted until September 30th, but during this period a cyclonic storm had been quietly developing over the Bay of Bengal. On October 1st the centre of the storm lay close to the North Madras Coast between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam. At that time the disturbance was slight, the winds were generally light or moderate and the sea was slight or smooth, and it appeared as though the storm was about to pass inland as a very unimportant disturbance. The storm did not, however, cross the coast, but remained steadily in the position described above while steadily increasing in intensity. On the last day of the week the barometer read about one-quarter of an inch below the normal at Vizagapatam, and the wind was blowing a gale at Gopalpur. As a consequence of these changes the weather was rainy in Upper India on the first day of the week due to the first storm, and over the Peninsula and the Bay area from the 30th September onward due to the second storm. The mean temperature agreed with this distribution of rainfall. It was below the normal average over Madras throughout the week and below the normal in Upper India during the first few days of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 26th.*—The storm which had been traced to the Central Provinces at the close of the previous week had reached the west of the North-West Provinces, where, as well as over Upper India generally, it was occasioning a cyclonic circulation of the winds, overcast, squally weather and heavy continuous rain. A small depression was also shown over Kathiawar, where also the winds were cyclonic and the weather showery. In other parts of the country the weather was fair to showery. The mean temperature was high in Burma and Bengal, but was generally lower than usual elsewhere—more particularly over the Indus Valley, the Upper Assam Valley and the Madras Coast.

Monday, September 27th.—Both the depressions noticed on the preceding day had disappeared and the barometer had risen—more particularly over North-West India. Pressure was uniform generally with light to moderate variable winds. Very general rain had fallen over the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fair with occasional passing showers. The mean temperature remained high over Burma and Bengal and generally low elsewhere, but in the Indus Valley a rapid rise had set in and the heat had risen to above the normal.

Tuesday, September 28th.—There had been no change of importance. Pressure remained uniform throughout the Indian region as is normally the case at this season, and the winds were variable and generally light or moderate. There had been very little rain over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal and North-West India, but elsewhere the weather had been showery and at some of the southern stations the amounts had been moderately heavy.

Wednesday, September 29th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. In most parts of the Indian region the changes had been unimportant, but around the Bay area they had been such as to produce moderate gradients in the south and east and to emphasise the low pressure area lying over the Bay. The winds were light and variable generally, but around the Bay a well marked, though feeble, cyclonic circulation had been established. The rise of temperature noticed over the Indus Valley had extended and the heat was generally greater than usual, except over Madras. The weather had again been showery over the Peninsula and generally fair elsewhere.

Thursday, September 30th.—The barometric changes had again been generally slight or small, but while they had been upward over the land area they had been downward over the west of the Bay, so that there had been a further intensification of the depression area over the Bay which had now become the most marked feature of the weather. The cyclonic circulation around the Bay was now complete and at Diamond Island a gale was blowing. In other parts of the Indian region the winds showed no change. Fairly general rain had fallen over Burma, the Peninsula and North Bombay, the amounts in some instances being heavy. The heat was less than usual over Lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal and Madras. In North-West India, on the contrary, the heat was excessive.

Friday, October 1st.—Pressure had increased over Burma, the east, centre and south of the Bay and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere it had decreased, and the depression which had been developing over the Bay had reached Ganjam, where the barometric fall had been brisk. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the Bay, but, except at Diamond Island and Gopalpur, the force was moderate. Rain had been general over Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal and the Peninsula. At several of the more southern stations the fall had been heavy. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was the same as on the preceding day.

Saturday, October 2nd.—The barometer had risen slightly over Burma, the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab and Sind and had fallen elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over North Madras, and the cyclonic storm lying between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur had suddenly intensified considerably. Except in the extreme north-west the winds were influenced by the storm and blew from cyclonic directions, while at Gopalpur the force was strong to a gale. The heat was less than usual in Lower Burma and Madras and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula and North-East India, the amounts at several stations being considerable. In other places the weather had been fine.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. In Madras rain has fallen almost daily, and the mean temperature throughout the week has been low. In Upper India heavy rain fell during the first day of the week, and the heat in the Punjab and parts of the North-West Provinces, of Sind and of Rajputana was lower than usual at the beginning of the week. Subsequently as the influence of this rainfall passed away the temperature rose to above the normal. In Bengal, Bombay and Central India the heat has been steadily, though slightly, excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1897.					OCTOBER 1897.		Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+2.2	+2.3	+2.7	+0.1	+0.6	—0.5	—0.7	+1.0
Bengal and Assam	+1.8	+2.2	+2.2	+2.4	+1.4	+2.3	+1.1	+1.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.6	—0.7	—0.9	+0.1	+1.3	+2.7	+3.1	+0.9
Punjab	—3.7	—4.0	—1.0	+1.3	+2.3	+3.0	+3.3	+0.2
Bombay	+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+0.9	+0.5	+0.3	+1.0	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.3	+0.6	+1.8	+1.9	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+1.9	+0.9
Sind and Rajputana	—2.2	+0.5	+1.6	+1.5	+3.6	+2.2	+2.2	+1.3
Madras	—2.0	—1.0	—1.7	—1.5	—1.0	—1.0	—0.3	—1.3
Mean for whole of India	—0.3	0	+0.7	+0.9	+1.3	+1.3	+1.6	+0.8

The mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal on each day of the week, except the 26th and 27th September, but the excess was small on the 28th and 29th and only about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the following days. The provincial variations show that the temperature for the week had been lower than usual in Madras, about normal in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Central India and between 1° and 2° above in the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

September	26th	.	.	.	.	99°·1	at	Bickaneer.
"	27th	.	.	.	.	100°·5	"	Jacobabad.
"	28th	.	.	.	.	103°·4	"	"
"	29th	.	.	.	.	105°·7	"	Dera Ismail Khan.
"	30th	.	.	.	.	105°·9	"	Jacobabad.
October	1st	.	.	.	.	106°·4	"	"
"	2nd	.	.	.	.	107°·4	"	"

There was thus a steady rise in the maximum temperature, as the influence of the rainfall in the north-west in the early part of the week disappeared.

Rain.—The rainfall records of the week under review show that, as for some weeks past, the rainfall over India has been extensive and widespread. One division—*viz.*, the Baluchistan Hills—received no rain during the week, and two divisions—*viz.*, the Central Punjab and the West Punjab—had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week. With these exceptions effective rain was received throughout the whole country. In Burma and Assam the rain fell more or less on each day of the week, though the fall was perhaps most general and heaviest on October 2nd. In Bengal the showers occurred principally on the two first and two last days of the week, the three intervening days exhibiting relatively fair weather. In Bihar most of the rain fell on the 1st and 2nd of October, while in the North-West Provinces and Ondh all the rain fell on September the 26th and 27th and in the Punjab on the 26th only. Over the Peninsula rain was of daily occurrence, while over the central parts of the country the fall occurred mainly during the first three days.

The table at the close of the summary shows that in thirty of the rainfall divisions the rain of the week under review was heavier than usual, in twenty-five it was lighter, while in one—*viz.*, Baluchistan—no rain is expected and none fell. The region over which the rainfall was abnormally light included all the Burma divisions, except deltaic Burma, all the Bengal and Assam divisions, except the Brahmaputra Valley, the south, central and west divisions of the Punjab and all the Central Provinces divisions. In all other divisions the rainfall was in excess. The principal cases of deficiency were over 3 inches in the Assam Hills and over one inch in Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Cachar, Central Bengal, North Bihar and the North-West Provinces (East and East Submontane). The principal instances of excess were 4·15 inches in the East Coast [North (a)], 3·46 inches in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 3 inches in South-Central Madras and over 2 inches in the west and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and the East Coast (North). The excess of rain was hence not only more extensive, but more marked than the deficiency of rain. The amount of the effective rain varied from 5·35 inches in the East Coast [North (a)], 4·27 inches in Madras (South-Central), 4·07 inches in the Konkan and 4·01 inches in Malabar, to 0·17 inch in the east of the North-West Provinces.

In the Deccan districts, both of Madras and Bombay, the rainfall was everywhere excessive, and in some districts—as for example, Bijapur, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Bellary and Anantapur—the excess was between 2 inches and 4 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table, exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall, show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, been in defect by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in six of the divisions and been about the average in thirty-five divisions. Last week the numbers were seventeen divisions showing an excess fall, five a deficient fall and thirty-five a normal rainfall. There has hence been very little change.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review :

Burma	.	.	Kyauikto (Thatôn)	.	.	.	12·98 inches.
Assam	.	.	Dhulri	.	.	.	7·74 "
Bengal	.	.	Cooch Behar	.	.	.	14·13 "
Bihar	.	.	Purnea	.	.	.	9·42 "
North-West Provinces	.	.	Pithoragarh (Almora)	.	.	.	8·62 "
Punjab	.	.	Unah (Hoshiarpur)	.	.	.	5·06 "
West Coast	.	.	Coondapore (Mangalore)	.	.	} 12·01 "	
			Magadi (Bangalore)	.	.		
Central districts	.	.	Narsinghpur	.	.	.	4·03 "
North Bombay	.	.	Wadhwan (Rajkot)	.	.	.	5·17 "
Madras	.	.	Kilapalar (Trichinopoly)	.	.	.	10·20 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2ND, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 2ND, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 2nd.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0.75	2.40	— 1.65	137.08	153.62	— 11
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	2.97	2.65	+ 0.32	78.86	70.40	— 1
	3. Central do.	1.27	1.74	— 0.47	42.43	49.98	— 15
	4. Upper do.	1.18	1.90	— 0.81	28.08	40.07	— 30
	5. Arakan	2.65	3.06	— 1.01	158.25	160.20	— 1
BENGAL AND ASSAM .	6. Eastern Bengal	1.81	2.87	— 1.06	70.65	71.32	— 1
	7. Assam Surma	1.78	3.55	— 1.77	82.26	94.45	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	1.13	4.58	— 3.45	72.92	115.88	— 37
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2.90	2.55	+ 0.35	53.08	57.00	— 6
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0.90	1.72	— 0.73	45.74	44.80	+ 2
	11. Central do.	0.88	2.28	— 1.40	39.98	45.46	— 12
	12. North do.	3.54	3.90	— 0.36	17.13	78.86	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14. Orissa	1.10	1.80	— 0.70	39.52	43.54	— 9
	15. Chota Nagpur	0.81	1.66	— 0.85	37.75	44.02	— 14
	16. South Bihar	0.60	1.57	— 0.91	42.66	36.65	+ 11
	17. North do.	1.22	2.77	— 1.55	40.42	42.79	— 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0.17	1.22	— 1.05	39.91	33.99	+ 17
	19. South Oudh	0.53	0.90	— 0.44	30.62	32.27	+ 13
	20. North do.	0.96	0.68	— 0.02	38.47	34.84	+ 10
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0.73	0.61	+ 0.12	30.81	30.51	+ 1
	22. Do. West	2.88	0.45	+ 2.43	30.37	23.41	+ 30
	23. Do. East Submontane	0.45	1.71	— 1.26	39.10	30.62	+ 7
	24. Do. West do.	2.70	0.63	+ 2.13	44.51	38.13	+ 17
	25. Do. Hills	3.98	0.52	+ 3.46	51.55	38.50	+ 34
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0.68	0.41	+ 0.27	20.10	20.39	— 1
	27. South do.	0.29	0.31	— 0.02	11.17	13.18	— 15
	28. Central do.	0.25	0.22	— 0.03	11.51	13.86	— 17
	29. Punjab Submontane	0.86	0.38	+ 0.48	17.38	22.44	— 23
	Do. Hills	2.42	1.15	+ 1.27	38.58	40.71	— 22
	31. North Punjab	0.33	0.23	+ 0.10	10.40	11.57	+ 42
	32. West do.	0.09	0.11	— 0.02	7.43	5.92	+ 26
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	4.01	2.30	+ 1.62	12.61	96.00	+ 26
	34. Madras South-Central	4.27	1.27	+ 3.00	30.82	32.39	+ 38
	35. Coorg	3.40	2.94	+ 0.46	13.88	108.34	+ 14
	36. Mysore	2.76	1.10	+ 1.67	30.54	24.40	+ 25
	37. Konkan	4.07	2.70	+ 1.31	119.01	110.03	+ 8
	38. Bombay Deccan	3.51	1.57	+ 1.94	30.59	23.19	+ 32
	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	40. Khandesh	2.96	1.71	+ 1.25	23.59	21.29	+ 11
	41. Berar	0.77	1.55	— 0.78	27.63	31.18	— 11
	42. Central Provinces West	0.49	1.11	— 0.62	35.33	37.35	— 5
	43. Do. do. Central	0.51	1.02	— 0.51	42.58	47.65	— 11
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44. Do. do. East	0.48	1.17	— 0.69	46.89	44.47	+ 5
	45. Gujarat	2.10	1.68	+ 0.42	33.75	42.26	— 20
	46. Kathiawar	1.47	0.35	+ 1.12	31.26	19.41	+ 10
	47. Sind	0.27	0.02	+ 0.25	8.28	4.80	+ 69
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0.36	2.18	— 83
	49. Central India East	1.21	0.69	+ 0.52	34.15	34.15	0
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0.86	0.16	+ 0.70	22.20	25.87	— 14
	51. West Rajputana	0.94	0.15	+ 0.79	15.83	11.38	+ 39
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	3.39	1.16	+ 2.23	33.70	24.85	+ 32
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	5.35	1.20	+ 4.15	50.35	47.85	+ 5
	53. Hyderabad South	1.13	0.90	+ 0.23	22.27	20.29	+ 9
	54. Madras Central	2.83	1.23	+ 1.60	21.76	16.15	+ 35
	55. East Coast Central	1.77	0.68	+ 1.09	20.67	15.77	+ 31
	56. Do. South	3.10	1.31	+ 1.79	21.31	15.31	+ 39
	57. Madras South	1.66	0.55	+ 1.11	10.31	6.68	+ 54

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SIMLA, 7th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall during the week generally largely above the average expected during the period; rainfall from 1st April to date above average in all districts. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are still limited to small area; outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars bad to middling. Crops damaged by heavy rain in parts. Pasture is generally available; fodder is still dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier, especially in the Deccan. Prospects are encouraging, but a break in the rainfall would be beneficial. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—24,971 men, 51,834 women, 16,137 children; total 92,942 in the Deccan and Circars. Figures for Anantapur incomplete. Intermediate workers—54 men, 12 women, 1 child; total 67 in Godavari. Weavers—15,545 men, 14,377 women, 940 children; total 30,862 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 123,871. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars: (dependants)—224 men, 437 women, 7,816 children; total 8,477. Others—953 men, 1,901 women, 8,308 children; total 11,162. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,553 men, 10,201 women, 7,263 children with 7,316 unspecified; total 28,333. Total on gratuitous relief—47,972. Grand total on Government relief 171,843. All relief operations in Vizagapatnam closed. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam $9\frac{1}{2}$, Godavari $12\frac{1}{2}$, Kurnool 13, Cuddapah 14, Bellary $14\frac{1}{2}$, and Anantapur $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 5,449. Figures for Cuddapah incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain slight in Sind; good in Presidency proper, except at Bijapur and Ratnagiri where it was heavy; more wanted in parts of Belgaum. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Hyderabad, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara where they are damaged to some extent by rain. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Thar and Parkar; three of Karachi and Shikarpur and nine of Hyderabad; slight in Kathiawar. Reaping of autumn crops commenced in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Kolaba, and parts of Hyderabad, Thana, Satara, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik, and Thana; falling in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Broach; stationary in Kolaba and Surat. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum $11\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $11\frac{3}{8}$, Sholapur $8\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar $8\frac{3}{8}$, Poona $8\frac{7}{10}$, Nasik $9\frac{2}{10}$, Satara $9\frac{1}{8}$, Khandesh 9, and Dharwar 13 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was:—Bijapur 51,190, Sholapur 80,257, Ahmednagar 76,329, Poona 17,083, Nasik 2,924, Satara 10,393, Khandesh 1,473, Belgaum 13,655, Dharwar 3,038. On test works—Ratnagiri 35, Kolaba 252; total 256,629, of whom 206,444 are relief workers and 50,185 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,357, including 2,139 in poor-houses; Sholapur 15,237, including 146 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 18,383, including 1,056 in poor-houses; Poona 34,026; Nasik 817, including 252 in poor-houses; Satara 5,580, including 234 in poor-houses; Khandesh 703; Belgaum 945; Dharwar 1,208; Kolaba 2,724; total 95,980. Total number on relief 352,609.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—There was general and in many places heavy rain towards the end of the week. This rain will benefit the winter

rice and will facilitate preparation of lands for the spring crops. The early autumn harvest is still proceeding and the outturn for the province generally is estimated at $16\frac{1}{2}$ annas; in Patna the outturn has been 9 annas only owing to damage by floods and to excessive rain at weeding time. Jute is being steeped and washed and will yield a good outturn. The indigo crop is reported to have been poor. Sugarcane promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen at Motihari from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers and at Ranchi from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee; elsewhere there was no important change in prices. Relief works remain open in Manbhumi and Champaran, and the price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in Manbhumi, rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers and in Champaran, indian-corn $19\frac{7}{8}$ seers. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, were—Khulna 3,541, Patna 324, Champaran 606, Hazaribagh 141, Manbhumi 13,406; total 18,018 against 41,115 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 357, Khulna 1,514, Shahabad 3,613, Champaran 1,022, Bhagalpur 1,150, Hazaribagh 2; total 7,658 against 26,160 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 5,754, women 3,206, children 450; total 9,410. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 545, women 887, children 2,716; total 4,148. Otherwise relieved—men 417, women 3,373, children 670; total 4,460. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 717, women 5,636, children 1,305; total 7,658. Private relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 66, women 99, children 109; total 274. By doles—men 33, women 98, children 47; total 178. Total on private relief 452 against 1,569 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week. Almora recorded over 8 inches; Muttra and Pilibhit over 5 inches and Bareilly over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts in which rain fell the fall varied from half an inch to 3 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings in active progress. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, in sixteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 753, Etawah 1,983, Cawnpore 3,890, Fatehpur 5,546, Banda 28,653, Hamirpur 13,826, Allahabad 34,262, Jhansi, 7,578, Jalaun 6,924, Mirzapur 343. Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,447, Jaunpur 3,157, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,093, Unao 10,179, Rai Bareilly 475, Hardoi 16,870; total 154,067. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—4,338; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 45,263 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 140,729; total 154,067. The numbers relieved in four districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—679; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 2,470 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 13,591; total 14,270. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 168,337. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 15 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Gorakhpur has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Farukhabad, Etah, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain has fallen about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in Ferozepore only. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good but is average on dry lands in Ferozepore. Prospects are generally excellent. Locusts have damaged the standing crops seriously in Delhi and Karnal and slightly in Hissar and Rohtak; they also appeared in parts of Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Great millet has suffered slight damage

in Lahore by some insect called *pela*. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. 634 persons are relieved in poor-houses in Delhi and 210 otherwise relieved in Karnal. Relief works at Hissar and elsewhere closed. Total number on relief 844. Prices are generally high, but they have a downward tendency in most districts; wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 13, gram 9 to $10\frac{3}{4}$, barley 12 to 16, great millet 12, bulrush-millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, maize 10 to 20 and *cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) 20 to 24 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Weather generally bright and clear at commencement of week but sky more overcast the last few days. The late disturbance has given good rain to Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur which is proving of immense benefit to rice in the Chhattisgarh districts. Raipur and Saugor received $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch, Seoni one half, other districts only nominal amounts. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent. The recent break has killed off the caterpillars which were damaging *til* in Hoshangabad. Harvesting of early millet, maize, and rice continues, the outturns are in many cases above average. Weeding of other crops still in progress. The preparation of land for winter sowings is in full swing under favourable conditions produced by the recent break. Sowings of linseed and other spring crops commenced in parts of Bhandara, Mandla, Narsinghpur, and Wardha. Prices fluctuate with a general tendency to fall in most districts. The number of relief workers has contracted by 10,000, the decline occurring mainly in Hoshangabad. There is an increase of 21,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 8,639, Damoh 11,875, Jubbulpore 19,966, Mandla 7,872, Seoni 1,393, Narsinghpur 9,934, Hoshangabad 21,216, Nimar 1,212, Betul 7,155, Chhindwara 8,654, Wardha 1,030, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 27,160, Raipur 38,436, Bilaspur 43,774, and Sambalpur 1,936; total 230,653. Test workers—Damoh 93. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 28,696, Damoh 20,770, Jubbulpore 38,572, Mandla 26,591, Seoni 18,667, Narsinghpur 17,956, Hoshangabad 14,231, Nimar 1,999, Betul 19,823, Chhindwara 12,738, Wardha 592, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 6,401, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 17,737, Raipur 46,467, Bilaspur 106,078, and Sambalpur 84; total 398,773. Total number on relief 638,519. There were also 11,838 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 74,990, women 113,089, and children 51,574. Test workers—men 30 and women 63. Dependants—men 1,895, women 2,341, and children 26,163 with 2,126 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 4,717, women 5,596, and children 9,992. Otherwise relieved—men 43,907, women 91,920, and children 123,506 with 86,510 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha $10\frac{1}{2}$, Chanda 10, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla, Nimar and Bhandara $8\frac{3}{4}$, Raipur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Bilaspur $7\frac{1}{2}$, Damoh and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations practically completed. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in fair condition, but more rain is generally wanted for paddy on unirrigated land; this is particularly the case in Sagaing, parts of Pakokku, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen very largely in Rangoon and Amherst; largely in Tharrawaddy, and Pakokku; considerably in Prome, Myaungmya, Mandalay and Thavetmyo; and slightly in Yamethin; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 489, Myingyan 12,831. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 75, Myingyan 3,527, Yamethin 150. Total number on relief 17,072. Price of rice—Meiktila 13 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and Barpeta subdivision of Kamrup district. Ploughing for and sowing of pulses in progress. Condition of tea fair. Fodder insufficient in Goalpara and Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silechar $7\frac{1}{2}$ and Gauhati 8 seers per rupee. Reports from Sylhet, Darrang, and Sibsagar not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th October.*—MYSORE.—3 inches 79 cents in Civil and Military station; good rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts.

COORG.—Rainfall 4 inches 46 cents. Transplantation of rice completed. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Coffee berries maturing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th October.*—**BERAR.**—Weather hot and cloudy. Rainfall sufficient. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are thriving well. Monsoon crops generally in excellent condition. Breaking up of land for the winter crops in progress. Sowings have commenced in Basim and Buldana; weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen in most districts. The numbers on relief were:—Relief workers—Amraoti 112, Buldana 787, Ellichpur 1,236. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 344, Basim 103, Buldana 1,640, Ellichpur 397. On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 40, Basim 214, Buldana 2,717, Ellichpur 1,019. Total number on relief 8,609. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 7, Wani 11 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall during week one inch 53 cents. Rainfall has been plentiful, and prospects are now everywhere good. The only suffering that now exists is caused by high prices which show a tendency to fall. Harvesting of autumn continues. Hot weather crops in good condition. Aggregate number of persons on relief works:—22,251 in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldurg, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgondah. Prices in affected districts—6½ Aurangabad and Gulburga, 7½ Bir, 8½ Raichur, 7 Lingsagar, 5½ Naldurg, 6 Mahbubnagar, 9½ Elgandal, 8 seers per rupee Nalgondah. 677 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 325 Lingsagar, 182 Naldurg, 376 Mahbubnagar, 635 Elgandal. Total number on relief 24,446. Prices—wheat 4½, coarse rice 5½, and *jowari* 8½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain fell in three agencies during week; none in Bundelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress. Autumn crops are good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage also good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand; high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; falling in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,077 in Gwalior, 565 in Bhopal, 5,397 in Bundelkhand, and 1,026 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 577 in Bhopal, 13,290 in Bundelkhand, and 2,928 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,076. Prices—Gwalior not reported, Bhopal 8½, Bundelkhand 11 to 11½, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee. Report from Bhopawar not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Rainfall 3·08 cents in Serohi; 2·50 cents in Bhurtpur; Dholpur 2·21; between 1½ and 2 inches in Marwar, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar; and slight or no rain elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar; ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmer; other agricultural operations satisfactory. Crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable. In Dholpur agricultural operations and crops good. Slight damage by locusts in parts of Marwar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Bhurtpur, Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock fair in Dholpur; elsewhere in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Kotah; steady in Kherwara, Haraoti, Bikanir, Jaisalmer; falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk *nil*, Dholpur 75, Sironj 265. All relief works closed. Ordinary works—Tonk 369, Dholpur 170. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 339, Tonk 2,611, Chabra 62, Bundi 157, Deoli 8, Sironj 22, Bhurtpur 43, Dholpur 214. Total number on relief 3,657. Price of *bajra* falling in Dholpur, other grains steady.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reaping commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 5th October.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall 0·07 inch. Weather bright and clear. Upland rice is still being harvested. Price—7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	169,708	88,222	257,930	101,486	70,357	171,843	—86,087
Bombay . . .	327,823	96,536	424,359	256,629	95,980	352,609	—71,750
Bengal . . .	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	—23,097
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	205,556	205,556	...	120,604	(b) 120,604	—84,952
Punjab . . .	4,768	870	5,638	...	844	844	—4,794
Central Provinces	249,952	377,996	627,948	239,746	398,773	638,519	+10,571
Burma . . .	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	— 29
Berar . . .	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	+ 2,424
Hyderabad . .	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	+197
Central India . .	14,195	18,190	32,385	8,065	17,011	25,076	— 7,309
Rajputana . . .	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	— 818
TOTAL . . .	826,827	820,114	1,646,941	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	—265,644

(a) Exclusive of 7,658 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 47,733 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

Approved, June 10, 1896.

1. In order to secure the privileges of free entry above accorded, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about 8 by 12 inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription, "Exposition at Omaha."

All packages should be plainly marked as follows :

- (1) "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha."
- (2) "Exhibits for Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition."
- (3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States.
- (4) The shipping marks and numbers.
- (5) Name and address of the exhibitor.

2. Every exhibit shall be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents, and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This invoice must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

3. As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Omaha.

4. The names of duly bonded companies will be furnished by collectors of Customs at the ports of arrival. The goods may be transported to Omaha by companies duly bonded for the carriage of either appraised or unappraised merchandise. Examination and appraisal of exhibits at the port of original entry are hereby waived.

5. The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be prescribed for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which will show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value, as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Omaha, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The consolidation of different shipments on one entry will not be allowed; such practice having obtained in regard to previous expositions has proved to be a fruitful source of confusion. Each entry will comprise, therefore, the consignment a single exhibit only. The goods will be consigned on the customs entry, to "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

6. The collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Omaha Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods, from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Omaha, and will record and file one of the entries in his office, and send the other, by mail, with the invoice, to the surveyor at Omaha.

7. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

8. The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car containing the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha. Upon the arrival at Omaha of any car containing such articles the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers, as described in the manifest.

9. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada or

Mexico, on through cars; under consular seal, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Surveyor of Customs at Omaha."

10. The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Omaha in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision, in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses.

11. Under the special act of Congress establishing the Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, sales are permitted during its continuance, but delivery of goods sold is to be withheld until the close of the Fair. The enforcement of this latter restriction devolves properly upon the Exposition authorities, who being in control of the local police, are responsible for the protection of the exhibits. When the duties have been received by the surveyor upon the merchandise contained in any exhibit, he will regard such exhibit as released from customs control, except so far as concerns the supervision necessary to secure export with refund of duty.

12. At the close of the Exposition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

13. Any merchandise imported by an exhibitor in excess of the articles duly installed as exhibits will be placed and retained in a storage warehouse at the expense of the importer until duly entered for payment of duty or exportation. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer.

Goods which have been imported by exhibitors in excess of those used as exhibits, and stored on their account, may be withdrawn at any time for consumption on payment of duty and charges. Whenever duty-paid goods of this class shall be exported without having left the custody of the surveyor, the duty paid thereon, less 1 per cent. will be refunded, provided the duty paid on any such exported package shall have amounted to \$50. Exhibits entered for exportation without payment of duty are not subject to appraisement.

14. Articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions for temporary use may be entered free of duty upon the filing of satisfactory bonds for their export within six months after such importation, as provided for in paragraph 596 of the tariff act.

15. It is to be distinctly understood that the United States is not liable for any loss casualty, or injury to the merchandise imported as exhibits at the Exposition, nor for any debt, contract, or expense incident to the transportation, care, or treatment of such merchandise.

16. All entries, invoices, permits, abstracts, and reports relating to merchandise imported under the act of June 10, 1896, must be separately made, and must be stamped with the words "Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition."

17. Additional special regulations will be provided in due time covering the withdrawal of exhibits for consumption, transportation or exportation at the close of the Exposition.

18. The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

S. WILKE,
Acting Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Act of Congress and Circular be published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. .
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazette, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Her Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

(1) Includes 56,617 weavers relieved at their own trade.
 (2) " 51,701 " " " " " "
 (3) " 60,657 " " " " " "
 (4) Including 38,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.
 * Incomplete.
 † Exclusive of 57,032 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.</i>												
Banki		1,852	1,852		1,992	1,992		295	295		...	...
Barabanki		8,403	8,403	32	6,370	6,402		2,747	2,774		2,602	2,602
Basti		1,031	1,031		1,192	1,192		1,217	1,217		1,066	1,066
Meerut		1,224	1,224		1,212	1,212		808	808		800	800
Aligarh		811	811		701	701		406	406		291	291
Mathura		1,689	1,689		1,655	1,655		1,599	1,599		1,134	1,134
Etawah		856	856		814	814		703	703		251	251
Unnao		20	20		1,059	1,059		430	430		...	...
Ahmednagar		1,259	1,259		788	788		599	599		739	739
Amroha		261	261		265	265		265	265		41	41
Almora		2,565	2,565		1,862	1,862		1,372	1,372		896	896
Dehra		1,986	1,986		1,984	1,984		1,897	1,897		1,870	1,870
Haridwar		150	150		339	339		289	289		180	180
Roorkee		1,111	1,111		921	921		406	406		...	...
Meerut		2,139	2,139		1,704	1,704		940	940		648	648
Aligarh		363	363		289	289		186	186		186	186
Meerut		7,386	7,386		6,326	6,326		6,307	6,307		5,546	5,546
Meerut		7,683	7,683		4,014	4,014		1,600	1,600		568	568
Meerut		16,182	16,182		16,095	16,095		14,466	14,466		12,517	12,517†
Meerut		1,993	1,993		1,287	1,287		988	988		...	...
Meerut		293	293		...	...		295	295		...	...

TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O. 15,775 301,710 347,481 15,797 288,917 304,714 153 241,477 241,630 ... 205,561 205,561

Punjab.

Amritsar	6,974	7,231	13,205	5,115	17	5,132	4,965	...	4,965	3,554	...	3,554
Lahore . . . . .	...	633	633	...	659	659	...	654	654	...	660	660
Faisalabad	962	210	1,172	1,256	210	1,115	...	210	210	1,214	210	1,424
TOTAL PUNJAB	6,973	8,074	14,947	6,621	87	7,198	4,965	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638

Central Provinces.

Amritsar	10,136	31,416	31,582	21,913	31,185	19,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	35,514
Amritsar	57,716	19,060	76,896	13,780	19,060	33,479	14,617	19,118	34,035	11,597	18,636	33,233
Amritsar	24,158	41,319	65,477	23,218	30,117	53,605	25,092	32,130	57,922	25,341	31,694	60,035
Amritsar	14,669	18,153	33,022	12,880	21,677	12,193	22,669	35,972	11,763	25,077	36,780	36,780
Amritsar	5,998	...	18,380	3,711	11,418	18,120	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,819	16,851	18,661
Amritsar	29,119	14,707	35,156	18,924	13,913	32,867	15,171	15,639	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077
Amritsar	32,652	10,209	31,153	8,081	42,531	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	41,538	41,538
Amritsar	1,182	1,618	2,730	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282
Amritsar	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,517	10,467	18,931	8,252	18,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017
Amritsar	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,037	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226
Amritsar	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,970	6,742	9,722	16,464
Amritsar . . . . .	...	1,828	1,828	...	4,405	4,405	...	6,593	6,593	...	5,331	5,331
Amritsar	20,534	10,148	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498
Amritsar	36,308	15,472	49,780	35,179	11,817	50,026	31,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868
Amritsar	43,069	25,634	68,703	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821
Amritsar	41,813	87,226	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	149,511	46,235	102,249	148,484
Amritsar	992	...	992	...	...	992	410	183	593	682	100	782
Amritsar	1,636	674	2,310	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. NCES	341,290	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	313,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176†

Burma.

Amritsar	891	134	1,025	696	122	818	317	63	380	367	61	428
Amritsar	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510
Amritsar . . . . .	...	250	...	...	188	188	...	176	17	...	163	163
TOTAL BURMA	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101

... to persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

		FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897		
No.	Name of Province and District.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	
Berar.													
	Akola . . .	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716		539	
	Basim . . .	...	318	318	...	291	291	...	306	306		323
	Ellichpur . . .	1,576	2,784	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	
	Amravati . . .	(Not reported.)			134	484	618	...	610	610		636	
	Buldana . . .		1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	
	Wun . . .			66	...								
	TOTAL BERAR		8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	
Hyderabad.													
	Raichur . . .	...	302	302	...	176	176					
	Naldurg . . .	21,298*	216	21,514	15,709†	277	15,986		333	333	20,086†	191	
	Gulbarga . . .			...	...	...	...			...
	Lingsagar . . .		1,041	1,041		388	388		1,016	1,016		1,000	
	Bir . . .							18,777†	166	18,937		714	
	Mahbubnagar . . .		254	254					308	308		396	
	Hyderabad . . .								...	...		...
	Elgandal . . .		397	397		1,245	1,245		884	884		516	
	Aurangabad . . .								1,385	1,385		1,346	
10	Nalgonda . . .												
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	
Central India.													
	Bundelkhand . . .	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,640	13,463	
	Baghelkhand . . .	10,143	4,817	14,960	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	
	Gwalior . . .	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,695	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	
	Bhopal . . .	766	704	1,470	767	689	1,456	(not reported.)			601	593	
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	31,295	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,566	13,180	13,476		14,196	18,190	
Rajputana.													
	Marwar . . .	...	1,034	1,034		835	832		732	732		580
	Dholpur . . .	158	369		139	308	447	180	306	486	198	209	
	Bikanir . . .	...	74	74				...	49	49		29
	Jaisalmir . . .	...				63	63					
	Bharatpur . . .	...	196	196		111	111		61	61		59
	Tonk . . .	748	3,610	4,358	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	3,148	435	2,736	
	Deoli . . .		8	8	...	9	9	...	8	8		8	
	Bundi . . .		305	305	...	315	315	...	257	257		213	
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	906	5,596	6,502	74	5,222	5,969		4,973	5,741	633	3,842	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES													
		1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	65,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

‡ Besides 618 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 9th October, 1897.

No. 4475-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XII of 1897.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XII of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4312-S. R., dated the 28th September 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

* * * * *

2. * * * * * Engine-room

telegraphs cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (o), or as sections of a ship under No. 96 of schedule IV of the Act, and they should be classed for assessment to duty under No. 55 of the schedule.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 26th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	583	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	1,07,10,583	1,26,42,000	10,22,417	...		
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	25,390	203	125	31,700	254	2,39,093	2,77,000	37,007	...		
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	1,03,315	120	802	6,000	80	9,74,279	10,10,000	25,721	...		
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,08,823	145	752	1,05,000	140	10,82,527	13,39,000	2,56,473	...		
Bezawada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,010	144	21	2,000	138	28,707	30,500	10,893	...		
Mad.-Punjab sec. (Bezawada-Mad.)	167	9	849	94	9	1,000	111	22,262	15,100	...	7,162		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	171	36,68,030	30,63,000	2,94,070	...		
Pilaniur-Deesa	45	17	514	30	17	400	21	6,173	5,100	...	373		
South Indian	101	1,042	1,68,483	162	1,042	1,72,000	105	20,82,160	21,44,000	61,831	...		
Májavaram-Metupet	89	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	87	59,830	0,300	3,764	...		
Southern Mahatta (d)	109	1,105	1,24,782	107	1,165	1,18,000	101	13,00,023	19,23,000	5,02,977	...		
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahatta)	102	290	3,1,443	107	290	28,700	97	5,30,950	4,84,000	1,53,344	...		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	750	87,223	115	815	92,000	113	10,70,985	11,99,000	1,18,015	...		
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,443	52	200	10,300	52	1,25,880	1,31,000	5,620	...		
Assam-Bengal	57	151	9,837	62	238	16,000	70	1,09,037	1,23,000	4,363	...		
Burma	145	880	1,14,402	129	888	1,42,000	110	13,31,763	14,07,000	1,75,237	...		
TOTAL	218	9,804	20,71,110	210	10,011	22,18,300	221	4,32,22,703	4,68,80,000	36,57,297	...		
State Lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	50,80,108	73,71,000	18,95,892	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	717	1,20,705	152	875	1,54,000	176	15,82,545	16,59,000	76,455	...		
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,65,381	369	817	3,09,000	488	38,80,755	34,47,000	...	4,33,255		
East Coast	89	500	54,370	109	533	65,000	121	5,02,307	7,75,000	2,05,003	...		
Special gauges—													
Johit	87	25	7,017	117	22	1,700	74	20,000	21,100	...	7,900		
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	(g)	...	...
TOTAL	421	4,792	13,31,730	230	5,110	13,84,700	270	1,06,41,005	1,37,78,100	17,37,105	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	345	1,429	5,07,514	339	1,411	3,80,000	250	54,66,085	54,75,000	8,015	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	5,33,226	506	461	1,00,000	416	5,41,033	49,41,000	90,967	...		
Madras	245	840	2,08,085	260	740	2,10,000	261	28,51,424	28,50,000	2,50,010	...		
TOTAL	350	2,731	9,55,134	345	2,712	7,00,000	285	1,05,59,102	1,04,46,000	3,80,898	...		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	340	12,477	41,62,844	228	12,664	44,00,000	245	4,85,22,210	5,10,41,100	57,20,300	...		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umblalla-Kalka	157	100	24,678	154	100	37,100	201	2,74,033	3,27,000	1,02,397	...		
Takessur	242	22	4,200	218	22	4,900	223	62,257	61,000	...	1,257		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	7,603	117	66	7,000	120	60,802	1,00,000	18,108	...		
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,000	183	36	8,000	753	72,240	74,000	...	4,049		
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	1,00,095	105	78	14,800	130	1,00,360	1,00,000	45,602	...		
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	41	1,700	41	...	2,500	22,300	...	
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	1,00,54	285	51	1,00,000	255	1,73,482	1,70,000	2,013	...		
TOTAL	174	413	6,48,52	169	454	8,30,000	183	8,26,016	10,11,900	1,85,084	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bona-Goonia	27	74	2,360	32	74	2,200	30	21,100	17,700	...	4,700		
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,700	50	1,18,055	60,100	...	57,955		
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,850	46	35	900	29	1,01,221	14,000	...	3,221		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	373	61,012	194	343	20,100	210	6,77,405	8,31,000	1,53,595	...		
The Gaekwar's Pettad	111	13	1,000	91	13	700	54	14,161	11,100	...	2,861		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	14,243	132	108	11,400	106	2,22,400	1,30,000	...	9,490		
Kolar Goldfields	227	10	3,049	305	10	5,500	550	42,678	50,000	9,362	...		
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Pion. including Mysore-Nanjangud	50	66	4,881	74	66	5,600	76	67,883	87,000	24,417	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	5,220	56	93	5,300	57	50,513	63,500	3,007	...		
Kolhapur	74	24	2,163	75	29	2,000	62	24,507	20,000	1,433	...		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dahhoi	49	72	4,270	59	79	5,500	44	55,334	40,100	6,700	...		
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	100	5	...	2,600	2,600	...	
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,252	57	22	1,300	59	12,364	7,700	...	4,664		
TOTAL	110	968	1,13,465	110	966	1,13,700	114	13,68,841	15,15,000	30,150	...		
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr.	84	334	25,002	78	334	23,000	63	2,80,771	2,78,000	...	2,771		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,605	80	49	3,700	72	36,770	43,000	6,224	...		
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	41	...	27,700	27,700	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	22,203	61	364	22,300	64	2,10,791	2,42,000	31,209	...		
Oudypore-Chitor	43	60	2,432	40	60	1,900	32	31,737	28,000	...	3,737		
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,059	71	94	5,300	56	74,807	80,500	5,693	...		
TOTAL	70	898	60,251	68	949	59,000	62	6,34,582	6,90,800	64,918	...		
GRAND TOTAL.	225	19,750	44,60,254	223	20,363	46,55,000	229	4,85,91,240	5,40,00,800	60,96,551	...		

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Mirsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha-Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 26th September 1896.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XXIV of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 26th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Per cent. open.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Per cent. open.				
		Total.	Rs.			Total.	Rs.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	9,49,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	2,35,91,236	2,75,13,000	39,21,764			
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	25,390		125	31,700	254	4,18,080		5,3,070			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,04,315		862	69,000	80	25,43,255		1,23,745			
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	130	24,45,245	29,75,5	5,29,705			
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134		3,019	144	21	2,000	138	65,080	74	840			
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163		849	94	9	1,000	111	39,955					7,555
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,69,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	17	94,63,125	99,540	4,29,125			
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	514	30	17	400	2	27,164	10	7,304			
South Indian	165	1,042	1,68,483	102	1,042	1,72,000	10	45,16,400	45,940				
Máyavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	8			5,095			
Southern Mahratta (d)	119	1,105	1,24,782	107	1,105	1,18,000	10	34,10		5,72,158			
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	31,013	107	296	28,7	14	9,55,900		2,59,417			
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	750	87,023		815	97,000		29,97,211	30,28,000	3,45,781			
Lucknow-Barcilly	71	200	10,443		200	10,300		3,55,429	3,92,000	33,571			
Assam-Bengal	61	139	9,837	62	738	10,600		2,93,315	3,04,000	1,04,487			
Burma	175	889	1,14,402	129	888	1,42,000		31,97,242	37,40,000	5,42,758			
TOTAL	232	9,894	20,74,110		10,036	22,18,300			5,00,52,400	61,5,306			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,99,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	1,35,94,033	1,59,84,000	14,89,967			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,20,795	152	875	1,51,000	170	39,25,575	40,83,000				
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,63,381	569	817	3,94,000	40		5,29,000	4,57,794			
East Coast	94	500	54,370	109	538	6,000		12,1					
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73		2,917	117				42		1,347			
Cherra-Companyganj	61								1,14,200	858			
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,51,736		5,139				2,70,12,500	14,21,395			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,05,854	1,301	1,301	3,86,000				23,29,523			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,33,220	461	1,970			75,63,863		4,35,563			
Madras	253	840	2,18,955	840	2,190			53,77,088		4,54,012			
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,57,039							23,11,374			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies	255	17,477	41,62,981		3,994	41,62				52,66,067			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158		24,77					24,000		1,19,024			
Tarkessu	274		4,500							798			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec)	131	16	7,603							17,407			
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,001							2,203			
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	1,50,005	105	78	14,800	10	3,00,845	10	8,155			
Almedabad-Parantij					41		41		(k) 38,700	38,700			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285		12,081	285	71		255		4,88,000	77,05			
TOTAL	176	413	6,687	169	454	8,200	183	18,45,000	21,45,700	3,01,119			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goon	74		2,390	32	74	2,000	50	26,245	50,600	4,355			
Bhopal-Ujjain	114		10,552	92	114				10				75,329
Nagda-Ujjain	34		1,559	40						337			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	64,012	161	334	79,100	210	15,05,441	16,76,000	1,72,079			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159		1,292	99									39,910
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159		14,243	132	168	11,300				2,13,942			
Kolar Gold-fields	330		5,049	305	10	5,500				21,894			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. includin		66	4,581	66				1,24,10	1,61,000	36,89			
Mysore-Nanjangud		93	5,220	93									67,340
The Gaekwar's Mehsana		29	2,107					57,070		570			
Kolhapur													
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63		4,276	59		3,500	44	1,17,810	1,11,000	6,811			
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)		63	1,052	57		1,300	50		(m) 2,000				
Cooch Behar													5,779
TOTAL	125		1,15,495	119			114	6,78,681		1,38,581			
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbd	334		25,002	28	334		61	8,86,247	8,54,000	32,247			
Jetalpur-Rajkot	46		3,065	80	46		72	88,401	99,700	8,239			
Amnagar					51	2,700	43		(n) 57,700				
Jodhpur-Hickaneer	364		22,203	61	364	23,300		5,00,507	5,81,000	49,433			
Jodhpore-Chitor	60		2,432	40	60			94,000	100	4,900			
Special gauge—Morvi	94		6,450	71	94	5,300		1,03,840	1	3,840			
TOTAL	82	898	60,951		940			17,74,114	18,10	15,286			
GRAND TOTAL													
	239	19,756	44,00,254	223	20,363	46,15,000		11,44,21,500	11,88,08,40				

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Siddipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 25th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 25th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Warana Coal, the Dhond-Mamadi, the Khatangaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 25th September 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 25th September 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 25th September 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 25th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
<i>11th Bengal Lancers.</i>				
2125	Duffadar . .	Narain Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Bullet wound in head, since dead.
1674	Lance-Duffadar	Wosawa Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound in stomach, since dead.
2070	Sowar . .	Lalah Din . . .	Severe . .	Bullet wound in thigh.
2424	Ditto . .	Shanka . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto hand.
Recruit	Ditto . .	Sandagar Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto foot.
<i>Guides Infantry.</i>				
36	Subadar-Major.	Sarfraz Khan . . .	Severe . .	Swordcut of thigh.
4072	Sepoy . .	Mahommed Hassan . . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound of foot.
4152	Ditto . .	Bahu Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3601	Ditto . .	Hamid Gul . . .	Slight . .	Bayonet wound of chest.
3823	Ditto . .	Hazara Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3830	Ditto . .	Sultan Shah . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto foot.
4141	Ditto . .	Basant Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto calf.
<i>45th Sikhs.</i>				
3759	Sepoy . .	Mogh Singh . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
2489	Ditto . .	Hernam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto shoulder.
2075	Havildar . .	Rupal Singh . . .	Slight . .	Swordcut, hand and forehead.
2294	Ditto . .	Mool Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound, right thigh.
3659	Sepoy . .	Boor Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto left forearm.
3807	Ditto . .	Basant Singh . . .	Severe . .	Ditto right wrist.
3485	Ditto . .	Bishen Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto right thigh.
<i>35th Sikhs (attached 45th Sikhs).</i>				
80	Havildar . .	Prem Singh . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot wound.
882	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1031	Ditto . .	Baddan Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
<i>24th Punjab Infantry.</i>				
3586	Sepoy . .	Basawa Singh . . .	Severe . .	Bullet wound of right arm.
3852	Ditto . .	Sharam Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto stomach.
3815	Ditto . .	Kushal Singh . . .	Slight . .	Ditto foot.
3396	Ditto . .	Nur Gada . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto arm.
4125	Lance-Naik . .	Thakur Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Splinter wound of finger.
<i>No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.</i>				
130	Driver . .	Naid Jandu . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound.

No. 3, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*," dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,
To The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the fighting which took place at Chakdarra Fort between the 26th July and the 2nd August 1897, when the place was relieved and the enemy dispersed by the force commanded by Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., who was then acting under my orders.

2. On the 26th July 1897 the garrison consisted of Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, Commanding, Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley and 2 companies of the same regiment, and 25 sabres, 11th Bengal Lancers; the total strength being 3 British officers (including a medical officer), 2 British non-commissioned officers, 3 Native officers and 213 other ranks, besides a few medical and commissariat details. Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was also present in the Fort on this date and throughout the subsequent period under reference.

3. *26th July.*—The first intimation of disturbance which reached the garrison was brought in on the evening of the 26th July by Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs, who was out surveying that day. He came in on a mule and reported that the tribes were rising and that some of them had taken from him a pair of binoculars, a prismatic compass and Rs. 50. Lieutenant Rattray was playing polo at Khar at this time, but on being warned he at once rode back to Chakdarra and on arrival made all necessary preparations for the defence of the Fort, which was vigorously attacked three times between 10-15 P.M. and 4 A.M. that night; the attacks in all cases being easily repulsed. In one of these attacks the enemy used ladders taken from the civil hospital, a solid building which stood close outside the walls of the Fort, and was therefore very useful to the enemy throughout their operations.

4. *27th July.*—On the morning of the 27th July Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, with 40 sabres of his regiment, rode through the enemy from the Malakand, and in doing so, showed very marked gallantry and judgment. At the Amandara Pass he was strongly opposed, and only succeeded in getting through the enemy by a combination of quick and sound decision with determined resolution which was in the highest degree creditable to him. Two of his men were wounded during his ride, but were brought safely into Chakdarra. Captain D. Baker, Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, also arrived with Captain Wright.

5. On arrival Captain Wright assumed command of the Fort, and his detachment, with the other men of his regiment already there, took over and most ably conducted throughout the siege the defence of the outer enclosure in which the horses and transport animals were accommodated.

6. On the forenoon of the 27th the enemy made several determined advances towards the walls of the Fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. By this time sangars had been built round the Signal Tower and a heavy fire from them was kept up upon it. As signalling could only be done from the open outside the tower, it became practically impossible, and as the telegraph line had been destroyed, communication with the Malakand was cut off. There was also considerable difficulty about throwing food and water into the Signal Tower, but nevertheless on the 27th, with the help of the maxims and 9-pounder in the Fort, several days' provisions were put in, together with six additional men and as much water as possible; and in the same way daily supplies of water were afterwards sent in until the 1st August, when the enemy succeeded in cutting off all access to the Tower.

7. On the night of the 27th the enemy made two more attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to them. In the second of these attacks, they brought up ladders and attempted to escalate the walls of the Fort at the north-east corner. On this and subsequent days, Captain Baker made himself most useful by superintending arrangements for giving increased cover, which undoubtedly saved many casualties.

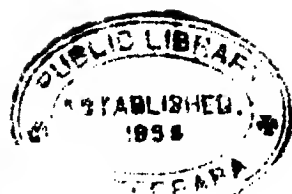
8. *28th July.*—On the 28th July the enemy made vigorous attacks between 5-30 P.M. and dawn next morning, chiefly against the east side of the cavalry enclosure. They were invariably beaten off with heavy loss.

9. *29th July.*—On the 29th July the enemy were seen approaching at 3 P.M. in largely increased numbers with ladders and bundles of grass, and directed their chief efforts to the capture of the Signal Tower. They continued their efforts against the Tower till 8 P.M. without success, and next morning some 50 of their corpses were counted outside it.

10. *30th July.*—On the 30th July the garrison had a comparatively easy time, and obtained some much needed rest, as the enemy did not advance till about 7 P.M. and then without much vigour.

11. *31st July.*—On the 31st July the enemy kept quiet till about 4-30 P.M., when they advanced against the north-east corner of the Fort, but suffered severely from the fire of the 9-pounder and maxims, finally retiring at 11 P.M. to Chakdarra village.

12. *1st August.*—On the 1st August the difficulties of the garrison greatly increased, the enemy appearing in far larger numbers with more rifles. During the previous night they had occupied and loopholed the civil hospital already mentioned, and from thence they completely commanded the cavalry enclosure and rendered moving about there very dangerous. They also held the ridge some 150 yards from the Fort to the north-west, thus cutting off all communication with



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2850 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the three days ending 29th September 1897:—

No. 380 of 1897.—Alfred John Riley, manufacturer, of 88 Great King street, in the city of Birmingham, for improvements in and connected with oil feeding suspension lamps or bracket lamps and the like, also applicable for analogous purposes.

No. 381 of 1897.—William Samuel Sharpneck, civil engineer, of No. 4 South Elizabeth street, in Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A., for improvements in pedal mechanism for propelling bicycles.

No. 382 of 1897.—Eugraphus Rykovskoff, engineer, of Kalugasche Pforte, Haus Gaiden, Moscow, Russia, for improvements in railway trucks for the transport of animals.

No. 383 of 1897.—Shaikh Muhammad Tassadduq Husain, *alias* Nunhay Sahib, of Mohulla Divan, Bagh Potu, Patna city, for a machine called the "Air drawing machine."

No. 384 of 1897.—George Thomas Booth and William Scott, engineers, both of 71 Cathedral square, Christ church, in the provincial district of Canterbury, in the colony of New Zealand, for improved cycle propelling mechanism.

No. 385 of 1897.—Edward Charles Ludwig Kressel, analytical chemist, of 21 Glaserton road, in the county of London, and Thomas Hill-Jones, manufacturing chemist, of 31 Eagle Wharf road, in the same county, for the manufacture of an improved alimentary extract.

No. 386 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 130 of 1897.

No. 2851 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 407 of 1896.—Arthur Clement Evans, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, Ganges canal, Aligarh, for a hay and grain kiln. (Specification filed 31 March 1897.)

No. 69 of 1897.—Joseph Campbell, consulting geologist and chemist, of St. Nicholas college, Randwick, New South Wales, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal bearing ores and materials. (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 79 of 1897.—George Baxter, gentleman, of 1 Frederick's place, Old Jewry, in the county of London, for a new or improved brake for cycles and other road vehicles. (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 84 of 1897.—Ferd Petersen & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Schweizerhalle, near Bâle, Switzerland, for manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho-acids. (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

- No. 115 of 1897.—Walter Scott Wilkinson, gentleman, of 1204 Charles street North, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A., for improvements in the manufacture of paving blocks, tiles and the like. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 128 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte, engineer, of Falcon works, Poland street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and Whyte's Patents Ltd., of Dale street chambers, Bradford, in the county of York. for improvements in yarn winding machinery. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 137 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in valves. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 138 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements relating to the securing of metal rims or felloes to the spokes of vehicle wheels. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 139 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Company, Ltd., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in horseless carriages. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 140 of 1897.—George Henry Cliff, carpenter, of Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in step ladders. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 141 of 1897.—Carl Dellwik, engineer, of 6 Grefgatan, Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in the production of water-gas and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 159 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ltd., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 169 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Co., Ltd., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in motor or horseless carriages. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 170 of 1897.—David John Russell Duncan, civil engineer, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, for improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water, gas and other fluids and vapours. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 176 of 1897.—Major S. A. E. Hickson, Royal Engineers, Colaba, Bombay, for a rifled and prismoidal chambered barrel motor for steam or gas power. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)
- No. 217 of 1897.—Maria Benno von Donat, merchant, of No. 15 Albrechtstrasse, Berlin, for a new method of preparing albuminous cocoa chocolate and similar matter. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)
- No. 239 of 1897.—Francis Alexander Stuart King, civil engineer, Bankipore, for a wash table entitled the "crown wash table." (Specification filed 10 September 1897.)
- No. 310 of 1897.—Paul Greyson de Schodt, engineer, of Namur, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in and relating to lighting and heating systems by means of gas, mineral oil and the like. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 2852 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 123 of 1888.—The Vacuum Brake Company's invention for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11 January 1898 to 11 January 1899.)
- No. 46 of 1890.—Dan Ryland's invention for improvements in or relating to glass lined fittings for glass lined tubing. (From 3 November 1897 to 3 November 1898.)
- No. 70 of 1891.—Henry Lewis Doulton's invention for improved sanitary appliances in connection with public and private latrines adapted to the use of the natives of India. (From 9 October 1897 to 9 October 1898.)

- No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt and Joseph Wardle's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials. (From 7 October 1897 to 7 October 1898.)
- No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Gunzburg's invention for improvements in railway carriages. (From 13 October 1897 to 13 October 1898.)
- No. 75 of 1892.—Sir William Thomson's (Lord Kelvin's) invention for improvements in valves for water, steam, and other liquids or gases. (From 5 November 1897 to 5 November 1898.)
- No. 155 of 1893.—Verner Frederik Lassøe Smidth's invention for improvements in the manufacture of hydraulic cement for building purposes. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 2853 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 18 of 1893.—Sardar Gulab Singh's invention for an improved instrument for marking time in Hindustani or European music (metronome). (Specification filed 29 June 1893.)
- No. 27 of 1893.—Anthony Carosin's invention for the construction of wheels for carriages in general. (Specification filed 27 June 1893.)
- No. 55 of 1893.—Anthony Carosin's invention for the construction of wheels for carriages in general. (Specification filed 27 June 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- (4) (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1856-57.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1873. SEVEN MILL- LAKES PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.			
		Of 1843-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1870.	Of 1873-84.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-35.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1870.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1873.				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th September, 1897.	1,01,82,700	2,02,26,100	14,53,02,200	2,85,02,700	1,41,09,100	9,69,500	25,500	20,93,40,200	8,437	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,037	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	21,98,41,127	
444—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount encafed at Madras between 16th and 30th September, 1897	1,30,000	9,300	..	15,000	..	..	..	34,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount encafed at Bombay between 16th and 30th September, 1897	4,00,000	4,000	500	9,000	..	..	..	5,07,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount encafed at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September, 1897	..	70,000	35,500	50,000	..	..	..	24,73,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,07,12,700	2,23,11,400	14,70,55,900	2,81,52,700	1,45,50,100	9,64,600	28,500	21,12,58,800	8,437	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,037	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	21,98,41,127	
444—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	1,13,100	17,08,500	53,500	30,300	..	..	19,95,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance on 30th September, 1897	1,07,12,700	2,01,98,300	14,51,55,400	2,55,00,100	1,45,21,000	9,69,600	28,500	20,91,90,900	8,437	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,037	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	21,98,41,127	

Notes.—From 31st June, 1885, to 31st July, 1897, enclosed from India, 9,653 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,791 lakhs.

" 1st Aug. 1897, "	15th Aug. "	ditto	7 "	ditto	25 "
" 10th "	" " 31st "	ditto	1 lakh.	ditto	27 "
" 1st Sept. "	" 15th Sept. "	ditto	14 lakhs.	ditto	30 "
" 10th "	" " 30th "	ditto	25 "	ditto	19 "
				<u>8,385 lakhs.</u>	
				9,735 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL:

BANK OF BENGAL:

Calcutta, the 1st October, 1917.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below ; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company .	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter . Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel .	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department .	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery .	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery .	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perkira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company .	{ Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	{ Elianor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, *Major,*
Pay Examiner.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 60.—No. 155 second grade Military Hospital Assistant Rahim-bakhsh, attached to the Kheddah establishment, Dacca, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 27th September, 1897.

No. 188.—The following transfer of officers is ordered, with effect from the 4th October, 1897:—

Mr. G. H. McMullen, Superintendent, from the Sambhar Division to the Mandi Mines.

Mr. C. H. Orchard, Superintendent, from the Mandi Mines to the Japog Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

The 29th September, 1897.

No. 191.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is transferred to the Dera Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 198.—The following transfers of officers, in the Sambhar Division, are ordered:—

Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, from the Sambhar Weighments Section to the Gudha Manufacture Section.

Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, from the Japog Weighments Section (at present in charge of Sambhar Manufacture) to the Sambhar Weighments Section.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd October, 1897.

No. 200.—Mr. R. G. Rose, Superintendent, Pachbudra, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Pachbudra Division, from the 27th August, afternoon, to the 27th September, 1897, forenoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th October, 1897.

No. 19.—Offices reported opened and closed during September, 1897:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Abazai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th Sept.	Closed.
Adozai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th "	Ditto.
Calcutta Bazar.	Shyam Bengal.	17th "	Opened.
Chinawan Doaba (Field Office).	Punjab North-West Frontier.	21st "	Closed.
Fatehpur (Bara Banki).	Oudh.	4th "	Opened.
		12th "	Closed.
Galana (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	18th "	Opened.
Gulmarg.	Kashmir.	10th "	Closed.
Harising Ka Buij (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	3rd "	Opened.
Kajuri (Field Office).	Tochi Valley.	22nd "	Ditto.
Kalol (Gujarat).	Bombay.	13th "	Closed.
Khar (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	10th "	Ditto.
Malakand Kotal (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	11th "	Ditto.
Michni (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th "	Ditto.
Nadiad.	Bombay.	11th "	Opened.
Nabaki (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	20th "	Ditto.
Panjpora (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	7th "	Ditto.
Panjpora (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	15th "	Closed.
Panjpora (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	17th "	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	North-Western Provinces.	3rd "	Closed.
Sadda (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	21st "	Opened.
Sera (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	6th "	Ditto.
Shahkadar Camp (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th "	Ditto.
Shahkadar Camp (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	15th "	Closed.
Yozin.	Burma.	15th "	Ditto.
Ziarat.	Sind and Baluchistan.	30th "	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Badshahnagar.	Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway.	25th "	Opened.
Chinchli.	Southern Mahratta Railway.	27th "	Ditto.
Intia Thake.	Bengal North Western Railway.	29th "	Ditto.
Nandurbar.	Tapti Valley Railway.	29th "	Closed.

* Opened in connection with the Famine relief in Burma.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1897.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. C. IBBORN, Major, S.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 28th September, 1897.*

No. 76.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 35, dated the 5th May, 1897.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Offg. Director General.***TREASURE TROVE.****NOTICE.**

It is hereby notified under section 5(a) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at Rs 200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,

Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

MASULIPATAM;

*The 14th September, 1897.***POST OFFICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 30th September, 1897.*

No. 3787-C.—Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for fifteen months, with effect from the 15th June, 1897.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate or until further orders:—

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from the 27th July, 1897.

Lala Raj Narayan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. D. Gibson, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. F. Morley to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 3806-C.—Mr. J. M. Gorman, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st October, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jadunath Bhattacharjya is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Gorman or until further orders.

The 4th October, 1897.

No. 3864-C.—Mr. D. O'Dowda is appointed to be Postmaster, Nowshera Base Office, with effect from the 4th September, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 4th October, 1897.

Anderson & Co., H.	Hutton & Co.	Peterson & Co., J.
Anthony & Co., D.	James & Co., L.	(Watchmaker).
Chambers, W. B.	(Watchmakers).	Scate & Co.
(Chemist).	La Touche, C. C.	Thompson & Co.
Davies, Turner &	Lodna Jehriah	(Gunsmiths).
Co.	Coal Co., Ltd.	Warne & Co.
Devi & Co. (Timber	Manderson & Co.	Frederic.
Merchant).	McMordie & Co.	Williams & Co.
Eikon & Co.	McMullen, John.	(Booksellers).
Griffiths & Co. (Tea	Moir & Co.	
Blenders).	Morgan, Ed., & Co.	
Hoche & Co.	Newman & Co., D.	
Honorary Secretary,	(Inventors and	
Calcutta Angling	Manufacturers of	
Club.	Calender Ring).	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albrute, C. B.	Furriel, James W.	Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Andree, R. M.	Gallagher, W.	Priestly, W.
Arakie, Miss.	Gadway, C. H.	Radmore, F.
Atkins, F. T.	Gardenstein, Lazer.	Raines, Mrs.
Ayres, W. R.	George, E., Mrs.	Renardt, M.
Baptiste, R. J.	Gibson, Miss.	Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Barker, F. S.,	Goldsmith, F.	Ridsdale, H.
Lieut.	Grosholz, Z. G.	Robertson, G.
Bauer, Fritz.	Grosholz, A. E.	Robson, B.
Baxter, Mrs.	Guise, Miss Dollie.	Rogers, G. S.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.	Gutpay, B. L.	Roussac, J.
Braham, A.	Heinestein, F.	Schla-ser, Dr.
Brew, G.	Hemming, Wm. P.	Setters & Co.
Brothers & Co., R.	Hill, B.	Smyth, S. G.
Brown Billy (of	Inman, Thos.	Soub, C.
Glasgow).	James, Herbert.	Soul, Charles F.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs.	James, Mrs. O.	Stavridi, A.
G. J.	Jelovitz, Dr. M. L.	Stebbing, Capt.
Bruce, H. M.	Joakim, W. L.	A. E.
Bull, William.	Jones, Alred.	Stephens, Mrs. A.
Caine, H.	Kemp, Charles.	Stoke, A., care of
Campbell, Mrs.	Kidd, J. A.	Mr. B. McFarland.
Campbell, Mrs. E.	Klopsch, Dr.	Story, Mrs.
Campos, L. Da Costa.	Langer, A.	Swanes, A. M.
Cook, Percy.	Langley, C. H.	Swinfors, Mrs. W.
Cross, J.	Langley, C. H.	Talbot, Captain
Currie, H.	Litchfield, E.	F. G.
Dale, Miss S.	Martins, J. F.	Taylor, W. J.
Daly, H.	McCallum, E.	Temple, G. F.
Daly, Mrs. William.	McGuire, T.	Tetty, A. E.
Davies, D. Picton.	McLeod, C. F.	Valentin, H.
Davis, Miss L.	Mekle, J.	Vantan, Altonnian.
Delataye, R.	Miller, W.	Wall, T. D.
Dettmer, Henry.	Morris, J. R., Dr.	Weiss, A.
Devonsline, E. T.	Norah, Miss.	Williams, F. F.
Dullot, Miss A.	O'Grady, W.	Witts, Mrs. M. H.
Eaton, F. C.	Peters, Miss Maggie	Woods, W. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.	Philben, E.	
Ellison, E. M.	Prebble, J. G.	

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Chester, D.	Langer, A.	Schiller, M.
Christian, C. W.	McCrea, G.	Stenzel Victor
Earle, F. S.	Priestly, W.	Stanislaus.
Katz, Gusta, Madam	Russac, J.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Asluk, H. Mirza,	Hutchinson, S. St.	Payne, C. H.
Capt.	Hulbert, J. G.,	Pingale, Andrew.
Brown, Ellen,	Surg.-Capt.	Plant, Joseph
Madam.	Jackson, H. C., Mrs.	Showell.
Brown, G. C.	Jaisraj Chetram.	Riley, G. R.
Bellasis, H.	Keemy, C.	Roodovo, James.
Chandler, M. H.,	Krinsbuner,	Rahand, L., Mon-
Mrs.	Majoriki.	sieur.
Culter, D.	King, H.	Rider, T.
Cotten, J. Clayton.	Lyon, V.	Reardan, M. T. D.
Dracott, C. H.	Langley, F.	Richards, W. E.
Emphy, Dr.	Lamm, J.	Simpson, B. G.
Elsey, H. C.	Lyon, Madam.	Scott, H. H.
Feenudort, E. J.	Martin, K. K.	Stieghman, A.,
Fremarsdorf, E. J.	Munro, M. J.	Miss.
Freeman, J. A.	Massani, S. P.	Tasselle, Miss.
Fernaudes, A.	Moses, James.	Twari, Chetoo.
Fullton, W. J.	Nesbith, B., Mrs.	

papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *via* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th October, 1897.

No. 132-P.—Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock returned from furlough and resumed charge from Surgeon-Captain A. R. S. Anderson as Superintendent of the Indian Museum on the forenoon of the 6th October, 1897.

By Order,

C. LITTLE,

Honorary Secretary.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Hollaud, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 9th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1897. 14th Oct.	Per P. & O. Ste. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	13th "	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . . .	9th "	<i>Via</i> Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . . .	16th "	Ditto.
Colombo . . .	12th "	Per P. & O. Ste. <i>Borneo</i> .
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	9th "	Per Steamer <i>Suisang</i>
Ditto ditto . . .	15th "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	11th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	16th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpada, Sandoway, and Rangoon	9th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	16th "	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	14th "	<i>Via</i> Madras.
Mauritius, Reunion, Mayotte, Nosse Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	9th "	<i>Via</i> Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের বিবরণিত মূল্য
হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌন্ড টিন .	১৫, বা ডাকঘাটল বিনা ১০০০
আধ	৭৫০
১ পিকি	৩৭৫

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে
প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাহন ও সিনকোনা-
জাতন নামক অপরূপ কারের সাক্ষ্য ইচ্ছা পুষ্পক শিলাব চর নাই
জাহার পরীক্ষা দেওয়া থাকিতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টের
কম্পাউনগের বিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কালকাতার বিকটক
শিবপুরে বঙ্গ কোম্পানীর বাগানের প্রসারিতভেতের বিকট পাতর
যাক্তে পারিবে।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

সকোনা ফেরি ফিওজ ইয়েন নপ বেকানে ৱালো স্কোনা *

সকোনা ফেরি ফিওজ নাক্তে ১ বোতল কার্ডন ইয়েন
লম্বি বাগ ১ স্পিরিটডেন্ট মাছ ১২ হারাই মল্লম
সরকারি অর ালক মশত চেহ পোন্ড নক ালিও রা হর অদমী
হসব রুখ দিল খরিদ বরস্কো হী — ইয়ে চার অন্স
রা ালিন বقیমত দর রুপیه ালিও : ালিও অন্স রা
ঠিক. বقیমত পাচি রুপیه : ালিও পোন্ড রা ালিন বقیমত
দর রুপیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یہ دوا بوٹاننل کارڈن یے کمپنی
باغ ۱ سپرینڈنڈنٹ صاحب ۱۲ ہرایک ملازم
ذیل مد سکتی ہی — یے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمیت
ٹین رپیه : اٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمیت چھ رپیه :
ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمیت بارہ رپیه *

یہ دوا بلنگہ ۱ بڑے بڑے دلائیٹی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت
مدنورہ بالا ۱ محمول ذاب چار اونس والا ٹین کا
چار اٹھ : اٹھ اونس والا ٹین کا اٹھ اٹھ : اور ایک
پونڈ والا ٹین کا بارہ اٹھ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15, or, post free, R15-12.
½ "	R7-8, " R8.
¼ "	R3-12, " R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at Rs2 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

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Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

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Section VI.	Buildings (1891),	R1-4.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.
IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE
JUDGE AT ALIPORE.

Present :

Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur,
Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, *Plaintiff,*
versus

Prince Mirza Kamar Kader and
others, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a decree made in the above
administration suit under the provisions of

section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late *ex*-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

BULLORAM MULLICK,
Subordinate Judge.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information of the Government of India as may be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

PRINCIPAL PORTS—

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 2nd October 1897.
CALCUTTA	Imports . . .	94,953	11,645,638
	Exports . . .	51,316 + 43,637	4,921,234 + 6,724,404
RANGOON	Imports . . .	2,402	370,698
	Exports . . .	421,882 — 419,480	29,300,505 — 28,929,807
MADRAS	Imports . . .	63,700	1,477,000
	Exports . . .	11,500 + 52,200	408,200 + 1,068,800
BOMBAY	Imports . . .	240,700	10,991,600
	Exports . . .	163,700 + 77,000	4,932,100 + 6,059,500
KARACHI	Imports . . .	41,200	1,722,971
	Exports . . .	86,800 — 45,600	4,548,376 — 2,825,405

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—

BENGAL—

Patna Division—

			30th January to 2nd October 1897.
PATNA	Imports . . .	28,900	1,240,500
	Exports . . .	16,300 + 12,600	838,900 + 410,600
GAYA	Imports . . .	19,400	318,600
	Exports . . .	100 + 19,300	95,800 + 222,800
SHAHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,400	352,400
	Exports . . .	1,400 + 11,000	346,400 + 6,000
SARAN	Imports . . .	14,200	1,388,300
	Exports . . .	900 + 13,300	173,400 + 1,214,900
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . .	...	476,400
	Exports . . .	2,900 — 2,900	60,400 + 416,000
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	5,900	980,665
	Exports . . .	8,300 — 2,400	88,451 + 892,214
DARBHANGA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	19,700	1,345,600
	Exports . . .	10,600 + 9,100	134,900 + 1,210,700

Bhāgalpur Division—

MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	6,500	304,600
	Exports . . .	14,100 — 7,600	1,157,600 — 81,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

Week ending
2nd October 1897.30th January to
2nd October 1897.

BENGAL—contd.

Bhāgalpur Division—contd.

BHĀGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,100	329,134
	Exports	59,300	1,137,421
		-58,200	-808,287
PURNEA (")	Imports	1,000	122,335
	Exports	4,800	177,681
		-3,800	-55,546
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	...	2,000
		...	+200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	169	247,463
	Exports	299	405,684
		-130	-218,221

Rajshahi Division—

RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	700	384,200
	Exports	400	58,498
		+1,300	+325,702
DINAJPUR (")	Imports	100	66,200
	Exports	1,600	416,884
		-1,500	-350,684
JALPAIGURI	Imports	16,200	377,203
	Exports	1,204	16,522
		+14,996	+360,681
DARJEELING	Imports	2,600	17,600
	Exports	400	7,000
		+2,200	+16,600
RANGPUR	Imports	5,300	62,300
	Exports	4,000	84,500
		+1,300	-22,200
OGRA	Imports	5,000	70,100
	Exports	1,000	298,900
		+4,000	-228,800
PADNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,100	279,800
	Exports	...	22,300
		+4,100	+257,500

Dacca Division—

DACCA	Imports	600	32,500
	Exports	4,900	32,000
		-4,300	+500
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	33,800
	Exports	...	103,000
		...	-129,200
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,190	87,100
	Exports	2	9,718
		+2,188	+77,391
FARIDPUR	Imports	9,800	216,300
	Exports	700	127,200
		+9,100	+89,100
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	500	47,700
		-300	-45,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE^c continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	500	48,404
	Exports	500	40,563
			+ 7,841
NOAKHALI	Imports		700
	Exports		6,900
			— 6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	4,000	611,942
	Exports	400	135,520
		+ 3,600	+ 476,422
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	100	184,400
	Exports	14,200	1,857,900
		— 14,100	— 1,673,500
BIRBHUM	Imports	900	37,600
	Exports	13,800	1,665,000
		— 12,900	— 1,627,400
HOOGHLY (incomplete)	Imports	1,400	119,000
	Exports	2,800	87,300
		— 1,400	+ 32,000
MIDNAPUR *	Imports	...	361,054
	Exports	...	1,436,408
		...	— 1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	34,200
	Exports	100	26,100
		+ 200	+ 8,100
NADIA	Imports	6,700	829,500
	Exports	6,000	874,700
		+ 700	— 45,200
MURSHIDABAD (preceding week)	Imports	200	66,600
	Exports	6,900	309,800
		— 6,700	— 243,200
JESSORE (")	Imports	600	272,300
	Exports	1,400	71,700
		— 800	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports	800	17,000
	Exports	100	34,300
		+ 700	— 17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH (preceding week)	Imports	800	204,300
	Exports	200	2,800
		+ 600	+ 201,500
LOHARDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MANBHUM	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+ 3,300	+ 208,600
SINGHBHUM (incomplete)	Imports	200	9,133
	Exports	200	48,900
			— 39,767
RANCHI (preceding week)	Imports		3,004
	Exports		5,978
			— 2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

Week ending
2nd October 1897.30th January to
2nd October 1897.

BENGAL—concl'd.

Orissa Division—

CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports		337,402
			-335,272
BALASORE (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,500	24,000
	Exports	32,100	1,200,800
		-30,600	-1,176,800
PURI	Imports	442	2,757
	Exports	4,046	59,329
		-3,604	-56,572

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—

Meerut Division—

SAHARANPUR	Imports	2,941	273,566
	Exports	11,772	230,802
		-8,831	+42,764
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	700	218,800
	Exports	18,700	502,700
		-18,000	-283,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,300	329,340
	Exports	17,700	657,359
		-15,400	-328,019
FULANSHAHR	Imports	...	46,600
	Exports	7,400	816,700
		-7,400	-770,100
ALIGARH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,900	160,400
	Exports	31,300	881,300
		-28,400	-720,900

Agra Division—

MUTTRA	Imports	1,180	88,027
	Exports	7,225	171,152
		-6,045	-83,125
AGRA	Imports	8,500	558,700
	Exports	9,300	536,700
		-800	+22,000
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,900	119,100
	Exports	2,100	29,300
		-200	+89,800
MAINPLI	Imports	...	17,700
	Exports	700	30,800
		-700	-13,100
ETAWAH	Imports	100	67,000
	Exports	1,200	50,700
		-1,100	+16,300
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	300	19,800
	Exports	5,400	221,500
		-5,100	-201,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd.</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	2,900	237,900
	Exports	100	11,200
		+ 2,800	+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	4,100	216,600
	Exports	3,300	429,700
		+ 800	—213,100
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,300	97,164
	Exports	1,200	318,142
		+ 100	—220,978
BUDAUN	Imports . . . . .	...	4,600
	Exports	400	23,000
		—400	—18,400
PILIBIT	Imports	100	54,375
	Exports	100	79,950
		...	—25,575
BAREILLY	Imports	800	186,000
	Exports	100	211,500
		+ 700	—25,500
Allahabad Division—			
CANNORE	Imports	16,800	1,032,400
	Exports	12,700	794,100
		+ 4,100	+ 1,228,300
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,800	225,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,466
		+ 5,800	+ 221,834
BANDA	Imports	3,200	653,700
	Exports	2,100	10,900
		+ 1,100	+ 642,800
HAMIRPUR	Imports	1,500	154,200
	Exports	200	4,700
		+ 1,300	+ 149,500
ALLAHABAD	Imports	18,700	1,276,000
	Exports	1,200	19,100
		+ 17,500	+ 1,256,900
JHANSI	Imports	12,400	498,700
	Exports	800	21,000
		+ 11,600	+ 477,700
JALAUN	Imports	7,800	286,800
	Exports	600	16,500
		+ 7,200	+ 270,300
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	21,500	685,000
	Exports	200	48,300
		+ 21,300	+ 636,700
MIRZAPUR	Imports	4,700	251,615
	Exports	300	14,663
		+ 4,400	+ 236,952
JAUNPUR	Imports	4,500	228,200
	Exports	200	43,500
		+ 4,300	+ 184,700
GHAZIPUR	Imports	1,800	162,400
	Exports . . . . .	...	84,700
		+ 1,800	+ 77,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—comd.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	...	26,800
	Exports . . .	4,100	365,000
		— 4,100	— 338,200
BALLIA	Imports . . .	2,100	83,086
	Exports . . .	1,004	65,837
		+ 1,096	+ 17,249
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	...	136,100
	Exports . . .	300	528,900
		— 300	— 392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+ 6,700
NAINI TAL (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	900	28,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,200
		+ 900	— 56,200
ODDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	12,500	537,500
	Exports . . .	2,400	91,500
		+ 10,100	+ 446,000
UNAO	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	300	900
		— 300	+ 61,300
RAE-BAREILLY	Imports . . .	6,800	279,900
	Exports . . .	300	10,800
		+ 6,500	+ 269,100
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	100	22,895
	Exports . . .	13,900	424,400
		— 13,800	— 401,505
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	4,000	171,800
		— 4,000	— 159,100
HARDOI	Imports . . .	500	167,000
	Exports . . .	1,000	51,900
		— 500	+ 115,100
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,200	245,600
	Exports . . .	1,700	341,800
		+ 500	— 96,200
GONDA	Imports . . .	3,300	208,132
	Exports . . .	200	203,000
		+ 3,100	+ 5,132
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	...	8,810
	Exports . . .	300	212,400
		— 300	— 203,590
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	100	70,300
	Exports . . .	8,700	333,500
		— 8,600	— 263,200
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	1,239	47,549
	Exports . . .	2,870	138,702
		— 1,631	— 91,153
BIKANER	Imports . . .	7,124	217,907
	Exports . . .	...	5
		+ 7,124	+ 217,962

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	8,600	343,000
	Exports	4,300 + 4,300	104,755 + 238,245
FANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	6,800	1,087,600
	Exports	6,600 + 200	107,800 + 979,800
ROHTAK (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	900	7,100
	Exports	600 + 300	4,800 + 2,300
GURGAON (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,300	112,900
	Exports	12,800 —11,500	235,800 —122,900
DELHI	Imports	12,500	893,200
	Exports	8,000 + 4,500	460,900 + 432,300
KARNAL	Imports	300	56,822
	Exports	800 —500	56,200 + 622
AMBALA	Imports	13,900	443,000
	Exports	1,400 + 12,500	72,600 + 370,400
SIMLA	Imports	1,500	75,500
	Exports	... + 1,500	200 + 75,300
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	4,100	108,600
	Exports	22,800 —18,700	947,700 —839,100
LUDHIANA	Imports	2,100	127,800
	Exports	20,900 —18,800	805,900 —678,100
FERROZPUR	Imports	1,500	357,000
	Exports	6,900 —5,400	840,000 —490,400
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	9,400	209,300
	Exports	4,800 + 4,600	215,200 —5,900
JHANG	Imports	200	28,500
	Exports	2,200 —2,000	180,300 —151,800
MONTGOMERY	Imports	2,300	115,800
	Exports	900 + 1,400	28,100 + 87,700
LAHORE	Imports	14,019	523,821
	Exports	16,830 —2,811	450,231 + 73,590
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,500	319,100
	Exports	12,100 —5,600	611,500 —292,400
GURDASPUR	Imports	100	61,700
	Exports	4,600 —4,500	431,318 —369,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
PANJAB—contd.			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . .	300	140,700
	Exports . .	...	62,800
		+ 300	+ 77,900
GUJRÁT	Imports . .	2,400	153,600
	Exports . .	1,100	37,100
		+ 1,300	+ 116,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . .	1,600	123,900
	Exports . .	4,900	545,100
		- 3,300	- 421,200
SHAHPUR	Imports . .	700	77,400
	Exports . .	2,300	84,200
		- 1,600	- 6,800
JHELAM	Imports . .	2,254	221,798
	Exports . .	2,354	33,413
		- 100	+ 188,385
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . .	40,000	1,099,751
	Exports . .	2,500	115,700
		+ 37,500	+ 984,051
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . .	6,500	303,100
	Exports . .	8,400	355,000
		- 1,900	- 51,900
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . .	100	7,570
	Exports . .	100	124,157
		...	- 116,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . .	500	22,000
	Exports . .	5,000	234,300
		- 4,500	- 212,300
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . .	500	8,601
	Exports . .	4,800	168,300
		- 4,300	- 159,699
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . .	16,400	621,800
	Exports . .	6,300	382,200
		+ 10,100	+ 239,600
KAIRA	Imports . .	2,000	221,000
	Exports . .	4,300	209,100
		+ 2,300	+ 11,900
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . .	13	17,655
	Exports . .	2,996	662,983
		- 2,983	- 645,328

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—<i>contd.</i>			
Guzerat Division—<i>contd.</i>			
BROACH	Imports . . .	7,300	391,431
	Exports . . .	1,200	281,566
		+ 6,100	+ 109,865
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,600	678,300
	Exports . . .	5,500	227,100
		+ 7,100	+ 451,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KÁTHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,112	194,887
	Exports . . .	12	5,178
		+ 1,100	+ 189,709
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	6,900	1,053,900
	Exports . . .	700	15,100
		+ 6,200	+ 1,038,800
NÁSÍK	Imports . . .	5,600	690,800
	Exports . . .	500	87,800
		+ 5,100	+ 603,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . .	1,400	327,300
	Exports . . .	2,700	79,700
		— 1,300	+ 247,600
POONA	Imports . . .	7,400	1,108,121
	Exports . . .	1,500	49,500
		+ 5,900	+ 1,058,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . .	5,000	491,200
	Exports . . .	400	213,400
		+ 4,600	+ 277,800
SATARA	Imports . . .	...	622,494
	Exports . . .	...	25,210
		...	+ 597,284
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,700	544,000
	Exports . . .	400	181,100
		+ 12,300	+ 368,500
BIJAPUR	Imports . . .	5,100	714,700
	Exports . . .	700	15,800
		+ 4,400	+ 698,900
DHARWAR	Imports . . .	2,400	249,333
	Exports . . .	8,900	616,221
		— 6,500	— 366,888
TANNA	Imports . . .	1,600	217,400
	Exports . . .	600	355,700
		+ 1,000	— 138,300
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,800	129,767
	Exports . . .	5,800	145,120
		— 4,000	— 15,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . .	3,985	831,085
	Exports . . .	702	85,897
		+ 3,283	+ 745,188
KANARA	Imports . . .	...	27,500
	Exports . . .	...	126,700
		...	— 99,200
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	12,500	710,600
	Exports . . .	600	23,900
		+ 11,900	+ 686,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKARPUR	Imports	6,043	159,045
	Exports	36,312	2,214,977
		—30,269	—2,055,932
THAR-PARKAR	Imports	9,900	397,700
	Exports	4,800	373,200
		+ 5,100	+ 24,500
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	2,500	30,600
	Exports	9,300	375,300
		—6,800	—244,700
HYDERABAD	Imports . . . . .	...	172,100
	Exports . . . . .	...	273,700
		...	—101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	16,400	367,000
	Exports	300	22,460
		+16,100	+ 344,540
JUBBULPORE	Imports	4,500	453,400
	Exports	13,800	276,500
		+ 700	+ 176,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	4,800	211,300
	Exports	1,000	96,200
		+ 3,800	+ 115,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	6,100	269,300
	Exports	300	45,200
		+ 5,800	+ 224,100
NIMAR	Imports	1,500	277,800
	Exports	2,600	36,500
		—1,100	+ 241,300
Nagpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,200	118,000
	Exports	900	22,000
		+ 2,300	+ 96,000
NAGPUR	Imports	8,300	609,200
	Exports	2,700	130,900
		+ 5,600	+ 478,300
CHANDA	Imports	400	16,900
	Exports	400	72,000
		...	—55,100
BHANDARA	Imports	1,100	392,600
	Exports	1,100	100,700
		...	+ 291,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	900	122,700
	Exports	2,800	514,900
		—1,900	—392,200
BILASPUR (incomplete)	Imports	1,400	210,359
	Exports	400	60,098
		+ 1,000	+ 150,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	13,600
	Exports	12,800	641,500
		—12,700	—627,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRĀOTI	Imports	5,100	367,700
	Exports	1,000	26,000
		+ 4,100	+ 341,700
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	4,200	267,900
	Exports	800	134,800
		+ 3,400	+ 133,100
BULDĀNA (incomplete)	Imports	560	52,716
	Exports	200	5,300
		+ 360	+ 47,416
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	8,100	197,800
	Exports	200	136,100
		+ 7,900	+ 61,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	13,000	627,900
	Exports	400	41,900
		+ 12,600	+ 586,000
GODĀVARI	Imports	8,100	226,600
	Exports	41,100	1,701,700
		—33,000	—1,475,100
KISTNA	Imports	1,300	51,774
	Exports	9,900	1,238,707
		—8,600	—1,186,933
NELLORE	Imports	300	27,558
	Exports	800	92,604
		—500	—65,046
KARNŪL (incomplete)	Imports	100	132,300
	Exports	700	40,300
		—600	+ 92,000
BELLARY	Imports	6,300	628,600
	Exports	4,500	165,400
		+ 1,800	+ 463,200
ANANTAPUR (incomplete)	Imports	2,600	144,600
	Exports	1,700	183,500
		+ 900	—38,900
CUDDAPAH	Imports	2,400	145,000
	Exports	1,900	125,000
		+ 500	+ 20,000
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	4,400	327,900
	Exports	24,500	739,500
		—20,100	—411,600
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	600	32,400
	Exports	10,900	327,200
		—10,300	—294,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,000	101,500
	Exports	16,800	1,091,300
		—15,800	—989,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending and October 1897.	30th January to and October 1897.
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . . .	200	43,300
	Exports . . .	7,200	506,200
		-7,000	-462,900
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	9,600	398,200
	Exports . . .	6,200	1,011,900
		+ 3,400	-613,700
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	839	51,498
	Exports . . .	16,169	341,880
		-15,330	-290,382
TANJORE (incomplete)	Imports . . .	16,000	191,000
	Exports . . .	104,800	4,186,200
		-88,800	-3,995,200
MADURA	Imports . . .	8,100	112,000
	Exports . . .	11,500	671,400
		-3,400	-559,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	28,800	963,800
	Exports . . .	21,600	822,100
		+ 7,200	+ 141,700
MALABAR	Imports . . .	20,100	1,865,700
	Exports . . .	3,500	419,000
		+ 16,600	+ 1,446,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	1,500	114,320
	Exports . . .	300	628,790
		+ 1,200	-514,470

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS
ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897.**

No. 419 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 24th September 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 10 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1896.

Government of India order No. 469 R. Stat., dated the 25th November 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 350 Stat., dated the 17th September 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897.

1.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 2392 and 2393 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 8 and injury to 45 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons killed and injured was somewhat above the average (due mainly to the accident at Gholvad station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, on the 9th January 1897, in which 5 persons were killed and 24 injured), the total number of accidents was considerably below the average.

The forms of accident returns having been revised with effect from the 1st January 1895, under the orders in Government of India Circular No. 7 Railway, dated the 19th April 1895, the averages with which comparison is made are those of the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896 only. From the year 1900 the averages will be those of the corresponding periods of the previous five years.

	NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 85 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897.	16	519	535	4	(a)31	3	11	7	42
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	23	593	616	1	(a)22	3	11	4	33
<i>Metre gauge.</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	27	405	432	...	(b)3	1	...	1	3
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	22	454	476	(b)2	1	...	2	2	3
<i>Special gauge.</i>									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all gauges for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897	46	948	994	4	(c)34	4	11	8	45
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	48	1,063	1,111	(a)3	(a)23	3	13	6	36

(a) Of these, two were not passengers.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these, five were not passengers.

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, notwithstanding an increase of 5·53 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 1·10 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, the number of accidents decreased by 117 or 10·53 per cent. as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	—81	—13·15	+562	+5·05	—71,937	—0·60
Metre	—44	—9·24	+501	+6·40	+251,731	+4·92
Special	+8	+42·11	...	...	+9,450	+8·14
TOTAL	—117	—10·53	+1,063	+5·53	+189,244	+1·10

3. The following table, showing the increase and decrease of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre gauge lines, brings out the fact that, although the general total showed a decrease, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
<i>Standard gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+1	—17	—16	—69·57
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—3	—33	—36	—78·26
Trains running over cattle on the line . . . . .	...	+22	+22	+10·95
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	—13	—13	—38·24
<i>Metre gauge.</i>				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	+2	—12	—10	—35·71
Trains running over cattle on the line	+1	+40	+41	+20·81
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	—18	—18	—78·25
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	—14	—14	—29·17
Fire in trains . . . . .	...	—19	—19	—70·37
Under the head "Other accidents"	—1	—16	—17	—62·96

It will be observed from the foregoing that, except the head "Trains running over cattle on the line," all the other heads showed decreases.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *vis.*, 64; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 52, then the East Indian railway with 35, the Madras railway with 33, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 31, and the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge) with 30. This is believed to be, to some extent, due to a larger number of animals having strayed or been driven on to railway land for grazing purposes, owing to the scarcity of fodder due to the prevailing drought.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,961; then the Bengal Dooars, the Morvi, the Jorhát, and the Jodhpore-Bickaneer railways with averages of 1 in 6,912, 1 in 8,646, 1 in 9,794, and 1 in 10,515, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Bengal and North-Western railway, *vis.*, 1 in 234,949 train-miles run, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 216,396, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 93,985, the North Western State railway with 1 in 87,662, the Burma railways with 1 in 61,535, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 58,121.

5. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Jorhát State railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,632 train-miles; next to that line comes the Cooch Behar railway, with 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles; then the Assam-Bengal, the Morvi, the Bengal Dooars and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways, with averages of 1 in 2,997, 1 in 3,325, 1 in 3,456, and 1 in 6,553, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the East Indian railway, *vis.*, 1 in 36,550 train-miles, the North Western State railway coming next with 1 in 28,097, then the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 27,442, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 25,573, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 25,211 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 24,217.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years in the table below:

GAUGES.	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.								AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.							
	PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.		PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	12	44	36	53	103	22	151	119	14	26	24	55	74	16	112	97
Metre	2	14	13	14	25	13	40	41	4	10	14	19	28	10	46	39
Special	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	14	58	49	67	128	36	191	161	18	36	38	75	102	26	158	137

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Passengers killed", and "Servants injured" the number of persons killed and injured compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the additional mileage worked, due to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

7. The following table shows for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative figures for the corresponding previous quarter are also given :

	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.		THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1896.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	8	28	14	41
Metre	10	12	...	9
Special . . . . .	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	18	41	14	51

IV.—Statistical results.

8. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years are also given :

PARTICULARS.	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.				AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . Miles	11,692	8,325	267	20,284	11,130	7,824	267	19,221
Train-mileage run	11,902,687	5,368,224	125,572	17,396,483	11,974,624	5,116,493	116,122	17,207,239
Number of passengers carried . No.	20,668,659	13,985,973	218,016	34,872,648	22,213,477	13,372,786	231,683	35,817,946
Number of passenger-units carried one mile	1,012,364,332	521,954,117	5,688,964	1,530,007,413	1,083,415,176	526,970,747	6,067,634	1,616,453,557
Number of accidents	535	432	27	994	616	476	19	1,111
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run	4'49	3'05	21'50	5'71	5'14	9'30	16'36	6'45
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 5,167,165	...	...	1 in 8,718,162	1 in 22,213,477	...	...	1 in 35,817,946
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	29	...	...	29	20	1	...	21
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 712,712	...	...	1 in 1,202,505	1 in 1,110,674	1 in 13,372,786	...	1 in 1,705,616
Number of passengers killed from all causes	16	2	...	18	15	4	...	19
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 1,291,791	1 in 6,992,987	...	1 in 1,937,369	1 in 1,480,808	1 in 3,343,197	...	1 in 1,885,155
Number of passengers injured from all causes	73	14	...	87	46	11	...	57
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 283,137	1 in 998,998	...	1 in 400,835	1 in 482,002	1 in 1,215,708	...	1 in 628,385
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . .	89	16	...	105	61	15	...	76
Proportion of above to number carried	1 in 232,232	1 in 879,123	...	1 in 332,120	1 in 364,155	1 in 891,519	...	1 in 471,288
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile	1 in 11,262,521	1 in 32,622,132	...	1 in 14,571,499	1 in 17,760,905	1 in 35,131,383	...	1 in 21,209,126

It will be seen that the comparison is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph 1 (1) *ante*.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the first quarter of 1897.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to person, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents reported during the 1st quarter of 1897.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>							
East Indian	3	...	3	...	2	...	5
Indian Midland	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
North Western	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Eastern Bengal	2	...	3	...	2	...	5
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	4	22	1	2	5	24
<i>Metre gauge.</i>							
Burma	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	15	4	34	4	11	8	45
AVERAGE OF THE TWO CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF 1895 AND 1896	16	3	23	3	13	6	36

The increase in the total number of persons killed and injured during the first quarter of 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, was mainly, as already explained in paragraph 1, due to the accident at Gholvad station on the 9th January 1897 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway. Particulars of this accident are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of life or injury to person is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 7th January 1897, an up goods train collided with another standing on the home line at Gangpur station. The accident was due to the carelessness of the station master, who assuming that the latter train had passed his station allowed the former train in. Two railway servants were injured.

On the 11th January 1897, an outgoing engine of a mail train collided with the front brake-van while backing on to the train at Tundla. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 3rd February 1897, a country cart was run into by the branch train on the Cawnpore Mills branch, owing to the bullocks having taken fright. One of the occupants of the cart was injured.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 17th February 1897, a down mail train ran into a bullock-cart at the level crossing at mile 281, between Antri and Gwalior stations, owing to the gates not having been closed by the gate-keeper before the arrival of the train. The cartman was injured.

North Western State railway.—On the 23rd January 1897, a sub-inspector's trolley was run into by an up Quetta mail train in a deep cutting at mile 479—17 near Kóchálí, owing to neglect on the part of the sub-inspector. Two railway servants were killed and the sub-inspector and a trolley man were injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.—On the 12th February 1897, the engine of an up mail train while backing collided with the train at Fyzabad. Two passengers were slightly injured by the shock.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(standard gauge). On the 15th January 1897, during shunting operations, an Eastern Bengal State railway up goods train collided with an East Indian railway up goods train at Naiháti station, owing to the carelessness of the shunter. A railway servant was injured.

On the 13th March 1897, a Bengal Central railway mixed train collided with an Eastern Bengal State railway goods train at Ránaghat junction station, owing to the carelessness of the assistant station master. Three passengers and one railway servant were injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 16th January 1897, an engine, while entering the locomotive yard at Sohagpur, was turned on to the wrong siding and collided with another. A railway servant was injured.

On the 26th January 1897, the traffic between Jalamb and Murtajápur Nágpur branch, was blocked and the telegraphic communication stopped owing to trees having fallen on the wires and across the line during a heavy storm. Two railway servants were also injured by the pilotman's hut having blown down.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 9th January 1897, after the engine and four leading vehicles of an up mail train, which was booked to run through Gholvad station had passed the north points on the platform line, on which a down mixed train was standing, the pointsman discovering his mistake threw over the points for the main line, thus splitting the train and causing derailment of some of the vehicles. The front portion of the mail train collided with the mixed train, resulting in serious damage. Four passengers and a railway servant were killed and twenty-two passengers and two railway servants were injured.

Burma railways.—On the 27th January 1897, a shunting engine was allowed on to the second line, Mílogon siding, at Pasundaung station, and collided with a train of empty wagons standing there, due to carelessness of the head pointsman. A railway servant was killed.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(metre gauge). On the 17th March 1897, a down mail train ran into a cart while it was crossing the line at the level crossing at mile $1\frac{2}{3}$ within the station points of Málánchi. The cartman was injured.

Bhánagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway.—On the 10th February 1897, a bullock-cart was knocked off the line by the engine of an up mail train at a level crossing near Vadal station. The cartman was injured.

On the 12th March 1897, a plough drawn by bullocks, whilst crossing the line when a down mixed train was approaching, was smashed by the engine of the train, and the ploughman was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
 The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Resident in Mysore.
 The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
 The Director General of Railways.
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending with the 31st March 1896.

**Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 419 R. Stat.,
dated the 24th September 1897.**

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED OR INJURED ON ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS. ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	4	29	...	...	...	...		29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	12	44	2	14	...	...	14	58
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	11	1	...	...	...	4	11
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	36	53	13	14	...	...	49	67
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	3	5	3	2	...	...	6	7
Trespassers	62	13	18	12	...	1	80	26
Suicides	31	6	4	1	...	...	35	7
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	7	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
TOTAL .	153	161	41	44	...	1	199	206

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.														SERVANTS.													
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.												From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
				1. From falling between trains and platforms.	2. Falling on to the platform, balustrade, etc., when getting into or out of trains.	3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.	4. By closing of carriage doors.	5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.	6. Other accidents.	Total.	Total Passengers.	1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.	2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.	3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.	4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.			5. Whilst braking, springing, or chocking wheels.	6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, winches, props, etc., during shunting.									
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	<i>Standard gauge.</i>																												
	<i>State lines worked by companies.</i>																												
I	East Indian (a) . . .	2	1	2	7	1	1	3	11	5	20	5	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
II	Bengal Central (b) . . .																												
III	Bengal-Nagpur . . .								2		2		2														1		
IV	Indian Midland (c) . . .			1					2		1	2	1	2												1			
	<i>State lines worked by the State.</i>																												
XI	North Western (d) . . .		1	1	1	1			7	3	9	3	9	2	2	1													
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	2				1					1		3				2												
XIV	Eastern Bengal . . .	3	1		1				1	1	2	1	5	2	1	1									1				
XVI	East Coast . . .					1			3		4		4																
	<i>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</i>																												
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e) . . .			1				1	2	1	3	1	3	3												1			
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f) . . .	4	22					1		1	5	22	1	2	1									1					
XX	Madras (g) . . .			1							1		1			2													
	<i>Line owned by native state and worked by company.</i>																												
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed state (h) . . .																								1				
	TOTAL . . .	4	29	2	4	1	9	3	6	28	12	44	16	73	3	11	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	
	<i>Average for 2 previous corresponding periods</i> . . .	1	20	3	3	2	5	1	7	15	2	2	14	25	15	46	3	11	1	8	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	
	<i>Metro gauge.</i>																												
	<i>State lines worked by companies.</i>																												
XXXVIII	Bengal and North-Western—																												
	Tirhoot section . . .																												
	Company's " " . . .																												
XL	Rajputana-Malwa (i) . . .			1					1		2		2												1				
XLII	Southern Mahratta (j) . . .								1		1		1																
XLV	South Indian (k) . . .							1			1		1												1				
XLVII	Assam-Bengal . . .																												
XLVIII	Burma . . .			2					6		8		8											1					
	<i>Carried over</i> . . .			3				1	8		1	1	1	11	1									1	1				

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkoor railways.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State Agency upto the 31st December 1896, after which date the working of the line was undertaken by the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(c) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Jabalpur railways.
(d) " the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rajpura-Bhatinda, and the Jammu & Kashmir railways.
(e) " the Wardha-Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khatwas and the Amritsar railways.

TS.

INSTR TO TRAIN, ETC.

(f) Including the Godhra-Rantlhapur-Nagda, the Nagda-Ujjain and the Gackwar's Petlad railways.

(g) " the Madras-Bunnur section of the Berwada-Madras railway and the Kolar Gold-field's railway.

(h) " the Berwada extension (East Coast State railway).

(c) Including the Palampur-Dessa and the Garkwar's Mohana railways, the Guantakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yeovantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanisingud railways.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																								SER																							
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.												FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN																																			
		FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.												FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.																																			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																				
		1. From falling between trains and platform.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whist crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.		Total Passengers.				1. Whist coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3. Whist passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4. When getting on or off or falling off engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whist braking, spragging, or checking wheels.		6. Whist attending to goods points, marshalling trains, etc.		7. Whist moving vehicles by capstans, trolleys, props, etc., during shunting.																	
XLIX	Brought forward	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	11	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metro gauge—conced.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	State lines worked by the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal (a)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	L Cawnpore-Burhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted companies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LI Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LII Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	LIII Bengal Doonars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LIV Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXVI	Lines owned and worked by native states.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jodhpore-Bikaner—Jodhpore section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXVII	Bikaner "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oodeypore-Chitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXVIII	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Forbandar (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	2	14	2	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	9	1	...	4	10	4	11	2	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
LXXV	Special gauges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	State line worked by the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXVI	Jorhat (2' 0")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXVI	Assisted company.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0").	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXVIII	Line owned by native state and worked by company.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Guekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6").	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXX	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXXI	Line owned and worked by native state.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morvi (2' 6")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods															
	GRAND TOTAL	4	89	2	8	4	10	...	3	...	8	37	...	14	58	18	87	4	11	2	7	1	1	...	2	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...											
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	1	21	3	3	3	6	1	...	1	8	24	3	2	18	36	19	57	3	13	4	12	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...											

(a) Including the Kanina-Dharila 2' 6" gauge branch.

(b) the Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon).

(c) the Jetalpur-Bajkot railway.

o, 2—concluded.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—concluded.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1907, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.

	STANDARD GAUGE.										BROAD GAUGE.										INDIAN MIDLAND (c).														
	EAST INDIA (a).					BENGAL CENTRAL (b).					BUREAU-NAGPUR.					INDIAN MIDLAND (c).																			
	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.			Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.				
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Collisions between light engines.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13(a). Ditto of tubs, etc., of engines.	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)	13(a)
13(b). The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines.	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)	13(b)
14. The failure of tyres.	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15. Ditto of wheels.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16. Ditto of axles.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus.	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18. Ditto of couplings.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20. Broken rails.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23. Fire in trains.	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25. Other accidents.	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	6	84	90	43	47	13	13	26	13	13	13	13	26	13	13	13	13	26	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	26	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

(a) Including the Delhi-Umhal-Kalka and the Terrence railways.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State Agency up to the 31st December 1906, after which date the working of the line was undertaken by the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Delhi-Umhal-Kalka and the Terrence railways.

for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued.

	NORTH WESTERN STATE (2).										GODH AND PONTILKAND STATE.										EASTERN BENGAL STATE.										EAST COAST STATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.

	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (a).										BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (b).										MADRAS (c).										THE NIKANAR GUJARATH RAILWAYS (d).										Number of headings.
	No.					Total all classes.					No.					Total all classes.					No.					Total all classes.					No.					Total all classes.					
	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.						
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains				
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line				
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains				
4. Collisions between light engines				
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails				
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails				
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points				
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed				
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.				
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.				
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings				
12. The bursting of boilers of engines				
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines				
14. The failure of tyres				
15. Ditto of wheels				
16. Ditto of axle				
17. Ditto of brake apparatus.				
18. Ditto of couplings				
19. Ditto of tannets, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.				
20. Broken rails				
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way				
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments				
23. Fire in trains				
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts				
25. Other accidents				
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	102	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	56	4	22	1	2	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Warana Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamrasi and the Amroli railways.
(b) Including the Gadhra-Bicham-Nigadi, the Nigadi-Ujjain and the Gadhra's Poldad railways.
(c) Including the Barrada extension, East Coast State railway.
(d) Including the Barrada extension, East Coast State railway.

or No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st MARCH 1901, as having occurred on the several railways for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and injured in each class of accident—continued.

METRE GAUGE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN. (TINROD AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS.)										RAJPUTANA-MALWA (c).										SOUTHERN MARAMATTA (b).										SOUTH LERMAN (a).									
No.	Total.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Total.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Total.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.	Total.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.									
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger train	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
4. Collisions between light engines	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossing	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
13. The failure of tubes, etc., of engines	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
13(a). Ditto of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	13(a)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
14. Ditto of tyres	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
15. Ditto of wheels	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
16. Ditto of axles	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
18. Ditto of couplings	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
20. Broken rails	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
23. Fire in trains	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
24. Fire at stations, or injury to bridges or viaducts	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
25. Other accidents	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
TOTAL ALL CLASSES		28	24	51	94	150	1	50	51	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94									

Supplement to the Tables of Accidents, published by the Government of India, 1901.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st MARCH 1897, and distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and the number of servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued.

	METRE GAUGE—contd.										FOOT GAUGE—contd.										TOTAL ALL CLASSES												
	ASIAN-BRIDGE.					BRIDGE.					RAILWAY-BRIDGE (a).					CANTONMENT-BRIDGE.					TOTAL ALL CLASSES					TOTAL ALL CLASSES							
	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	No.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing on the line.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.
4. Collisions between light engines.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.
13(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines.
14. Ditto of tyres.
15. Ditto of wheels.
16. Ditto of axles.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus.
18. Ditto of couplings.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.
23. Fire in trains.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.
25. Other accidents.</									

(a) Not a passenger.

(a) Including the Kanara-Dharwad 2' 6" gauge branch.

for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class or accident—continued.

METER GAUGE—contd.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
DROUGHT.										KORLIKED AND KUMAR (COMPANY'S SECTION) (a).										BENGAL DOGGER.										DIBRO-SARITA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	No.	Number of passengers and others.	Number of servants.	Total all classes.	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(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohitkund-Kanoun railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued.

[illegible]

IN EACH CLASS OF ACCIDENT—CONSIDERED.

SPECIAL GAUGES—cond.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN (S' 6').										THE GARHWAN'S DARBHANGA (S' 6').										COOCH BEHAR (S' 6').										MORAY (S' 6').																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Accidents reported to Local Government under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1900.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

TOTAL ALL CLASSES

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and

STANDARD GAUGE LINES.													METRE GAUGE.										
Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.				THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897.									Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.				THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897.						
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.						Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.	
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1869.	Other accidents.	Total.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1869.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1869.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1869.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	2	5	4	3	7	..	5	..	1	..	6	4	3	7	1	..	1	..	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	22	23	2	5	7	3	..	8	1	5	6	..	1	1	..	1
4. Collisions between light engines	..	5	5	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	5	10	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	3	4	7	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	3	43	46	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	28	3	15	18	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	20	21	2	24	26	4	22	1	3	5	25	2	10	12	4	7	11	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	5	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	201	201	..	223	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	196	197	2	296	298	..	..	..	..
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	3	22	25	4	17	21	..	2	2	2	2	4	3	13	16	6	13	19	..	..	..	..
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	11	12	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	5	6	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	..	34	34	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	..	85	85	..	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	34	34	..	..	..	..
15. The failure of tyres	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of axles	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	4	12	16	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of couplings	..	23	23	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	33	..	26	26	..	..	..	..
20. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Broken rails	..	14	14	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
22. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire in trains	..	33	33	..	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
25. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	11	12	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	9	10	..	..	..	..
26. Other accidents	2	45	47	1	38	39	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	25	27	1	9	10	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897	..	..	..	16	519	535	4	(b) 31	3	11	7	42	..	..	..	27	405	432	..	..	(a) 3	..
Average for the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896	..	..	..	23	593	616	1	(b) 22	3	11	4	33	..	..	..	22	454	476	(a) 2	1	..	..
Mean mileage worked	11,692											8,985											
Number of servants employed	131,659											59,102											
Train-mileage of all descriptions	11,902,687											5,308,224											
Number of passengers carried	20,868,659											13,985,078											
Passenger-mileage	1,002,864,332											621,954,117											
Per mile open—																							
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,018											645											
Number of passengers carried	1,768											1,680											
Passenger-mileage	86,781											62,697											
Total passengers—																							
Killed per million of passengers	0.194											.....										
Injured per million of passengers	1.403											.....										
Killed per million of passenger miles	0.004											.....										
Injured per million of passenger miles	0.023											.....										

(a) Not passengers.

(b) Of these, two were not passengers.

(c) Of these, five were not passengers.

On the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, DECEASED, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

[illegible]



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Official Publishing Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
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For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0
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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

K A

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nichols <i>m</i> (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	{ Elianor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, Major,

Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS,

1st October, 1897.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897.

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9th August, 1897.	9th August, 1897.	7th August, 1897.	
Bhugol Dipka.	Sandini Vichaya.	"Ajit Prakash Panchang" of Sambat 1954.	
Hindi.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	
M. Beharilal, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Merwara.	Late Reformer Swan i Dayanand Saraswati	Pandit Roornal Jyotshi.	
Geography of Ajmere-Merwara.	Sanskrit Grammar.	Astronomy.	
Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	
Jeydval Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	Jeydval Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	Munshi Samarth Dan.	
30th June, 1897.	3rd July, 1897.	8th July, 1897.	
24 pages.	104 pages.	42 pages.	
64 x 34.	77 x 5.	114 x 84.	
Second edition.	Third edition.	First edition.	
800.	1,000.	1,000.	
Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	
One anna and six pies.	Seven annas.	Four annas.	
NIL.	NIL.	M. Samarth Dan, Editor, Rajasthan Samachar, Ajmere.	
		Treasury chalan of Rs 2 sent to Commissioner on 13th August 1897.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1893, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
6	9th August, 1897.	"Sawal Jawab Kashikari."	Hindi.	M. Beharilal, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Merwara.	Questions and Answers about cultivation.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jeydval Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	30th June, 1897.	22 pages.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.	3rd edition.	800.	Printed.	Two annas.	Nil.	
7	9th August, 1897.	Hindi First Book.	Hindi.	Mirza Kesarbux Shahzadey, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jeydval Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	10th July, 1897.	60 pages.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Second edition.	2,000.	Printed.	One anna and six pies.	Nil.	
8	9th August, 1897.	The fifth annual report of Arya Samaj.	English.	B. Hiralal, Secretary, D. A. A. V. School Committee, Ajmere.	Report on the working of D. A. A. V. School, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jeydval Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	24th July, 1897.	32 pages.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.	First edition.	300.	Printed.	Free.	Nil.	
9	19th September, 1897.	Sanskrit Vakya Prakash.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Late Swami Dayanand Saraswati.	Short lessons for Sanskrit beginners.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	B. Puran Singh Verma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	4th August, 1897.	62 pages.	5 x 8.	Fifth edition.	2,000.	Printed.	Three annas.	Nil.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897—concluded.

Serial No.	Title of the book and the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which edition consists.	Whether by lithograph or otherwise.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright, or of any person in whose name the copyright is taken.
The Sai ati.	Swam													
Eng														
Master binge	Jurgapershad, Editor, Har- Lahore.													
Relig	principles.													
	c Press, Ajmere.													
B.	Puran Singh Verma, Officiating anager, Vedic Press.													
	15th August, 1897.													
	6 sheets.													
	3½ x 6½.													
First.														
Printed														
3 p														

C. PRITCHARD, Captain,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

AJMERE;
The 9th October, 1897.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 8th October, 1897.

No. 207.—To fill in existing vacancies, the following promotions of Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade, are ordered, with effect from the 19th August, 1897:—

PACHBADRA.

Mr. E. G. Winn.

SAMBHAR.

Mr. H. B. Welsh.

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 202.—Mr. F. W. Cash, probationary Assistant Superintendent, Dera Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd October, 1897.

The 9th October, 1897.

No. 208.—Mr. A. M. Young, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, will cease to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, on being relieved in consequence of Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner's return from leave.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in the year 1897, treasure, consisting of 38 silver and 3 copper coins, the former valued at about Rs 38, and latter probably valueless, was found in an earthen pot by the son of one Addu Majji while digging a hole for fixing a fence in the village of Jobakota, Pottanghi Taluk, Vizagapatam District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office, on Monday, the 7th February, 1898, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

R. GOVINDO ROY,

for Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM;

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 30th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(a) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at Rs 200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,

*Acting Collector.*KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;*The 14th September, 1897.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1897.

No. 77.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on relief of his duties as officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 78.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29 of the 23rd April, 1897.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 79.—Mr. G. F. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 80.—Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for nine months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th November, 1897, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 81.—Lieutenant W. A. Watts-Jones, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that notified in Director General's Notification No. 54, dated 8th July, 1897.

The 9th October, 1897.

No. 82.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 4th July 1897, and until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Offg. Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 4104 C.—Mr. A. B. Thompson is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the "Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances", with effect from the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 4108-C.—Mr. E. M. Nicholl is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the "Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances", with effect from the 1st September, 1897.

No. 4112-C.—Mr. F. O'Byrne is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the 11th September, 1897.

No. 4122-C.—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 5th October, 1897, until further orders.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 4151-C.—Mr. A. D. Appleby is appointed to be Postmaster, Amritsar, *vice* Mr. W. J. Gill, retired.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 11th October, 1897.

Agent of Frisster and Rossmann's Sewing Machine Factory.	Griffiths & Co. (Tea Blenders).	Newman & Co., D. (Inventors and Manufacturers of Calendar Ring).
Anderson & Co., H. Anthony & Co., D.	Hoche & Co. Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Angling Club.	Peterson & Co., J. (Watchmaker).
Art Workers' League	Hutton & Co. James & Co., L. (Watchmakers).	Pridham, R. Quillet, Mons. Koss, A. M. Scato & Co. Schinasi, J. Schroder & Co. (Tobaccoists).
Davies, Turner & Co.	Kane & Co. LaTouche, C. C. Lodana Jehiah Coal Co., Ltd.	Scntt, F. H. Smallwood, C. L. Thompson & Co. (Gunsmiths), Williams & Co. (Booksellers)
Deer & Co. (Timber Merchant).	Manderson & Co. McMurdie & Co. McMullen, John. Moir & Co. Morgan, Ed., & Co.	
Editor, Agri-Horticultural Magazine.		
Fikon & Co. Gale & Pollen. Garrett, G., & Co. George & Co. Greenway, S.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albrute, C. B.	Gardanstein, Lazer.	O'Grady, W.
Alton, F. D.	George, E., Mrs.	Peters, Miss Maggie.
Andree, R. M.	Gibson, Miss.	Philben, E.
Arakie, Miss.	Gillan, D. H., Rev.	Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Atkins, F. T.	Goldsmith, F.	Priestly, W.
Ayres, W. R.	Greshol, Z. G.	Pugh, E.
Baptiste, R. J.	Gresholt, E.	Racmore, F.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.	Gresholt, A. E.	Raines, Miss.
Bauer, Fritz.	Guise, Miss Dollie.	Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Baxter, Mrs.	Gutpay, B. L.	Ridsdale, H.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.	Hardwick, A. A.	Robertson, G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.	Harper, A.	Robson, B.
Braham, A.	Hemesten, F.	Roger, J. P. H.
Brew, G.	Hemming, Wm. P.	Rogers, G. S.
Brothers & Co., R.	Hill, B.	Roussac, J.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).	Inman, Thos.	Setters & Co.
Browne, J.	James, Herbert	Smyth, S. G.
Broce, H. M.	James, Mrs. O.	Soul, C.
Bull, W.	Jelovitz, Dr. M. L.	Soul, Charles F.
Bull, William.	Joakim, W. L.	Stavridi, A.
Burlington, F.	Jones, Alfred.	Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Caine, H.	Kemp, Charles.	Stephens, Mrs. A.
Campos, L. Da Costa.	Kidd, J. A.	Stoke, A., care of Mr. B. McFarland.
Cook, Percy.	Klopsch, Dr.	Swanes, A. M.
Dale, Miss S.	Langer, A.	Swinlorde, Mrs. W.
Daly, H.	Langley, C. H.	Talbot, Captain F. G.
Daly, Miss William.	Litchfield, E.	Temple, G. F.
Davies, D. Picton.	Martinez, J. F.	Tetley, A. E.
Davis, Miss L.	McCallum, E.	Valentin, H.
Delalaye, R.	McCreca, G.	Vartan, Altonian.
Detimer, Henry.	McGuire, T.	Wall, T. D.
Devonshire, E. T.	McLeod, C. F.	Weiss, A.
Dullat, Miss A.	McMaster, Thos.	Weldon, Miss.
Earl, T. S.	Meikle, J.	Williams, F. F.
Eaton, F. C.	Meikle, James.	Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Eisenstark, Leon.	Miller, W.	Winter, H., Dr.
Etwistle, E.	Morrison Emmie, Miss.	Woods, W. C.
Flanaker, R. Miss.	Mouhni, Charles.	Woodward, J. E., Sergt.-Major.
Gallagher, W.	Murphy, E.	
Gallway, C. H.	Nahapiet, M. J.	
	Norah, Miss.	

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.	Langer, A.	Rossac, J.
Katz, Gusta, Madam	McCrea, G.	Temin, John.
	Priestly, W.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Miya, Capt.	Fernandez, A.	Nesbitt, H., Mrs.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.	Fullton, W. J.	Payne, C. H.
Brown, Geo. Craig.	Hutchinson, S. St.	Pringle, Andrew.
Bellasis, H.	Jackson, H. C., Mrs.	Plant, Joseph Showell.
Bregonzio, C., Mrs.	Jaisraj Chetram.	Riley, G. R.
Biswanath Chatterjee.	Keany, C.	Roodoor, James.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.	Kinsbruner, Majorki.	Rahand, L., Monsiour.
Cutler, D.	King, H.	Rider, T.
Collen, J. Clayton.	Lyon, V.	Richards, W. E.
Dacott, C. H.	Langley, F.	Simpson, B. G.
Duperel, Marc.	Lemm, J.	Scott, H. H.
Kelsey, H. C.	Lyon, Madam.	Stieglmann, A., Miss.
Fiernusdorf, E. J.	Leontinis, Jean.	Sastri, J. C. (M.A.)
Freeman, J. A.	Martin, R. R.	Silverstein, E.
	Munro, M. J.	Twarri, Chetoo.
	Massani, S. P.	
	Moses, James.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 16th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1897. 21st Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	20th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies	16th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Ditto ditto	23rd "	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th "	Per Steamer A. Apcar.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	18th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	16th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	23rd "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	16th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	23rd "	Ditto.
Port Blair	18th "	Via Rangoon.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. Polluce.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, viz.:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

For the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest sale day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails via Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Scaled tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to

the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, Major,

Assistant Commissary General,

Chief Commissariat Office

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

BANGALORE.

The 8th October, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, Rs. 2-4. Price of each number Rs. 1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume Rs. 5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price Rs. 8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price Rs. 1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price Rs. 3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=96 miles. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price Rs. 12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates:—per four-ounce tin, Rs. 2-8; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 5; per pound tin, Rs. 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, Rs. 3; per eight-ounce tin, Rs. 6; per pound tin, Rs. 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

- O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India**, in one large sheet. 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.
- Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels**, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.
- Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications**. R5.
- The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book**. 3a.
- Wooden Bridges and Designs**. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).
- Blasting under Water** (2nd edition). 12a.
- Wauagh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying** R1-4.
- Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones**. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.
- Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles**, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C.E. R2-4.
- Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth**, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer. R7-8.
- Chart**, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.
- MATHEMATICAL.**
- Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent**, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.
- Boileau's Tables of Log sin² $\frac{1}{2}$ P** (for computing time) 4a.
- Cape's Logarithms**, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. (in the Press).
- Cape's Geometry**. R1-4.
- „ **Mechanics**. R1.
- Military Topography**. 8a.
- HINDUSTANI.**
- Elements of Hindustani Grammar** (in the Press).
- Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu**. R1.
- A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu**. R1.
- History of India (*Itihas Samirnasak*)**, Hindi, Parts I and II, each part 4a.
- Short Account of Ganges Canal** (English and Urdu). 8a.
- NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.**
- Note-Books** (Section paper), large and small. Each R1-4.
- Surveying Field-Books** (ruled). R1.
- Levelling Field-Books** (English Pattern). R1-8.
- „ „ (Canal „). R1-8.
- „ „ (College „). R2-0.
- P. W. D. Note-Book**. R1-4.
- „ **Measurement Book**. R1-4.
- Circular Card-board Protractors**, 12 inches (exclusive of packing). R1.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**
- Distributary Velocity and Discharge Table**. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.
- Description of Venomous Snakes**. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the *Thanatophidia of India*.) R1-8.
- Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.
- Perspective** (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.
- Map of Roorkee**. R1.
- Thomason College Calendar for 1891, 1892, 1893,* and 1895,* each R2.**
- Ditto ditto for 1896.* R4-12.
- Forms of Accounts, P. W. D.**, for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 8a.
- Memo. of Instructions for Road Project**. R1.
- Project for College Mess** (sample Project). R1.
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P. W. D. Circular No. 9, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, Metre gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 6 Railway of 7th September 1893. Rules for the inspection of Railways prior to opening for Passenger Traffic. 4 annas.

Report on the Daltongunj Coal Field, by Dr. W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway. Paper cover. Rs (2a.)

Railway Administration Report for 1895-96, Part II. Rs (12a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P. W. D. Code, Part II A., 5th edition, 1896. (Forms regarding Accounts of Examiners' Offices.) F'cap., boards. Rs (12a.)

Ditto ditto. Part IIB, Irrigation Forms, Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. Rs (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, 1st edition. F'cap., boards. Rs (12a.)

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 Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. K2-8 (4s.)
 Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. K1-8 (2s.)
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- Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2s. (1s.)
 Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 4s. (1s. 6p.)
 The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. K2 (8s.)
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 Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. K5 (4s.)
 Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5s. (1s.)
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 Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq. K3-8 (4s.)
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 Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (30.)

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Ditto	ditto	Patna	"	R4 (30.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	"	R1-4 (20.)
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Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	"	40. (10.)
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A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 40. (30.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (10.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act 1 of 1859. R1 (10.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 40. (10.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 100. (20.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 120. (20.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96. 40. (10.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1897. R3 (40.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (60.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 80. (10.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (50.)

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Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (50.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 40. (10.) (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 20. (10.)

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Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (40.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (30.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 100. (20.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 120. (20.)

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Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (20.)

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (30.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 60. (10.)

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Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (50.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (30.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutton, 1897. R1-8 (20.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 10 per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 10 per copy.

NOTE.—All the above publications for sale, which are more than two years' old, can be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE
JUDGE AT ALIPORE.

Present:

Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur,
Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, *Plaintiff,*

versus

Prince Mirza Kamar Kader and
others, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a decree made in the above administration suit under the provisions of section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late ex-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the

benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

BULLORAM MULLICK,
Subordinate Judge.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Lal Dass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LAL DASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un- husked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	20'4	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	22'1	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	24'65	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	27'2	62'05	90'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'2	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23'8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	23'29	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	25'5	63'24	71'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	67'32	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	25'5	68	...	...	...	28'9	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	21'25	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20'91	41'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	47'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca . . . . .	...	50'25	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	50	62'5	350
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Calcutta . . . . .	...	55	45	...	40	40	50	...	40	45	40	320
<i>Central—</i>												
Hardwan . . . . .	...	47'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	52'5	290
Pabna . . . . .	...	44'37	50'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'62	57'5	300
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	60	50'25	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	57'5	300
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	33'91	40'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'91	38'12	332'5
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	41'87	38'75	...	32'5	...	...	26'25	36'87	40'62	36'25	260
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	52'5	45	...	35'16	...	...	...	37'19	42'19	39'53	300
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	53'28	45'62	...	33'12	...	...	23'44	30'62	41'87	57'19	270
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	36'67	62'19	44'43	51'61	37'13	40'73	52'08	...	34'37	45'99	53'54	300'78
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	34'06	50	42'66	48'40	32'03	...	...	...	...	43'28	48'49	278'28
Jhansi . . . . .	...	55'16	43'33	50'78	34'22	40'94	...	...	40'94	48'75	...	245
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	...	41'04	...	33'33	...	...	...	...	44'43	...	206'25
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	48'44	43'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'25	...	256'25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
...	Burma—
...	<i>Tenasserim—</i>
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
...	Kangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
...	Henzada.
...	Toungoo.
...	<i>Upper Burma—</i>
...	Mandalay.
...	Bamo.
...	Pakokku.
...	<i>Arakan—</i>
...	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
...	Goolpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	Bengal—
...	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
...	<i>Deltaic—</i>
...	37.5	47.5 & 62.5	...	...	2(a)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	35	70	...	7(a)	5.5(a)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	35	...	...	...	6.5(a)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Central—</i>
...	40	70	...	...	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	Hardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	40	45	...	15(b)	2(b)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Northern—</i>
...	Rangpur.
...	31.87	62.5	...	20(a)	3(a)	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Orissa—</i>
...	Cuttack.
...	36.87	30	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Bihar, south—</i>
...	Patna.
...	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Bihar, north—</i>
...	36.25	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	N.-W. Provinces—
65.21	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	Benares.
55.21	...	70	72.5	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	<i>Central—</i>
53.75	Cawnpore.
...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Jhansi.
...	<i>Western—</i>
...	Meerut.
...	Agra.
...	9.5 & 10	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	<i>Submontane, west—</i>
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	Oudh—
...	<i>Southern—</i>
...	Lucknow.
...	2.81	...	...	...	...	...	28	<i>Northern—</i>
...	Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, un-husked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	33'33	...	47'81	...	37'19	44'43	45'68	...	44'43	50	...	320
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	35	70	38'75	43'75	31'25	33'12	50	...	44'37	43'12	57'5	30
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	35'52	59'27	39'01	40'52	30'78	33'33	53'33	...	54'43	46'04	57'13	320
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	38'07	53'33	39'01	43'23	31'87	38'07	42'08	...	42'08	45'68	50	312'29
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	38'02	65'31	39'53	42'66	30'78	40	...	...	...	45'05	...	355'57
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	55'78	43'23	51'56	34'79	36'35	47'03	...	38'12	48'54	42'5	320
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	25	48'59	40'99	45'68	34'01	30'78	50	...	42'08	45'68	...	336'87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	56'25	44'69	...	35	39'37	47'5	...	...	56'62	70	350
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	37'6	...	33'91	35'62	...	...	...	49'37	...	331'87
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	41'25	65	30	40	...	...	75	...	...	365
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'38	...	57'97	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50'62	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	48	48	56	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	48'5	42'12	47'06	...	...	...	...	...	42'12	53'31	245
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	50	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	50	64	228
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	64'29	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	80	61'5	60'66	...	53'33	66'60	...	...	57'12	61'5	320
Amraoti . . . . .	...	66'25	61'56	66'25	...	50	90	...	...	56'87	61'56	320
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	34'37	21'87	...	...	56'87	...	356'87
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'71	...	...	...	368'12
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	45'73	...	...	...	53'33	...	380'42
Cuddapah	27'92	47'03	...	...	...	36'41	43'7	...	...	...	...	340'67
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'94	...	30'57	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	31'15	47'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'43	...	329'17
Tanjore	22'08	42'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'72	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	29'22	22'85	...	...	34'22	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	27'98	49'36	90'12	68'74	...	32'91	...	26'45	...	31'72	74'06	368'79
Bangalore	25'6	64'69	82'53	56	...	41'26	...	28'07	...	40'2	46'11	438'7

(The figures represent prices per ten mounds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Gdr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
53'33	7'97	5	5	...	140	...	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere.
...	...	37'5	100	2'03	5	2'03	...	50	...	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
...	...	57'13	95'52	10	7'29	...	...	100	...	86	Central— Lahore.
...	...	80	13'33	3'65	8'91	3'65	...	60	...	125	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	3'33	2'19	...	...	65	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
...	...	40	94'06	2'5	6'87	7'97	...	55	...	6	Northern— Rawalpindi.
...	...	100	100	2'81	5'62	2'34	...	50	...	70	Western— Multan.
80 50	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Shikarpur. Quetta.
...	7'5	40 to 140	...	...
...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	
...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	
...	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	
...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	60	...	70	
...	39	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	43	280	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur.
...	Berar— Basim. Ellichpur. Amroth.
...	...	340 200	70'25 110	5 3	...	11	...	60 55	...	50 90	
...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
75	105	...	2'5	...	...	95	95	30	
...	...	107'03	58'91	...	6'56	...	...	80	80	...	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Kannul.
47'55	80	80	110	
...	46'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	58'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5'1	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	
57'6	...	131'07	57'6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	118'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	89'69	...	...	5'36	...	...	...	...	4	Southern— Madura.
...	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.
76'79	...	374	109'08	10'71	7'14	39'48	...	100	...	50	
76'17	...	344'75	85'69	6'16	12'31	...	...	200	...	100	

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHILUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMRU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	9 11	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	9 4	12 3	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 13	9 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 14	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 12	39 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	8 12	17 8	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 1	15 7	13 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 15	9 12	9 15	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 15	7 4	...	...	5 5	5 4	7 9	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	5 8	6 12	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Kulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas												
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Hughly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 —	9 2	...	...	5 11	6 10	7 6	7 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	6 8	6 14	10 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

the number of aers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma—
...	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	19 4	19 —	Pegu.
...	13 5	13 5	Kangoon.
...	8 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 11	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Tharawadi.
...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada.
...	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 11	Prome.
...	8 —	8 —	37 9	28 3	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
...	Thayetnyo.
...	7 2	7 8	15 9	15 9	7 6	7 6	15 2	15 2	Upper Burma—
...	6 7	7 2	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
...	39 —	8 12	17 6	14 3	5 14	5 14	12 10	12 10	Bamo.
...	14 4	14 4	Pakokko.
...	Meiktila.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	27 —	27 —	Sandoway.
...	14 —	14 —	Kyaukpou.
...	Akyab.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Assam—
...	7 31	7 31	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	Surma—
...	Sylhet.
...	Cachar.
...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Hill tracts—
...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Garo Hills.
...	Manipur.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Kamrup.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	0 —	0 —	8 4	8 4	Darrang.
...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	Lakhimpur.
...	Bengal—
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Eastern hill tracts—
...	Naga Hills.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Backerganj.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Tippera.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Dacca.
...	Manningsingh.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Deltaic—
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 Parganas.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	8 —	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	Howrah.
...	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 10	11 7	10 10	10 10	Hooghly.
...	8 10	8 14	...	...	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	Jessore.
...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 15	8 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 —	8 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Mushadabad	8 4	8 —	10 —	...	7 —	6 8	and } 7 4	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	7 14	9 —	12 12	13 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 2	7 8	...	...	5 4	4 14	6 6 and } 6 9 and } 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
Ranbali	7 14	8 10	...	9 —	6 —	6 —	6 15 and } 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kangra	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 4	5 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 6	...	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	5 14	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balsore	10 —	10 —	8 —	5 —	to } 8 —	to } 13 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Coastal—</i>												
Angul	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Naubhum	8 5	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Loharaga	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Polanau	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Hazaribaga	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>												
Alwar	8 10	8 10	10 9	11 6	5 4	6 —	7 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 8	8 4	11 4	10 4	5 8	6 4	7 4	7 4	8 4	9 4	...	...
Patna	10 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Shalabad	9 —	and } 9 —	9 5	and } 7 8	and } 7 —	and } 7 —	and } 8 —	and } 8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Patna	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 5	7 5	6 —	10 2	7 —	10 —	...	...	...
Bagmati	8 14	8 13	11 6	10 1	6 12	6 4	7 10	7 15	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 —	6 8	5 4	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 12	8 8	12 —	11 —	6 —	6 5	and } 7 8 and } 8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	9 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 4	8 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 12	8 12	12 —	11 4	7 10	7 1	9 —	7 13	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Alwar	7 13	8 1	9 6	9 9	4 14	4 14	7 7	7 6	...	...	7 4	7 4
Benares	9 15	8 15	10 15	10 9	5 10	5 11	7 12	6 12	9 14	9 3	7 14	7 9
Gazipur	9 —	8 12	10 2	10 —	4 12	5 4	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 5	7 8	7 8
Jampur	8 15	8 12	11 12	10 2	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Alkhabad	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 8	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	7 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Bandia	8 12	8 8	10 4	10 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 8	...
Patna	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 5	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Baran	8 3	8 8	10 4	10 8	6 —	6 4	6 13	6 13	9 3	8 15	8 6	7 12
Jampur	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Chhapra	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Baran	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 2	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...
Baran	9 6	9 9	11 7	11 2	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Baran	9 7	9 9	12 4	11 15	4 12	4 12	5 7 to } 6 2	...	...	...	12 4	11 9
Mamuri	9 15	10 4	12 3	12 10	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 3	12 4
Etah	9 10	10 1	12 10	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Mecut	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 —	8 —	...
Agri	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 —	5 5	7 2	7 4	7 7	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Mutta	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 12	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Aligarh	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 5	4 4	5 4	5 5	6 —	8 12	9 —	9 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	10 2	9 14	12 10	12 5	4 12	4 8	7 6	7 1	11 —	9 5	9 —	8 5
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Balia	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 4	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 12	11 12	10 —	4 7	4 7	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 9	7 14	11 15	10 3	4 15	4 11	7 3	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	10 8	9 10	11 —	11 —	6 4	5 14	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RAGI (Eleo- sine cor- cana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, GHENNA, GHOLA, RADALAY OR BUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		District
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 4	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hardwar.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	7 8 and 12 12	9 12	9 12	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 1	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 —	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 —	9 —	Santhal Pargana.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 8	9 8	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 6	6 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5 1/2	...	...	9 9	...	10 —	10 5	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	Northern—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 8	12 4	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	11 3 1/2	11 3 1/2	...	...	9 14	10 8	10 12	10 12	Jalpaiguri.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 8	10 12	Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	10 —	...	9 2	9 2	Orissa—
...	...	...	...	6 12 and 7 4	7 10 and 7 4	...	...	6 12	7 —	8 —	3 —	Puri.
8 —	8 —	...	...	7 14	7 5	11 4	7 14	10 2	9 8	7 14	7 8	Cuttack.
9 —	7 14 8 4	...	...	5 4	8 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	9 —	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	9 7 1/2	9 7 1/2	13 10 1/2	9 7 1/2	9 7 1/2	8 14 1/2	10 8	10 8	Chota-Nagpur—
11 4	...	9 4	7 —	8 12	8 12	13 4	9 4	9 8	9 10	10 —	10 —	Singbhum.
15 —	...	12 —	8 5	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Mandbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 4	9 4 and 9 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Palamau.
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 13	10 12	9 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	
18 —	11 —	...	...	8 5	8 —	14 4	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	Hazaribagh.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Bihar, south—
17 —	12 —	...	...	9 4	8 12	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 —	Monghyr.
13 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 2	9 10	10 8	10 2 1/2	11 —	11 2 1/2	10 15	10 15	Gaya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purnea.
...	13 —	...	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhanga.
18 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.
17 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	
12 2	8 —	8 2	8 —	8 2	8 5	...	...	7 1	7 2	9 5	9 5	Eastern—
...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	11 11	...	9 12	7 9	10 14	10 2	Mirzapur.
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	Benares.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 5	...	...	7 4	7 5	10 8	10 8	Ghazipur.
14 —	12 —	12 —	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allanabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	...	17 —	...	8 8	8 8	...	9 12	8 —	7 12	10 12	10 12	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	Handa.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	9 1	9 2	7 —	7 2	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur.
...	...	15 —	...	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 12	8 12	15 —	...	10 —	9 12	11 12	11 12	Jalaun.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	9 8	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	10 —	12 8	9 10	8 —	11 —	10 12	Jhansi.
15 —	12 —	12 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western—
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh.
...	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	Bulandshahr.
8 —	...	11 —	11 —	8 11	9 8	11 —	9 5	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 5	Submontane, east—
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Azamgarh.
12 8	9 14	12 8	9 —	8 13	8 9	14 6	9 —	7 14	7 6	9 13	9 13	Gorakhpur.
15 —	13 4	10 —	9 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	9 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalki.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	RETAIL PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.											
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR GHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	9 14 & 10 —	10 3	10 11 & 12 1	12 1	5 7	5 9	7 2	7 1	11 4	8 3	9 8	6 12
Pilibit	9 9	9 7	13 —	13 —	7 13	5 —	9 2	7 13	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	8 13	8 13	10 14	10 14	4 11	4 8	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 6	9 10	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	9 9	9 —	11 8	10 11	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 5	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	9 13	9 15	12 7	13 —	4 13	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	6 —	7 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 8	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —
Unao	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	...	...
Lucknow	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 10	10 4	...	8 4	8 —
Hardoi	9 8	9 4	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 14	11 8	6 6	6 4	7 9	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 14	9 10	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 5	10 5	13 1	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	12 6	12 6	...	...
Banswara	12 8	13 2	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	9 6	11 5	11 11	7 —	7 13	8 3	9 6	11 11	10 2	8 9	8 9
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Amrapur	9 14	10 3	12 3	14 4	5 8	5 8	6 7	7 2	11 6	12 2	11 8	12 2
Ajmer	8 9	8 10	11 13	10 11	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	8 8	9 4	9 —	9 4
Abu	9 — & 10 5	9 16	11 2	11 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 1	9 4
Kishengarh	8 12	8 8	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	9 —
Bundi	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	8 12	9 6	10 4	11 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 2	9 12	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhalwar	8 3	8 6	8 13	9 11	4 15	5 5	6 2	6 2	9 5	9 11	...	...
Tonk	6 11	7 10	9 —	9 7	3 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 1	9 —	6 14
Jasur	8 12	8 8	11 4	10 12	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 4
Kerauli	8 2	7 13	10 —	9 6	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 13	6 14	8 2	7 13
Dholpur	8 13	9 3	11 13	11 13	5 2	5 5	6 14	6 14	11 4	11 4	9 5	9 4
Bharatpur	10 2	10 6	13 5	13 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14
Alwar	10 4	9 13	13 4	12 14	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 4	10 9	10 1
Daulat Cantonment	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 4	12 6	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	8 8	8 8
Bahawal	9 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 —	7 9	7 8	...	...	13 —	12 3
Anand	9 4 & 10 14	9 7 & 10 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	10 —	11 12	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 1	7 13 & 8 2	9 6	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	7 12 & 8 12	8 12 & 8 3
Jaisalmer	7 3	8 3	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 12	6 6	10 —	9 6	9 —	8 —
Bikaner	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 —	10 10	10 4	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 1	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 4
Gwalior	7 15	7 15	9 9	9 13	4 8	4 8	5 5	5 5	8 8	9 1	8 8	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 4	10 8	9 4	9 4
Ferozpur	10 4	9 4	11 14	12 —	...	...	6 14	5 12	11 12	10 4	7 12	7 8
Central—												
Lahore	10 —	10 2	12 8	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 8	11 8	10 14	7 4	8 4
Cupranwala	9 14	9 12	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	10 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —
Jhelum	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RADI (Euphorbia corollata).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, ORHENA, GHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUK, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus cajan).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
...	...	15 —	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 4	11 4	N.-W. Provinces—contd.
12 —	9 12	13 4	8 4	9 6 & 12	10 —	12 12	8 12	7 9	7 13	10 8	10 8	
...	8 12	9 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 —	...	Submontane, west—
...	...	7 8	11 4	8 3	8 2	9 11	9 11	7 —	7 10	10 9	10 9	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	8 8	7 6	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Budaun.
...	9 —	8 11	...	9 —	7 5	7 9	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
10 12	10 12	15 1	16 2	8 13	9 3	11 13	11 13	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Bareilly.
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Moradabad.
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Bijnor.
13 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Muzaffarnagar.
...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 8	Saharanpur.
...	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	Dehra-Dun.
...	Hills—
...	Naini Tal.
...	Almora.
...	Garhwāl.
...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
13 —	...	16 —	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh.
13 —	5 —	13 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly.
11 4	11 4	16 4	8 4	11 12	8 12	16 4	9 12	10 8	10 10	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	9 8	9 12	16 —	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Northern—
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 12	10 13	10 4	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 12	10 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	19 —	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
...	...	4 —	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	11 —	10 10	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
...	Sitapur.
...	Kneri.
...	11 11	11 11	13 1	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rajputana—
...	15 —	16 4	18 12	20 —	...	...	9 6	8 12	Eastern—
...	...	8 9	9 6	8 3	8 15	10 8	11 5	5 13	6 10	10 8	10 11	Partabgarh.
...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	Banswara.
...	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hilly Tracts of Me. war.
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 5	Sirohi.
...	8 14	9 4	10 6	11 4	6 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	Erinpura.
...	7 8	8 12	9 12	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 13	Ajmore.
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	Abu.
...	9 —	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 4	10 —	Kshangarh.
...	...	10 14	10 14	8 5	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	9 15	9 14	Bundi.
...	7 —	7 6	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 4	10 2	Kotah.
...	...	12 —	12 —	7 12	7 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jhalawar.
...	...	10 —	10 —	0 9	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 11	Tonk.
...	...	13 8	7 14	7 10	8 4	...	...	10 9	10 6	11 9	11 4	Jaipur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 1	8 12	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 8	11 12	11 12	Keralli.
...	...	8 —	...	8 7	9 2	10 10	10 10	11 —	11 2	12 8	12 8	Dholpur.
...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bharatpur.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Alwar.
...	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	9 2	9 4	11 8	11 6	...	6 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	11 8	11 10	Bikaner.
...	Anadra.
...	Shahpura.
...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	...	13 7	13 7	Western—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jodhpur.
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 8	Jaisalmer.
...	Bikaner.
...	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Central India—
...	8 12	9 —	9 13	9 13	7 4	7 8	12 4	12 4	Indore.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 2	6 6	...	...	8 3	6 10	10 1	10 1	Nimach Cantonment.
...	Gwalior.
...	Panjab—
...	Southern—
...	Hissar.
...	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	Lahore.
...	Gujranwala.
...	Gujat.
...	Jhelum.

• Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 —	13 10	13 2	...	...	6 12	6 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Delhi	10 —	9 14	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 4
Rohtak	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —
Karnal	9 4	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 12	11 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	7 —
Ludhiana	10 8	10 —	12 8	11 4	...	...	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 4	8 —	6 12
Jalandhar	11 —	10 4	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiarpur	11 —	10 10	13 4	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	10 4	10 8	12 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 14	6 4	9 12	8 12	7 4	7 8
Sialkot	9 14	9 8	12 4	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 2	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 —	9 12	11 4	14 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazara	10 2	10 4	15 8	15 4	...	...	5 8	5 14	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Peshawar	8 12	10 —	12 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 11	8 4	10 —	8 9	9 —
Kohat	7 10	10 14	9 11	15 6	...	...	7 —	6 14	7 8	7 8	9 9	10 7
Bannu	9 13	10 8	14 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 3	7 8	7 8	10 5	7 13
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	10 8	10 12	12 8	13 5	...	...	5 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —
Multan	9 8	9 12	11 4	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 9	7 12
Montgomery	10 2	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Dera Ismael Khan	9 10	10 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 1
Muzallargarh	10 12	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 14	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 4	9 6	10 —	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Unmarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	11 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	9 —	10 —
Quetta	9 12	10 —	12 2	12 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 14	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 1	7 3	9 8	9 4	8 —	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 7	7 15	7 15	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	9 15	9 15	8 8	8 14
Belgaum	6 1	6 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 6	8 15	9 1	9 14	6 13	7 5
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 14	5 12	5 14
Sholapur	5 9	7 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 13	7 13	7 10	7 10	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 1	6 1	7 10	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 10	6 14	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 14	6 9	6 9
Nasik	6 7	6 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 11	7 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 9	7 5	6 14	6 14	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 15	7 6	6 15	6 15
Broach	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12	7 14	8 —
Kana	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 5	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	5 12	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	6 6	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Godhra	7 14	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 —	7 —	7 9	...	...	7 15	8 9
Disa Cantonment	9 8	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 8	8 9	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	8 11	9 5	7 15	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nunark	8 —	7 9	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 —	7 8	...	...
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Hoshangabad	7 7	7 10	...	...	6 6	6 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 9	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwara	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	6 2	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 7	9 3	9 3	...	...
Waruna	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR BAGI (Eleo- cane coro- cane).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristatum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
† † 10 —	† † 10 —	† † 10 —	† † 10 —	8 12 8 8 10 —	9 4 9 4 10 —	11 — 10 8 10 —	10 — 10 8 10 —	11 — 10 8 9 —	11 — 10 8 9 —	11 — 11 — 10 8	11 — 11 — 10 8	Panjab—continued.
												South-eastern—
												Gurgaon.
												Delhi.
												Rohtak.
												Karnal.
												Submontane—
												Ambala.
												Ludhiana.
												Jalandhar.
												Hoshiarpur.
												Gurdaspur.
												Amritsar.
												Sialkot.
												Hills—
												Simla.
												Kangra.
												Northern—
												Rawalpindi.
												Hazara.
												Peshawar.
												Kohat.
												Bannu.
												Western—
												Shahpur.
												Jhang.
												Multan.
												Montgomery.
												Dera Ismael Khan.
												Muzaffargarh.
												Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
												Karachi.
												Hyderabad.
												Thar and Parkar (Unmarkot).
												Shikarpur.
												Upper Sind Frontier.
												Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
												Karwar.
												Ratnagiri.
												Alibag.
												Bombay.
												Tanna.
												Deccan—
												Dharwar.
												Belgaum.
												Satara.
												Sholapur.
												Bijapur.
												Poona.
												Khandesh—
												Ahmadnagar.
												Nasik.
												Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
												Surat.
												Broach.
												Kaira.
												Baroda Cantonment.
												Ahmadabad.
												Godhra.
												Uda Cantonment.
												Kathiawar—
												Rajkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
												Nimar.
												Khandwa.
												Hoshangabad.
												Betul.
												Chhindwara.
												Nagpur.
												Wardha.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—concluded. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—concl.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	7 11	7 6	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 2	5 12	7 2	6 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 13	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Balāghāt	7 —	6 4	...	...	6 4	5 4	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 7	8 2	8 2	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilāspur	7 2	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldāna	6 8	6 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 —
Bāsim	6 4	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 12	5 12	6 4	8 —	7 12	...	...
Akola	7 —	6 14	...	...	4 —	4 13	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 8	6 —
Wun	5 8	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 2	4 14	...	...	4 13	4 8	5 4	5 1	7 8	5 2	9 —	9 —
Holāram	5 4	5 5	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 1	5 10	8 2	8 8	...	...
Chadarghat	5 —	6 2	...	...	5 8	5 10	6 12	6 6	8 8	8 6	8 8	9 2
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 10	12 —	12 3	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	13 11	13 6	17 3	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 3	8 13	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 5	10 5	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 11	11 2	8 11	8 11
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	8 14	8 14	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	15 5	13 10
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	11 8	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	10 8	10 8	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
<i>East Coast, south</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 2	...	11 8	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	16 14	14 10
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 —	...	...	17 6	17 6
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	14 —	15 6	13 5	15 3
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 2	...	...	...	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	14 10	13 —	11 13	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	5 3	4 12	4 13	6 —	6 1	6 1	6 8	9 8	9 12	...	...
Kolar	5 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	6 8	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Hassan	6 —	...	...	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	14 —	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...
Slimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	8 2	10 12	9 7	12 10	13 2	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cleer aristinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 14	Central Provinces—contd.
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	
...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 12	8 —	8 —	Central—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	Narsinghpur.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Saugor.
...	8 5	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	8 12	Damoh.
...	7 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 4	9 8	9 —	Mandla.
...	7 —	6 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Balaghāt.
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Bhandāra.
...	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Chānda.
...	6 10	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	6 10	6 12	...	...	6 12	6 10	9 —	9 —	Bilāspur.
...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	Raipur.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	Berar—
...	6 4	6 12	...	...	8 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Buldāna.
...	6 31	6 4	...	...	5 12	5 10	8 7	8 7	Bāsim.
...	6 11	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Akola.
...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	Ellichpur.
...	Amratoti.
...	Wun.
...	Nizam's Territories—
...	Secunderabad.
...	Boldāam.
...	Chadarghāt.
...	Madras—
...	Malabar Coast—
...	Malabar.
...	S. Canara.
...	South, central—
...	Coimbatore.
...	Nilgiris.
...	Salem.
...	Central—
...	Bellary.
...	Anantapur.
...	Cuddapah.
...	Karnul.
...	East Coast, north—
...	Ganjam.
...	Vizagapatam.
...	Godāvari.
...	East Coast, central—
...	Kistna.
...	Nellore.
...	East Coast, south—
...	Madras.
...	Chingleput.
...	N. Arcot.
...	S. Arcot.
...	Tanjore.
...	Trichinopoly.
...	Southern—
...	Tinnevely.
...	Madura.
...	Mysore—
...	Mysore.
...	Bangalore.
...	Kolar.
...	Tumkur.
...	Hassan.
...	Kadur.
...	Shimoga.
...	Chitaldrug.
...	Coorg—
...	Coorg.
...	Aden.
...	Aden.
...	Aden.

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 9th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	113,659	11,759,297
	Exports	122,541 —8,882	5,043,775 + 6,715,542
RANGOON	Imports	2,138	372,836
	Exports	478,899 —476,761	29,779,404 —29,406,563
MADRAS	Imports	35,700	1,512,700
	Exports	10,500 + 25,200	418,700 + 1,094,000
BOMBAY	Imports	117,400	11,109,000
	Exports	122,200 —4,800	5,054,300 + 6,054,700
KARACHI	Imports	49,500	1,772,471
	Exports	262,500 —213,000	4,810,876 —3,038,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 9th October 1897.
PATNA	Imports	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports	10,600 + 21,400	849,500 + 432,000
GAYA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	19,400	318,600
	Exports	100 + 19,300	95,800 + 222,800
SHAHABAD	Imports . . . . .	...	352,400
	Exports . . . . .	...	346,400 + 6,000
SARAN	Imports	18,000	1,406,300
	Exports	900 + 17,100	174,300 + 1,232,000
CHAMPARAN	Imports . . . . .	...	476,400
	Exports	2,800 —2,800	63,200 + 413,200
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	11,175	991,840
	Exports	6,700 + 4,475	95,151 + 896,689
DARBHANGA (")	Imports	10,300	1,361,300
	Exports	2,700 + 7,600	144,000 + 1,216,700
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	8,100	312,700
	Exports	17,100 —9,000	1,174,700 —862,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGÁLPUR	Imports . . .	1,691	333,780
	Exports . . .	9	1,202,567
		+1,682	-868,787
PURNA	Imports . . .	500	122,835
	Exports . . .	1,300	179,181
		-800	-56,346
MALDA	Imports . . .	...	2,200
	Exports . . .	...	2,000
		...	+200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . . .	Imports . . .	...	247,463
	Exports . . .	434	466,113
		-434	-218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (incomplete)	Imports . . .	2,400	386,600
	Exports . . .	100	58,598
		+2,300	+328,002
DINAJPUR (")	Imports . . .	2,400	68,600
	Exports . . .	600	417,484
		+1,800	-348,884
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	5,600	382,803
	Exports . . .	1,074	17,599
		+4,526	+365,207
DARJEELING	Imports . . .	6,700	177,300
	Exports . . .	400	7,400
		+6,300	+169,900
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	5,600	67,900
	Exports . . .	2,300	86,800
		+3,300	-18,900
BOGRA	Imports . . .	2,500	72,600
	Exports . . .	200	299,100
		+2,300	-226,500
PABNA (preceding week)	Imports . . .	2,100	281,900
	Exports . . .	...	22,300
		+2,100	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	900	33,400
	Exports . . .	2,600	34,600
		-1,700	-1,200
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	...	33,800
	Exports . . .	...	163,000
		...	-129,200
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week) . . .	Imports . . .	3,320	90,429
	Exports . . .	50	9,768
		+3,270	+80,661
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	2,100	218,400
	Exports . . .	2,000	129,200
		+100	+89,200
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	2,000
	Exports . . .	1,000	48,700
		-1,000	-46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	300	48,704
	Exports	100	40,663
		+ 200	+ 8,041
NOAKHALI (preceding week)			
	Imports . . . . .	...	700
	Exports	100	7,000
		- 100	- 6,300
CHITTAGONG			
	Imports	1,500	613,642
	Exports . . . . .	...	138,620
		+ 1,500	+ 475,022
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,200	185,600
	Exports	12,100	1,870,000
		- 10,900	- 1,684,400
BIRBHUM			
	Imports	100	37,700
	Exports	1,800	1,666,800
		- 1,700	- 1,629,100
HOOGHLY (incomplete)			
	Imports	1,200	120,200
	Exports	700	87,700
		+ 500	+ 32,500
MIDNAPUR			
	Imports . . . . .	...	361,054
	Exports . . . . .	...	1,436,408
		...	- 1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . . . . .	...	34,200
	Exports	200	26,300
		- 200	+ 7,900
NADIA			
	Imports	3,500	833,000
	Exports	4,100	878,800
		- 600	- 45,800
MURSHIDABAD (preceding week)			
	Imports . . . . .	...	66,600
	Exports	4,900	314,700
		- 4,900	- 248,100
JESSORE			
	Imports . . . . .	...	272,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	71,700
		...	+ 200,600
KHULNA			
	Imports	300	17,200
	Exports	300	34,600
		- 100	- 17,400
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH (preceding week)	Imports	2,200	206,500
	Exports	200	3,000
		+ 2,000	+ 203,500
LOHARDAGA			
	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MANBHUM (preceding week)			
	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+ 3,300	+ 208,600
SINGHBHUM (incomplete)			
	Imports	200	9,333
	Exports . . . . .	...	48,900
		+ 200	- 39,567
RANCHI (")			
	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,978
		+ 57	- 2,877

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—concd.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .	...	2,130
	Exports . . .	570 —570	337,972 —335,842
BALASORE	Imports . . .	4,400	29,500
	Exports . . .	10,800 —6,400	1,237,700 —1,208,200
PURI	Imports . . .	222	2,979
	Exports . . .	1,357 —1,135	60,686 —57,707
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . .	1,268	274,834
	Exports . . .	21,644 —20,376	252,446 + 22,388
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	600	219,400
	Exports . . .	10,400 —9,800	513,100 —293,700
MEERUT	Imports . . .	5,000	334,340
	Exports . . .	10,500 —5,500	667,859 —333,519
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	1,000	47,600
	Exports . . .	19,200 —18,200	835,900 —788,300
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	29,000	192,400
	Exports . . .	3,000 + 26,400	908,100 —715,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	2,541	92,568
	Exports . . .	7,016 —4,475	178,168 —87,600
AGRA	Imports . . .	7,100	565,800
	Exports . . .	24,600 —17,500	501,300 + 4,500
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,100	121,200
	Exports . . .	2,100 ...	31,400 + 89,800
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	100	17,800
	Exports . . .	1,100 —1,000	31,900 —14,100
ETAWAH	Imports . . .	100	67,100
	Exports . . .	3,300 —3,200	54,000 + 13,100
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	200	20,000
	Exports . . .	3,200 —3,000	224,700 —204,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd.</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports . . .	400	238,300
	Exports . . .	400	11,000
		...	+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports . . .	3,700	220,300
	Exports . . .	5,100	434,800
		—1,400	—214,500
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports . . .	1,100	98,264
	Exports . . .	1,400	319,542
		—300	—221,278
BUDAUN	Imports . . .	...	4,600
	Exports . . .	900	23,900
		—900	—19,300
PILIBIT	Imports . . .	500	54,875
	Exports . . .	1,100	81,050
		—600	—26,175
BAREIL	Imports . . .	7,000	193,000
	Exports . . .	2,600	214,100
		+ 4,400	—21,100
Allahabad Division—			
CANNON	Imports . . .	23,800	1,956,200
	Exports . . .	13,000	717,100
		+ 10,800	+ 1,239,100
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	4,100	229,400
	Exports . . .	4	3,470
		+ 4,096	+ 225,930
BANDA	Imports . . .	7,400	661,100
	Exports . . .	900	11,800
		+ 6,500	+ 649,300
HAMIRPUR	Imports . . .	4,000	158,200
	Exports . . .	700	5,400
		+ 3,300	+ 152,800
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	17,800	1,293,800
	Exports . . .	200	19,300
		+ 17,600	+ 1,274,500
JHANSI	Imports . . .	7,800	506,500
	Exports . . .	1,300	22,300
		+ 6,500	+ 484,200
JALAUN	Imports . . .	8,600	295,400
	Exports . . .	200	10,700
		+ 8,400	+ 278,700
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports . . .	20,100	705,100
	Exports . . .	400	48,700
		+ 19,700	+ 656,400
MIRZAPUR	Imports . . .	7,000	258,615
	Exports . . .	400	15,063
		+ 6,600	+ 243,552
JAUNPUR	Imports . . .	5,100	233,300
	Exports . . .	...	43,500
		+ 5,100	+ 189,800
GHAZIPUR	Imports . . .	12,600	175,000
	Exports . . .	500	85,200
		+ 12,100	+ 89,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concd.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	...	26,800
	Exports . . .	2,400	367,400
		- 2,400	- 340,600
BALLIA			
	Imports . . .	3,700	80,846
	Exports . . .	2,690	68,527
		+ 1,070	+ 18,319
GORAKHPUR			
	Imports . . .	200	136,300
	Exports . . .	200	529,100
		...	- 392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+ 6,700
NAINI TAL			
	Imports . . .	...	28,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,200
		...	- 56,200
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	12,300	549,800
	Exports . . .	600	92,100
		+ 11,700	+ 457,700
UNAO (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	300	900
		- 300	+ 61,300
RAE-BARELI			
	Imports . . .	8,000	288,800
	Exports . . .	400	11,200
		+ 8,500	+ 277,600
SITAPUR			
	Imports . . .	100	22,995
	Exports . . .	7,800	432,200
		- 7,700	- 409,205
KHURI (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	2,500	174,300
		- 2,500	- 161,600
HARDOI			
	Imports . . .	1,200	168,200
	Exports . . .	800	52,700
		+ 400	+ 115,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	3,900	230,000
	Exports . . .	1,400	345,400
		+ 2,500	- 95,400
GONDA (<i>preceding week</i>)			
	Imports . . .	3,300	208,132
	Exports . . .	200	203,000
		+ 3,100	+ 5,132
BAHRAICH			
	Imports . . .	...	8,810
	Exports . . .	3,100	215,500
		- 3,100	- 406,690
BARABANKI			
	Imports . . .	...	70,300
	Exports . . .	5,000	338,500
		- 5,000	- 268,200
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR			
	Imports . . .	2,223	49,772
	Exports . . .	1,554	140,256
		+ 669	- 90,484
BIKANER			
	Imports . . .	6,475	224,442
	Exports . . .	...	5
		+ 6,475	+ 224,437

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	3,900	346,900
	Exports	5,100	109,555
		-1,200	+237,645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	5,800	1,093,400
	Exports	700	100,500
		+5,100	+984,900
ROHTAK	Imports	2,300	9,400
	Exports	2,400	7,200
		-100	+2,200
GURGAON (incomplete)	Imports	1,600	114,500
	Exports	18,400	253,800
		-16,400	-139,300
DELHI	Imports	4,200	897,400
	Exports	16,200	477,100
		-12,000	+420,300
KARNAL	Imports	100	56,922
	Exports	400	50,600
		-300	+322
AMBALA	Imports	9,300	452,300
	Exports	4,300	76,400
		+5,000	+375,400
SINHA	Imports	3,700	79,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	200
		+3,700	+79,000
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	6,000	115,500
	Exports	16,900	994,600
		-10,000	-849,100
LUDHIANA	Imports	2,300	13,100
	Exports	16,900	822,800
		-14,600	-802,700
FEROZPUR	Imports	12,300	569,900
	Exports	2,100	850,100
		+10,200	-480,200
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	3,700	212,000
	Exports	9,000	224,200
		-6,300	-12,200
JHANG	Imports	400	28,000
	Exports	1,700	182,000
		-1,300	-153,100
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,200	117,000
	Exports	1,900	30,000
		-700	+87,000
LAHORE	Imports	10,500	534,321
	Exports	17,200	407,431
		-6,700	+66,890
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,300	325,400
	Exports	14,000	625,500
		-7,700	-300,100
GURDASPUR	Imports . . . . .	...	61,700
	Exports	4,900	436,218
		-4,900	-374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
PANJAB—contd.			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports . . .	1,000	141,700
	Exports . . .	2,100	64,900
		+1,100	+76,800
GUJRÁT	Imports . . .	2,000	155,600
	Exports . . .	1,000	38,100
		+1,000	+117,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . . .	1,600	125,500
	Exports . . .	5,600	550,700
		-4,000	-425,200
SHAHPOUR	Imports . . .	500	77,900
	Exports . . .	1,200	85,400
		-700	-7,500
JHELAM	Imports . . .	1,015	222,813
	Exports . . .	432	33,815
		+583	+188,998
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . . .	47,500	1,147,251
	Exports . . .	2,900	118,600
		+44,600	+1,028,651
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports . . .	5,500	308,600
	Exports . . .	3,800	358,800
		+1,700	-50,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	100	7,670
	Exports . . .	1,000	125,157
		-900	-117,487
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	1,100	23,100
	Exports . . .	3,300	237,600
		-2,200	-214,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	200	8,801
	Exports . . .	5,600	173,300
		-4,400	-164,499
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	24,000	646,500
	Exports . . .	7,000	389,800
		+16,400	+256,700
KAIRA	Imports . . .	1,900	222,900
	Exports . . .	7,300	216,400
		-5,400	+6,500
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . . .	100	17,755
	Exports . . .	3,199	666,182
		-3,099	-648,427

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd.			
BROACH	Imports . . .	7,800	400,231
	Exports . . .	1,900	255,106
		+ 5,900	+ 115,055
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	17,500	695,800
	Exports . . .	5,300	232,400
		+ 12,200	+ 463,400
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	3,973	198,860
	Exports . . .	193	5,371
		+ 3,780	+ 193,489
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	3,500	1,057,400
	Exports . . .	1,000	16,100
		+ 2,500	+ 1,041,300
NASIK	Imports . . .	5,700	696,500
	Exports . . .	900	88,700
		+ 4,800	+ 607,800
AMMADNAGAR	Imports . . .	1,500	328,800
	Exports . . .	2,000	81,700
		— 500	+ 247,100
POONA	Imports . . .	7,500	1,115,621
	Exports . . .	1,000	51,300
		+ 5,700	+ 1,064,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . .	1,300	492,500
	Exports . . .	400	213,800
		+ 900	+ 278,700
SATARA	Imports . . .	1,216	625,450
	Exports . . .	1,681	27,414
		— 465	+ 598,036
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,800	555,900
	Exports . . .	300	181,500
		+ 1,500	+ 374,400
BIJAPUR	Imports . . .	3,300	718,000
	Exports . . .	500	16,300
		+ 2,800	+ 701,700
DHARWAR	Imports . . .	3,500	252,833
	Exports . . .	4,000	62,821
		— 1,100	— 367,958
TANNA	Imports . . .	1,500	220,700
	Exports . . .	600	362,000
		+ 900	— 141,300
KOLABA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	2,400	132,167
	Exports . . .	6,500	151,020
		— 4,100	— 19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . .	2,305	833,390
	Exports . . .	841	86,738
		+ 1,464	+ 746,652
KANARA	Imports . . .	...	28,500
	Exports . . .	...	127,200
		...	— 98,700
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	10,200	720,000
	Exports . . .	1,200	25,100
		+ 9,000	+ 695,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports . . .	2,991	162,036
	Exports . . .	38,399 —35,408	2,253,376 —2,091,340
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports . . .	9,900	407,600
	Exports . . .	4,800 + 5,100	378,000 + 29,600
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports . . .	200	30,800
	Exports . . .	9,300 —9,100	334,600 —303,800
HYDERABAD	Imports . . .	...	172,100
	Exports . . .	...	273,700 —101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports . . .	10,400	377,400
	Exports . . .	... +10,400	22,460 + 354,940
JUBBULPORE	Imports . . .	2,500	455,900
	Exports . . .	2,300 + 200	278,800 + 177,100
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports . . .	4,900	216,200
	Exports . . .	900 + 4,000	97,100 + 119,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports . . .	4,700	274,000
	Exports . . .	300 + 4,400	45,500 + 228,500
NIMAR	Imports . . .	1,800	279,600
	Exports . . .	2,200 —400	38,700 + 240,900
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports . . .	600	118,600
	Exports . . .	300 + 300	22,300 + 96,300
NÁGPUR	Imports . . .	16,600	625,800
	Exports . . .	2,900 + 13,700	133,800 + 492,000
CHÁNDA	Imports . . .	700	17,600
	Exports . . .	... + 700	72,000 —54,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports . . .	4,900	397,500
	Exports . . .	2,600 + 2,300	103,300 + 294,200
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports . . .	3,400	126,100
	Exports . . .	3,300 + 100	518,200 —392,100
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	2,300	212,659
	Exports . . .	2,100 2,100	60,298 + 152,361
SAMBALPUR	Imports . . .	100	13,700
	Exports . . .	11,400 —11,300	652,900 —639,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRĀOTI	Imports	5,100	372,800
	Exports	2,000	28,000
		+ 3,100	+ 344,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,500	271,400
	Exports	900	155,700
		+ 2,600	+ 135,700
BULDĀNA (incomplete)	Imports	553	53,269
	Exports	...	5,300
		+ 553	+ 47,969
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	9,200	207,000
	Exports	700	130,000
		+ 8,500	+ 70,200
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	14,100	642,000
	Exports	300	42,200
		+ 13,800	+ 599,800
GODĀVARI	Imports	2,100	228,700
	Exports	27,100	1,728,800
		- 25,000	- 1,500,100
KISTNA	Imports	2,900	54,674
	Exports	6,300	1,245,007
		- 3,400	- 1,190,333
NEILLORE	Imports	100	27,658
	Exports	600	93,204
		- 500	- 65,546
KARNŪL (incomplete)	Imports	100	132,400
	Exports	200	40,500
		- 100	+ 91,900
BELLARY	Imports	5,300	633,900
	Exports	1,500	106,000
		+ 3,800	+ 467,900
ANANTAPUR (incomplete)	Imports	2,400	147,000
	Exports	2,900	166,400
		- 500	- 39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports	2,200	147,200
	Exports	1,700	126,700
		+ 500	+ 20,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	2,900	330,800
	Exports	18,300	757,800
		- 15,400	- 427,000
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	600	33,000
	Exports	14,500	341,700
		- 13,900	- 308,700
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	...	101,500
	Exports	11,800	1,103,100
		- 11,800	- 1,001,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>			
SALEM	Imports . . .	700	44,000
	Exports . . .	8,900 —8,200	515,100 —471,100
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	13,000	411,200
	Exports . . .	4,900 +8,100	1,016,800 —605,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,018	52,516
	Exports . . .	16,933 —15,915	358,813 —306,297
TANJORE (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	9,900	200,900
	Exports . . .	155,600 —145,700	4,341,800 —4,140,900
MADURA	Imports . . .	5,600	117,600
	Exports . . .	7,800 —2,200	679,200 —561,600
TINNEVELLY	Imports . . .	28,500	992,300
	Exports . . .	21,500 +7,000	843,600 +148,700
MALABAR	Imports . . .	12,400	1,878,100
	Exports . . .	4,400 +8,000	423,400 +1,454,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	900	115,220
	Exports . . .	... +900	628,790 —513,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897:

NO. 16 OF 1897.

THE INDIAN STAMP BILL.

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*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.)**A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.*

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1(1). This Act may be called the Indian Stamp

3. 1, Act 1 Short title, extent and commencement. Act, 1898.
379.]

(2) It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

Old s. 2, (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1898.
Act of 1879, s. 6, 8

24.] 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—
3. Act 1 Definitions.
897.]

3 (1), Act (1) "banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:
1879.]

3(2), Act (2) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi, and of 1879, any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money,
and 55
c. 39,]

4 and 55 (3) "bill of exchange payable on demand" includes—
c. 39,]

(a) an order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen; and

(b) an order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, and also an order for the payment by any person at any time after the date thereof, of any sum of money, and sent or delivered by the person making the same to the person to whom the payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.

3(3), Act (4) "bill of lading" includes a "through bill of lading."
of 1879,]
ed.]

(5) "bond" includes—

3 (4), Act (a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;
879, sub- ing "in- s" for ans.]

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

3 (5), Act (6) "chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after the commencement of this Act chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument

(7) "cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand: [S. 3(6), Act of 1879, revised with S. 6 Act, XXVI of 1881.]

(8) "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means, [S. 3(7), Act of 1879.]

(a) In the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh—the Board of Revenue:

(b) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner:

(c) in Sindh—the Commissioner:

(d) in the Punjab and Burma, including Upper Burma—the Financial Commissioner: and

(e) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf: [By name or in virtue of his office—omitted.]

(9) "Collector"

(a) means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a district: and [S. 3 (8), Act of 1879.]

(b) includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf: [By name or in virtue of his office—omitted.]

(10) "conveyance" means a conveyance on sale and includes every instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale: [S. 3 (9), Act of 1879.]

(11) "duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India.

(12) "executed" and "execution" used with reference to instruments mean "signed" and "signature" [S. 4 and 55 of 1879, c. 39, s. 122(1).]

(13) "Instrument" includes every document by which any right or liability is or purports to be created, transferred, limited, extinguished or recorded. [S. 4 and 55 of 1879, c. 39, s. 122.]

(14) "instrument of partition," means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or any Civil Court: [S. 3 (11) Act of 1879.]

(15) "lease" means a lease of immoveable property, and includes also— [S. 3 (12) Act of 1879.]

(a) a pattā;

(b) a kabūliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy, or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property;

(c) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let;

(d) an instrument by which trees are leased for the production of food or drink; and

(e) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is made.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 3-4.)*

[S. 3 (13),
Act I of 1879.] (16) "mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of, another, a right over specified property:

[S. 3 (14),
Act I of 1879.] (17) "paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written;

[S. 3 (15),
Act I of 1879,
as amended.] (18) "policy of insurance" includes—

(a) any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

(b) a life-policy, and any policy insuring any person against accident or sickness, and any other personal insurance, and

(c) any writing evidencing the renewal of, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy of fire insurance in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the stamp-duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months;

[S. 3 (15) last
paras., Act
I of 1879.] (19) "policy of sea-insurance," or "Sea-policy"

(a) means any insurance made upon any ship or vessel, or upon the machinery, tackle or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in or relating to, any ship or vessel, and

(b) includes any insurance of goods, merchandise or property for any transit which includes, not only a sea risk, but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance.

Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever while on board of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise or property from any risk, loss or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea-insurance:

[S. 3 (16),
Act I of 1879.] (20) "power-of-attorney" includes any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act for and in the name of the person executing it:

[S. 4 and 55
Act I, c. 39,
1879.] (21) "promissory note" includes any document (except a bank note or currency note, bond or debenture) containing a promise to pay any sum of money.

A note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen, is to be deemed a promissory note for that sum of money.

[Old sub-
sections (18),
(19), and (21)
omitted—
Act X of
1897, s. 3.]

(22) "receipt" includes any note, memorandum, or writing—

(a) whereby any money, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or

(b) whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or

(c) whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or

(d) which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment,

and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person: and

(23) "settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, of moveable or im-

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

and includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition.

[S. 3 (17),
Act I of
1879 omitting
the word "ad-
vertisement"
in the 2nd line.
Cf. 54 and
39, s. 100.]

[S. 3 (19),
Act I of 1879.]

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

1.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the instruments chargeable with duty. Schedule I, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in that schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is said to say—

[S. 5, Act I
of 1879.]

(a) every instrument mentioned in that schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of April, 1898;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in that schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India and is received in British India.

Provided that no duty shall be chargeable in respect of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

[Old s. 4,
omitted as un-
necessary—
see Act X of
1897, s. 3
(48).]

4. (1) Where, in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule I, for the conveyance, mortgage or settlement,

[General ex-
emption, Sch.
II, Act I of
1879.]
["Lease"
omitted.]
[S. 6, Act I of
1879.]

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and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

(2) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of *sub-section (1)*, be deemed to be the principal instrument:

Provided that the duty chargeable on the instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

7, (para. 1 of Act I of 1879.] 5. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

7, (para. 1 of Act I of 1879.] 6. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in Schedule I shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

A, Act 879.] 58 Vict., 7. (1) No contract for sea-insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in section 5-6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894), shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a *sea-policy*.

(2) No *sea-policy* made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

(3) No *sea-policy* shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time, for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the amount or amounts insured.

(4) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage; and also with duty as a policy for time.

B, Act I 879.] f 1879 8. (1) Notwithstanding any Act, in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other securities issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other securities need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, sub-division or otherwise.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other

securities from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other securities of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other securities shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other securities from the duty chargeable in respect thereof prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued by the Governor General in Council.

(3) In the case of wilful neglect to pay the duty required by this section, the local authority shall be liable to forfeit to the Government a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which the neglect continues.

9. The Governor General in Council may, by [S. 8, Act I of 1879.] Power to reduce, res. rule or order published in the Gazette of India,—

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) provide for the composition or consolidation of duties in the case of issues by [Old cl. (b)—omitted—see Act X of 1879, s. 21.] any incorporated company or other body corporate of debentures, bonds or other marketable securities.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

10. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided [S. 9, Act I of 1879.] in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(a) according to the provisions herein contained, or,

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

(2) The rules made under *sub-section 1* may, among other matters, regulate—

(a) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(b) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of Stamps which may be used,

(c) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

11. The following instruments may be stamped [S. 10, Act I of 1879.] with adhesive stamps, namely:

(1) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn insets;

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(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(c) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(d) notarial acts; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares in any incorporated company or other body corporate.

12. (1) (a) Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again; and

(b) whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

(2) Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

(3) In the case of an adhesive stamp the person required by sub-section (1) to cancel the stamp may cancel it by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials or the name or initials of his firm with the true date of his so writing.

13. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

14. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

15. Every instrument written in contravention of section 13 or section 14 shall be deemed to be unstamped.

16. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument by endorsement under the hand of the collector or in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

17. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

18. (1) Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India.

(2) Where any such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, who shall stamp the same in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

19. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

I provided that—

(a) if, at the time any such bill of exchange, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section 12 and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled.

(b) Nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for Duty.

20. (1) Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any currency other than that of British India, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating stamp duty, and such rate shall be deemed to be the current rate for the purposes of sub-section (1).

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable or other security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of

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such stock or security according to the average price or the value thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

22, Act I, 879.] 22. Where an instrument contains a state-

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price. ment of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

23, Act I 879.] 23. Where interest is expressly made pay-

Instruments reserving interest. able by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

24, Act I 879.] 24. Where any property is transferred to

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged. any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty:

* 5, Act of 1894.] *Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in article 18 of Schedule I.*

EXPLANATION.—In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance any unpaid mortgage money or money charged, together with the interest (if any) due on the same, shall be deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(1) A owes B Rs. 1,000. A sells a property to B, the consideration being Rs. 500 and the release of the previous debt of Rs. 1,000. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,500.

(2) A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000, and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,700.

25, Act I 879.] 25. Where an instrument is executed to

Valuation in case of annuity, etc. secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be—

(a) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(b) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the

terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due; and

["Next after the date of such instrument or conveyance" in old s. 25.]

(c) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.

[Ditto.]

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate. chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before the commencement of this Act) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

Provided that in the case of a lease of a mine in which a share of the produce is received as the rent, or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such share for the purpose of stamp duty, at Rs. 20,000 a year, and the whole amount of such share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease.

27. The consideration, if any, and all other facts affecting duty

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument. facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

28. (1) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration

[S. 28, Act I of 1879.]

(2) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(3) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

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(4) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons, in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration; and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(5) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller, or, where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

[S. 29, Act I of 1879—Nos. of articles altered and subjects set out.]

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in any of the following articles of Schedule I, namely:

- No. 2. (Administration Bond),
- No. 6. (Agreement to mortgage),
- No. 13. (Bill of exchange),
- No. 15. (Bond),
- No. 16. (Bottomry Bond),
- No. 25. (Customs Bond),
- No. 27. (Debentures),
- No. 32. (Further charge),
- No. 34. (Indemnity-Bond),
- No. 40. (Mortgage-Deed),
- No. 49. (Promissory note),
- No. 54. (Reconveyance of mortgaged property),
- No. 55. (Release),
- No. 56. (Respondentia Bond),
- No. 57. (Security Bond or mortgage deed),
- No. 58. (Settlement),
- No. 62. (a) (Transfer of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate),
- No. 62. (b) Transfer of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8,

[Nos. 27, 49 & 62 (b) added.]

(c) Transfer of any interest secured by a bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of insurance,

by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(b) in the case of a copy of a receipt signed or attested by the person required by law to give the receipt—by the person demanding the copy.

(c) in the case of a policy of insurance—by [Cl. (b).] the person effecting the insurance:

(d) in the case of a conveyance—by the [Cl. (c).] grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(e) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—[Cl. (d).] by the lessor:

(f) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares:

(g) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates: and

(h) in the case of an instrument of partition—[Cl. (c).] by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or, when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, or Civil Court in such proportion as such Authority directs:

Provided that such authority or court may in its discretion remit the duty payable on such portion of an estate or holding as may remain undivided in consequence of some shareholders continuing to hold jointly.

Illustration

A property held by A, B, C and D of the value of Rs. 1,000 is divided by order of the Revenue-authority. A and B retain their shares which are valued at Rs. 600 in joint possession, while C and D take separate shares of the value of Rs. 200 each. The Revenue-authority may remit the duty as regards A and B and direct C and D to pay duty proportionate to the value of the shares allotted to them respectively, that is to say, Rs. 200 each.

30. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in [S. 58, Act I of 1879.] obligation to give amount or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction or part satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

31. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and

Adjudication as to proper stamp. the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount

[S. 30, Act I of 1879.]

. *The Indian Stamp Bill.*

**(Chapter III.—Adjudication as to Stamps.—Section 32. Chapter IV.—
Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 33-35.)**

(not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

(2) For the purpose the Collector may require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Provided that—

(a) no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and

(b) every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

S. 31, Act I
1879.]

32. (1) When an instrument brought to the Collector under section 31 is, in his opinion, one of a description chargeable with duty and

(a) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(b) the duty determined by the Collector under section 31 or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

(2) When such instrument is, in his opinion, not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

(3) Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and, if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped.

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

(a) any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution, or first execution, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

(c) any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. (1) Every person having by law or consent [S. 33, Act I of 1879.] Examination and impounding of instruments. of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

(2) For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

Provided that—

(a) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound, *if he does not think fit so to do*, any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:

(b) in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

(3) For the purposes of this section, in cases of doubt,—

(a) the Governor General in Council may determine what offices shall be deemed to be public offices, and

(b) the Local Government may determine who shall be deemed to be persons in charge of public offices.

34. Where a receipt chargeable with a duty of one anna is tendered to an officer unstampd in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted therefor. [New.]

35. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped: [S. 34, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc. Examination and impounding of instruments. of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

Provided that—

(a) any such instrument not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required

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to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

(b) *where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded has given an unstamped receipt and brings a suit in which such receipt, if stamped would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it.*

(c) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882;

(d) *nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in and when executed by any Court when or on behalf of Government such instrument has been executed by or on behalf of the Government.*

36. Where an instrument has been admitted

[Clause (3) of proviso to instrument not to be in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section 61, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.]

[New.]

37. *Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, where an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description, it may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, be certified to be duly stamped and shall then be deemed to have been duly stamped as from the date of its execution.*

[S. 35, Act I of 1879.]

38. (1) When the person impounding an instrument under section 33 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section 35 or of duty as provided by section 37, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

(2) In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

[S. 36, Act I of 1879.]

39. (1) When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under section 38 sub-section (1), he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf or, if no application is made, with the consent of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument; or

(2) when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section 13 or section 14, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

40. (1) When the Collector impounds any instrument under section 33, or receives any instrument sent to him under section 38 sub-section (2), (not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note) he shall adopt the following procedure:

(a) if he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall, upon application made to him in this behalf, deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct;

(b) if the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees; or, if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, then such penalty, not less than five rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion as he thinks fit;

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section 13 or section 14, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

(2) Every certificate under clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

41. If any instrument chargeable with duty and stamped by accident, an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or a promissory note) is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections 33 and 40, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

42. (1) When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section 35, section 40 or section 41, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of

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each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

(2) Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct:

Provided that—

(a) no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 35 shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary, and has not cancelled such certificate:

(b) nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

of 1882. 43. The taking of proceedings or the payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of any instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the Stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

44. (1) When any duty or penalty has been paid under section 35, section 40 or section 41, by any person in respect of an instrument, and, by agreement, or under the provisions of section 29 or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid.

(2) For the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section 42 shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

(3) Such amount may be included in any order as to costs in any suit to which such persons are parties and in which such instrument has been tendered in evidence.

45. (1) Where any penalty is payable under section 35 or section 40, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing, remit such penalty wholly or in part.

Act I 9.] (2) Where any penalty is paid under section 35 or section 40, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

(3) Where in the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority stamp-duty in excess of that which is legally chargeable has been charged and paid under section 35 or section 40, such authority may, upon application in writing made within three months of the order charging the same, refund the excess.

46. (1) If any instrument sent to a Collector under sub-section 2 of section 38 be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

(2) When any instrument is about to be so sent the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

47. When any bill of exchange or cheque chargeable with the duty of one anna, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and, upon cancelling the same in manner hereinafter provided, may pay the sum payable upon such bill, or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty or proceeding to which he may be liable in relation to such bill, or cheque.

48. All duties, penalties and other sums recoverable under this Chapter may be recovered by the Collector by distress and sale of the movable property of the person from whom the same are due or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER V.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAMPS IN CERTAIN CASES.

49. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence to be required, or the enquiry to be made, the Collector may, on application made within the period prescribed in section 50, and if he is satisfied as to the facts, make allowance for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:

(a) the stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by error in writing or any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(b) the stamp on any document which is written out wholly or in part but which

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 50-52.)*

is not signed or executed by any party thereto :

(c) in the case of bills of exchange, cheques or promissory notes—

[Cl. (4), s. 9, 54 & 55 Vict., Cap. 38, & Cl. (b) s. 51 Act I, of 1879 first portion of which before "and provided" is omitted.]

(1) the stamp on any bill of exchange or cheque signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon

[Cl. (5) s. 9, 54, 55 Vict., c. 38.]

(2) the stamp on any promissory note signed by or in behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands :

[Cl. (c) s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(3) the stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee: provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

[Cl. (7) s. 51, Act 1879.]

(d) the stamp used for an instrument executed by any party thereto which—

[“By a competent Court” after “found” omitted.]

(1) has been afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning.

(2) has been afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :

(3) by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed :

[Cl. italicized words in cl. 5 below, omitted here.]

(4) for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :

(5) by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose :

[Italicized words from Cl. (d) (3), s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(6) becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value :

(7) is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

* Provided that in the case of an executed instrument, no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence and that the instrument is given up to be cancelled. [Cl. 54, s. 9, pro (b) to s. Act I of 1879.]

EXPLANATION.—A stamp duty received and certified by the Collector under section 32, is an impressed stamp within the meaning of this section.

50. The application for relief under section 49 must be made within the following periods, that is to say— [Cl. prov (b) to s. Act I of 1879.]

(1) in the cases mentioned in clause (d) (5) within two months of the date of the instrument

(2) in the case of a stamped paper on which no instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto within six months after the stamp has been spoiled :

(3) in the case of a stamped paper in which an instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed.

Provided that—

(a) when the spoiled instrument has been for sufficient reasons sent out of British India, the application may be made within six months after it has been received back in British India :

(b) when from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, the application may be made within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument.

51. The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, without limit of time, make allowance for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any incorporated company or other body corporate, if for any sufficient reason such forms have ceased to be required by the said company or body corporate, provided that such authority is satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid. [New.]

52(a). When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or [S. 52, Act of 1879.]

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(Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 53-55.
Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 56-59.)

(b) when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section 15, owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section 13,

the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

(d) the alteration of the rate of interest or the dates of payment thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

56.(1) The powers exercisable by a Collector under Chapter IV and Chapter V shall in all cases be subject to the control of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(2) If any Collector, acting under section [S. 45, Act I of 1879.] 31, section 40 or section 41, feels doubt as to the amount of duty chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(3) Such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

57. (1) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may state any case referred to it under section 56, sub-section (2) or otherwise coming to its notice, and refer such case, with its own opinion thereon,

(a) if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay, as the case may be;

(b) if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh or in Ajmere—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces;

(c) if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—to the Chief Court of the Punjab;

(d) if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and

(e) if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

(2) Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

58. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements of fact contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

59.(1) The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded.

Act I 53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof

(a) other stamps of the same description and value, or

(b) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or,

(c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

Act I 54. When any person is possessed of a stamp or stamps which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp or stamps in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction

(a) that such stamp or stamps were purchased by such person with a bona fide intention to use them, and

(b) that he has paid the full price thereof, and

(c) that they were so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which they were so delivered;

Provided that where the person is a licensed vendor of stamps the Collector may, if he thinks fit, make the repayment without any such deduction as aforesaid.

Act I 55. When any duly stamped debenture is renewed by the issue of a new debenture in the same terms, the Collector shall upon application made within one month repay to the person issuing such debenture, the value of the stamp on the original or on the new debenture whichever shall be less:

Provided that, the original debenture be produced before the Collector and be cancelled by him in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

EXPLANATION.—A debenture shall be deemed to be renewed in the same terms within the meaning of this section notwithstanding the following changes:

(a) the issue of two or more debentures in place of one original debenture, the total amount secured being the same;

(b) the issue of one debenture in place of two or more original debentures, the total amount secured being the same;

(c) the substitution of the name of the holder at the time of renewal for the name of the original holder, and

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 60-61. (Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 62-63.)*

(2) *The Court* shall send to the Revenue-authority by which the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Revenue-authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

[S. 49, Act I
of 1879.]

Co. (1) If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section 57 feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (a) to section 35, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, he would, under section 57, refer the same.

(2) Such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section 57, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the *Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and another like copy to the Judge* making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(3) References made under sub-section (1), when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

[S. 50, Act I
of 1879.]

61. (1) When any Court in the exercise of its civil or revenue jurisdiction or any Criminal Court in any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 35, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration.

(2) If such Court, after such consideration is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section 35, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, it may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose power such instrument then is, to pay the same, and may impound the same when produced.

(3) When any declaration has been recorded under sub-section (2), the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector, and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument.

(4) The Collector may thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the order

admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section 42, or in section 43, prosecute any person for any offence against the Stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that—

(a) no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which, according to the determination of such Court, was payable in respect of the instrument under section 35 is paid to the Collector unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty:

(b) except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section 42.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

62 (1) (a). Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped, [S. 61, Act of 1879.]

(b) any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

(c) any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section 35, section 40 or section 61, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

(2) If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [S. 35 (2) Act VI 1882.]

63. Any person required by section 12 to cancel an adhesive stamp, and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [S. 62, Act of 1879.]

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 64-72.
Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 73.)*

"of any
y" omit-
63, Act I
1879.]

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.

64. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government,—

- (a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section 27 to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or,
- (b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances, or
- (c) does any other act calculated to deprive the Government of any duty or penalty under this Act

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

64, Act I
1879.]

65. Any person who,

- (a) being required under section 30 to give a receipt, refuses to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipts, or neglects to give the same, or
- (b) with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

65, Act I
1879.]

66. Every person who—

- (a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium of consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance, or
- (b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

66, Act I
1879.]

67. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills marine policies purporting to be in sets.

68. (a) Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and

(b) whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same, and

(c) whoever, with the like intent, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

69. (a) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section 74, and

(b) any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, (other than a one anna adhesive stamp)

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

70. (a) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

(b) The Chief Controlling Revenue authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

71. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

72. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

X of 1882.
[Old s. 72
omitted.
See Act X of
1897, s. 26.]

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

73. Every public officer having in his custody any registers, books, records, papers, documents, proceedings, the inspection whereof may tend to secure any duty, or

Books, &c., to be open to inspection

[54 and 55
Vict., c. 39, s.
16.]

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 74-79.)*

to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, shall at all reasonable times permit any person thereto authorized by the Collector to inspect the registers, books, papers, documents, and proceedings, and to take such notes and extracts as he may deem necessary, without fee or charge.

[S. 55, Act I of 1879.]

74. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for regulating

["Consistent stamps. here with" after "rules" omitted.]

(a) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers,

(b) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and

(c) the duties and remuneration of such persons:

Provided that such rules shall not restrict the sale of one anna adhesive stamps.

["Consistent here with" after "rules" omitted.]
[S. 56, Act of 1879.]

75. The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Act.

prescribe the penalties to be incurred on breach thereof.

76. (1) All rules made under this Act, other than rules made under section 74, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and all rules made under section 74 shall be published in the local Gazette.

[Old s. 57, (para. 1)—Omitted, see Act X of 1897, ss. 14 and 21.]

(2) All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

[S. 57, para. 2, Act I of 1879.]

77. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect the duties

[S. 59, Act I of 1879.]

chargeable under any enactment for the time being

in force relating to court-fees.

VII of 1870.

78. Every Local Government shall make provision for the sale of translations of this Act in the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

[S. 60, Act I of 1879.]
["A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, &c."—omitted.]

79. The Acts mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

(See section 3.)

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Art. 1, Sch. 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession ;	
(a) if unattested by any witness	One anna.
(b) if attested by any witness	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value.
Art. 2, Sch. 2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865; section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873; section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 or section 9 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 ;	X of 1865. V of 1873. V of 1881. VII of 1889.
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
Art. 38, Sch. 3. ADOPTION-DEED , that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Ten rupees.
ADVOCATE. See ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE (No. 30.)	
Art. 3, Sch. 4. AFFIDAVIT , including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Art. 1, Sch. Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War, 1869 ;	V of 1869.
(b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court ; or	
(c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
Art. 5, Sch. 5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(a) If relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated Company or other body corporate or a Bill of Exchange	One anna.
(b) If not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Art. 2, Sch. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43.	
(b) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan ;	[Old cl. (c) —omitted.]
(c) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.	IX of 1874.
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. See LEASE (No. 35.)	
rt. 29, Sch. 6. AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE , including an EQUITABLE MORTGAGE or any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	One rupee.

The Indian Stamp Bill.
(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
<i>and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1.00</i>	<i>One rupee.</i>
<i>Exemption.</i>	
<i>See Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED (No. 40).</i>	
[Art. 6, Sch. I.] 7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER , whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
[Art. 7, Sch. I.] 8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit;	
(a) <i>where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000</i>	The same duty as a <i>Bond</i> (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) <i>in any other case</i>	Five rupees.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
[Art. 3, Sch. II.] (a) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
[Art. 4, Sch. II.] (b) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
[Art. 31, Sch. I.] 9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED , including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, <i>not being ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP (No. 11)</i>	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
[Art. 12 (c), Sch. II.] Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under the <i>Apprentices Act</i> , 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.	XIX of 1850.
[Art. 8, Sch. I.] 10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
[Art. 11, Sch. II.] <i>Notn.</i> No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November 1895.] <i>Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.</i> <i>See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).</i>	VI of 1882.
[Art. 9, Sch. I.] 11. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney in any High Court	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
ASSIGNMENT. See CONVEYANCE, (No. 23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63) as the case may be.	
ATTORNEY. See ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY (No. 36) and POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (No. 44).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. See ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3)	
[Art. 10, Sch. I.] 12. AWARD , that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(a) <i>where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000.</i>	The same duty as a <i>Bond</i> (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) <i>in any other case</i>	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
[Art. 6, Sch. II.] Award under Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, section 81 or Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, section 18.	Bom. Act VI of 1873. Bom. Act III of 1874.
[Art. 11, Sch. I.] 13. BILL OF EXCHANGE as defined by s. 2 (2) & (3), not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—	
(a) <i>where payable on demand</i>	One anna.

And the amount exceeds Rs. 20, omitted.]

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.						PROPER STAMP-DUTY.		
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—						If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						2 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... 400						0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
	Ditto	400	Ditto	...	600	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
	Ditto	600	Ditto	...	1,000	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	...	1,200	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
	Ditto	1,200	Ditto	...	1,600	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Ditto	1,600	Ditto	...	2,500	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	Ditto	2,500	Ditto	...	5,000	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Ditto	5,000	Ditto	...	7,500	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	Ditto	7,500	Ditto	...	10,000	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Ditto	10,000	Ditto	...	15,000	9 0 0	4 5 0	3 0 0
	Ditto	15,000	Ditto	...	20,000	12 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
	Ditto	20,000	Ditto	...	25,000	15 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0
	Ditto	25,000	Ditto	...	30,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...						6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...						The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.		
[Art. 12, Sch. 14. BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading) I.]						Four annas.		
N. B.—If a Bill of Lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.								
Exemption.								
[Art. 7, Sch. II.] (a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889 and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.								
[Art. 3, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199, dated 1st November 1895.] (b) Bill of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.								
[Art. 13, Sch. 15. BOND (as defined by section 215) not being a DEBITURE (No. 27 and not being otherwise provided for by this Act, or by the Courts-fees Act, 1870— I.]								
where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10						Two annas.		
where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50						Four annas.		
	Ditto	50	Ditto	100		Eight annas.		
	Ditto	100	Ditto	200		One rupee.		
	Ditto	200	Ditto	300		One rupee eight annas.		
	Ditto	300	Ditto	400		Two rupees.		
	Ditto	400	Ditto	500		Two rupees eight annas.		
	Ditto	500	Ditto	600		Three rupees.		
	Ditto	600	Ditto	700		Three rupees eight annas.		
	Ditto	700	Ditto	800		Four rupees.		

[Old Art. 14—see Art. 57 below.]

X of 1889.

[VII of 1870.]

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.				PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
where it exceeds	Rs. 800	and does not exceed Rs. 900		Four rupees eight annas.
Ditto	900	Ditto	1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000				Two rupees eight annas.
See ADMINISTRATION BOND (No. 21), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).				
Exemptions to 15.				
[Art. 8, (b) & (c) Sch. II.]	Bond, when executed by—			[Old cl. (a) —omitted.] Beng. Act III of 1876.
	(a) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;			
	(b) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.			
[Art. 15, Sch. I.]	16. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...			The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
[New.]	17. CANCELLATION,—Instrument of, (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled) if attested and not otherwise provided for ...			Five rupees.
	See also RELEASE (No. 55); REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 58); SURRENDER (No. 61); REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 64)			
[Art. 16, Sch. I.]	18. CERTIFICATE OF SALE granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer—			
	(a) where the value of the property sold does not exceed Rs. 10			Two annas.
	(b) ditto	ditto	exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	Four annas.
	(c) in any other case			The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.
[Art. 17, Sch. I.]	19. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated Company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or body			One anna.
	SEE ALSO LETTER OF ALLOTMENT (No. 36).			
[Art. 18, Sch. I.]	20. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-boat) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer whether it includes a penalty clause or not			[For an amount exceeding twenty-rupees—omitted.]
[Art. 19, Sch. I.]	21. CHEQUE [as defined by section 2 (7)]			One rupee.
[Art. 20, Sch. I.]	22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors			One anna.
[Art. 21, Sch. I.]	23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 2 (10)], not being TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62—			Ten rupees.
	where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50			Eight annas.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rupees 100

One rupee.

<i>Ditto</i>	100	<i>Ditto</i>	200	Two rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	200	<i>Ditto</i>	300	Three rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	300	<i>Ditto</i>	400	... Four rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	400	<i>Ditto</i>	500	... Five rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	500	<i>Ditto</i>	600	... Six rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	600	<i>Ditto</i>	700	... Seven rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	700	<i>Ditto</i>	800	... Eight rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	800	<i>Ditto</i>	900	... Nine rupees.
<i>Ditto</i>	900	<i>Ditto</i>	1,000	... Ten rupees.

and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000

... Five rupees.

*Exemption.*Art. 5, Sch.
I.]

Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847, section 5.

XX of 1847.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—DEED. See PARTNERSHIP (No. 46.)Art. 22, Sch. 24. **COPY OR EXTRACT—**
I.]

(a) certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—

VII of 1870.

(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee

Eight annas.

(ii) in any other case One rupee.

(b) of a receipt, when signed or attested by the person required by law to give the receipt One anna.

*Exemptions.*Art. 9, Sch.
I.]

(a) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

(b) copies of entries—

(i) in the certified copies of registers, given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, section 8;

VI of 1886.

(ii) in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said A. t., section 25, or

(iii) in registers and records, given under the said Act, section 35, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;

(c) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers.

Art. 23, Sch. 25. **COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE** of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—
I.]

(a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. The same duty as is payable on the original.

(b) in any other case One rupee.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

Exemption.

[Art. 13 Sch. 11 (e).] Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.

[Art. 24, Sch. 1.] **CUSTOMS-BOND.**

(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.

(b) in any other case ... Five rupees.

[New.] 27. **DEBENTURE**, (whether a mortgage debenture or not) being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by separate instrument of transfer. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.

EXPLANATION.—The term Debenture includes any interest-coupons attached thereto.

Exemption.

A Debenture issued by an incorporated Company or other body corporate in terms of a registered Mortgage-Deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder whereby the company or body borrowing makes over in whole or in part, their property to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.

See also BOND (No. 15); and SECTION 8.

DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST—See TRUST. (No. 64.)

[Art. 26, Sch. 1.] 28. **DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS**, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees ... One anna.

DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS—See AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—See PARTNERSHIP (No. 46.)

[Art. 34, Sch. 1.] 29. **DIVORCE**.—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage ... One rupee.

DOWER.—Instrument of. See SETTLEMENT (No. 58.)

DUPLICATE. See COUNTERPART (No. 25.)

[Art. 27, Sch. 1.] 30. **ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT** in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884—

IX of 1884.

(a) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil ... Five hundred rupees.

(b) in the case of an Attorney ... Two hundred and fifty rupees.

Exemption.

[Art. 11 (a), Sch. 11.] Entry of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE. See AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6.)

[Art. 35, Sch. 1.] 31. **EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY**.—Instrument of, ... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

The Indian Stamp Bill.
(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)
SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

EXTRACT. See COPY (No. 24).

[Art. 30, Sch. I.]

32. **FURTHER CHARGE**—Instrument of, *that is to say, any instrument, i.e., imposing further charge on mortgaged property—*(a) when the original mortgage, is one of the description referred to in clause (a) of article 40 (*that is, with possession*).

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument.

(b) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of article 40 (*that is, without possession*)—(i) *if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given, or agreed to be given under such instrument.*

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.

(ii) *if possession is not so given*

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such instrument.

[Art. 36, Sch. I.]

33. **GIFT**—Instrument of, *not being a SETTLEMENT OR WILL OR TRANSFER of shares.*

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.

[Art. 28, Sch. I.]

34. **INDEMNITY-BOND**

The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.

INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. See COMPOSITION DEED, (No. 22).

INSURANCE. See POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)

[Arts. 4 and 39, Sch. I.]

35. **LEASE** including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—

(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—

(i) *where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year.*

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.

(ii) *where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years.*

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the average annual rent reserved.

(iii) *where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years.*

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

(iv) *where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term.*

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.

(v) *where the lease purports to be in perpetuity.*

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIP

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.

(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.

Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

Exemptions.

[Art. 13, Sch. I.]

(a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purpose of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees;

(b) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1880

[Old (c) transferred to No. 25].
VII of 1875.
II of 1880.

[Art. 40, Sch. I.] **LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES** in any Company or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company

One anna.

See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 19.)

[Art. 41, Sch. I.] **LETTER OF CREDIT**, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn

One anna.

[Art. 42, Sch. I.] **LETTER OF LICENSE**, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion

Ten rupees.

[Art. 43, Sch. I.] **MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—**

(a) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882

Fifteen rupees.

VI of 1882.

(b) if not so accompanied ...

Forty rupees.

[Art. 11, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]

Exemption.

Memorandum of any Association not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.

VI of 1882.

[Art. 44, Sch. I.] **MORTGAGE-DEED** not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), or SECURITY BOND (No. 58)—

(a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

- (b) when at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such deed.

EXPLANATION.—A mortgagor who gives a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.

[54 and 55
Vict., c. 39.]

- (c) When a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 Eight annas.

and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 Eight annas.

Exemptions.

[Art. 12 (a),
Sch. II.]

- (1) Instruments, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances;

XIX of 1883.

[Art. 14 (b)
Sch. II.]

- (a) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

(Old cl. (b) omitted, Old cl. (c), see (No. 9).]

[Art. 8 (l)
Sch. II of
Notification
No. 5199 S.
R., dated 1st
November
1895.]

- (3) Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested.

[Art. 3, Sch. 41,
Notification
No. 5199 S.
R., dated 1st
November
1895.]

41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is, or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—

- (a) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—

for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200 One anna.

and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 One anna.

- (b) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—

for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100 Four annas.

and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 Four annas.

[Art. 45, Sch. 42,
I.]

42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a Protest (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public

One rupee.

See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).

[Art. 46, Sch. 43,
I.]

43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees

One anna.

[Art. 47, Sch. 44,
I.]

44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP

Eight annas.

ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY—See BILL OF EXCHANGE (No. 13).

[Art. 37, Sch. 45,
I.]

45. PARTITION—Instrument of, [as defined by s. 2 (14)]

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

[Art. 5, Sch.
I Notincation
No. 5199 S.
R., dated 1st
November
1895.]

Provided that where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the duty shall not exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.

See also SECTION 29 (h).

[Arts. 32 & 33, 46. PARTNERSHIP,
Sch. I.]

A.—Instrument of—

(b) *where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500* Two rupees eight annas.

(c) *In any other case* Ten rupees.

B.—Dissolution of, Five rupees.

[Art. 49, Sch. 47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—
I.]

A.—Sea-Insurance—**(1) for or upon any voyage—**

(i) *where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy* One anna.

(ii) *in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy* Two annas.

(2) for time—

(iii) *in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—*

where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months... Two annas.

where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months Four annas.

B.—Fire Insurance—**(1) in respect of an original policy—**

for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period—

(i) *not exceeding one month* Two annas.

(ii) *exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months* Three annas.

(iii) *exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months* Four annas.

(iv) *exceeding six months* Six annas.

(2) *in respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.*

The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or

the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

C—Railway Accident Insurance—

Art. 6 Sch.
Notification
No. 5199 S.
dated 1st
November
1895.]

in the case of insurance against railway accidents valid for a single journey only when issued to a passenger on any railway ... One anna.

Exemption.

When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway no duty shall be payable.

Art. 12 (b),
Sch. II, Noti-
fication No.
5199 S. R.,
dated 1st No-
vember 1895.]

D—Life or other Insurance, except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this article—

for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—

- (i) if drawn singly ... Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part ... Three annas.

Exemption.

Art. 12, Sch.
Notification
No. 5199
S. R., dated
1st Novem-
ber 1895.]

Policies of life insurance granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with rules for Postal Life Insurance issued under the authority of the Government of India.

E—Re-insurance, by an Insurance Company, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ... One rupee.*General exemption.*

Art. 14 (a),
Sch. II.]

Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:
Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

Art. 50, Sch. 48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by s. 2 (20)], not being a PROXY No. 52—

- (a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents... Eight annas.

Art. 7, Sch.
Notification
No. 5199 S.
R., dated 1st
November
1895.]

- (b) when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 ... Eight annas.

XV of 1882.

Former (b).]

- (c) when authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a) ... One rupee.

Former (c).]

- (d) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally... Five rupees.

Former (d).]

- (e) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ... Ten rupees.

- (f) when given for consideration and authorizing the sale of any property. *The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the same amount.*

Former (e).]

- (g) in any other case One rupee for each person authorized.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this *article* more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.

[New.] 49. **PROMISSORY NOTE**, [as defined by section 2 (21)]—

(a) if expressed to be payable at more than one year after date ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.

(b) if not so expressed ... | The same duty as a Bill of exchange [No. 13 (b)] payable otherwise than on demand for the same amount.

[Protest in Sch. I.] 50. **PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE**, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ... | One rupee.

[As in Sch. I.] 51. **PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP**, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such ... | One rupee.

See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44).

[Art. 51, Sch. I.] 52. **PROXY** empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (a) Members of an incorporated Company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (b) a Local authority, or (c) Proprietors, Members, or Contributors to the funds, of any Institution ... | One anna.

[Art. 52, Sch. I.] 53. **RECEIPT** [as defined by s. 2 (22)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ... | One anna.

Exemptions.

[Art 15, Sch. II.]

Receipt—

(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under the proviso to s. 3 (*Instruments executed on behalf of Government*) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;

(b) for any payment of money without consideration;

(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inam lands;

(d) for pay, or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity, or by mounted Police constables;

(e) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;

(f) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;

(g) given by a headman or lambardár for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments)*SCHEDULE I.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

Exemptions to 53—concl'd.

(h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for :

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for :

Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any *incorporated Company or other body corporate or such* proposed or intended Company or body or in respect of a *debenture* being a marketable security.

[Art. 53. Sch. 54. **RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—**
1.]

(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.

(b) in any other case

Ten rupees.

[Art. 54. Sch. 55. **RELEASE**, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—
1.]

(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.

(b) in any other case

Five rupees.

[Art. 55. Sch. 56. **RESPONDENTIA BOND**, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination
1.]

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the loan secured.

REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT. See SETTLEMENT (No. 58) ; TRUST (No. 64.)[Art. 14 Sch. 57. **SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED** executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract—
1.]

(a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured.

(b) in any other case

Five rupees.

Exemptions.[Art. 8. Sch. Bond or other instrument, when executed—
II.]

(a) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act ;

[Old cl. (a) omitted].
Beng. Act III of 1876.

(b) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem ;

(c) under No 3-A of the rules made by the Government of Bombay in Council under section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.

Bombay Act V of 1879.

[Art. 12 (a),
Sch. II.]

(d) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances ;

XIX

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

Exemptions to 57—concl'd.

- (e) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof;

[Old cl. (e)
—See Art. 9-
Ex.]

[Art. 57, Sch. 58. SETTLEMENT,
1.]

A.—Instrument of, (including a deed of dower)

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such Settlement.

Exemption.

[Art. 8 (k).
Sch. II, Notfn.
No. 5199 S.R.,
dated 1st No-
vember 1895.]

- (a) Deed of Dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.
(b) *Mudansa*, that is to say, any settlement of immovable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.

B.—Revocation of— Ten rupees.

VI of 1882.

See also TRUST (No. 64).

[S. 35, Act 59. SHARE WARRANTS issued under the Indian Companies Act,
VI of 1882.]

Three quarters of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.

Exemption.

[Art. 15, Sch. II, Notfn.
No. 5199
S. R., dated
1st Novem-
ber 1895.]

Share warrant when issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp-Revenue, of—

VI of 1882.

- (a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or
(b) if any Company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.

SCRIP.—See CERTIFICATE (No. 19)

[Art. 58, Sch. 60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on
1.] board of any vessel

One anna.

[Art. 59, Sch. 61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—
1.]

- (a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees.

The duty with which such lease is chargeable.

- (b) in any other case

Five rupees.

Exemption.

[Art. 16, Sch. II.] Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.

[Art. 60, Sch. 62. TRANSFER—
1.]

- (a) Of shares in an incorporated Company or other body corporate One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.

*The Indian Stamp Bill.**(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)*

SCHEDULE I—concluded.

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	(b) of <i>debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by SECTION 8</i>	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the Debenture.
former (b) of Art.]	(c) of any interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance—	
	(i) If the duty on such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable.
	(ii) In any other case	Five rupees.
former (c) of Art.]	(d) of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31	Ten rupees. 11 of 1874.
former (d) of Art.]	(e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary ...	Five rupees.
	<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Art. 17, Sch. II.]	Transfers by endorsement—	
	(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;	
	(b) of a bill of lading, <i>delivery order</i> , <i>warrant for goods</i> , or other mercantile document of title to goods ;	[Old cl. (f) Worked into (b).]
	(c) of a policy of insurance ;	
	(d) of securities of the Government of India ;	
	See also SECTION 8.	
Art. 60A, 63, Sch. I.]	TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the Transfer.
	<i>Exemption.</i>	
	<i>Transfer of any lease which is exempt from duty.</i>	
Art. 25, Sch. I.]	64. TRUST—	
	A—Declaration of — of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a WILL or SETTLEMENT	Fifteen rupees.
Art. 56, Sch. I.]	B—Revocation of — of, or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a WILL	Ten rupees.
	See also SETTLEMENT (No. 58)	
	VALUATION—See APPRAISEMENT, (No. 8).	
	VAKIL—See ENTRY AS A VAKIL (No. 30).	
Art. 61, Sch. I.]	65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

THE INDIAN STAMP BILL.
(*Schedule II.—Enactments Repealed.*)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 79.*)

No.	Year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
I	1879	... <i>The Indian Stamp Act, 1879</i> ...	<i>The whole.</i>
VI	1882	... <i>The Indian Companies Act, 1882</i> ...	<i>Section 35.</i>
IX	1884	... <i>The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884</i> ...	<i>Section 10.</i>
I	1888	... <i>The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1888.</i> ...	<i>The whole.</i>
V	1888	... <i>The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888</i> ...	<i>So much of the first Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).</i>
XVIII	1888	... <i>An Act to provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for Burma and for the definition of his functions.</i> ...	<i>So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).</i>
VI	1889	... <i>The Probate and Administration Act, 1889</i> ...	<i>Sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 18.</i>
XX	1890	... <i>The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.</i> ...	<i>So much of section 38 as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879.)</i>
XII	1891	... <i>The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891</i> ...	<i>So much of Part I of the first and second Schedules as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).</i>
VI	1894	... <i>The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894.</i> ...	<i>The whole.</i>
XIII	1897	... <i>The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897.</i> ...	<i>The whole.</i>

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SINCE the Stamp Act of 1879 was passed the stamp law has been amended by ten different enactments. The present Bill proposes to repeal and re-enact in a consolidated form the whole of these enactments. It also proposes to introduce certain amendments where the working of the stamp law had disclosed defects. Alterations are printed in italics, and the material amendments which it is proposed to introduce are referred to in the notes on clauses given below. For facility of reference a comparative table is appended to this statement, showing how each section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, has been dealt with in the present Bill.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2 (2) and (3).—The definitions of “bill of exchange” and “bill of exchange payable on demand” are taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., c. 39). It will be noted that (as is the case in England) they include many instruments which could not be classed as “bills of exchange” within the definition given by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, but which for stamp purposes ought to fall within the same category.

(7) The definition of “cheque” has been altered to bring it into accord with the definition given by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(11) The definition of “duly stamped” has been amended. The former definition seems scarcely applicable where the instrument was first executed abroad and afterwards stamped in British India.

(13) A definition of “instrument” has been added.

(18) The definition of “policy of insurance” has been amended so as to make it cover policies of every description.

(20) The definition of “power-of-attorney” has been amended so as to make it clear that it relates only to powers-of-attorney and does not include all contracts creating the relationship of principal and agent.

(21) The definition of “promissory note” is taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891.

(22) In the definition of “receipt” the word “advertisement” is left out, as the machinery of the Act is not applicable to advertisements acknowledging receipt of money.

The definitions of “vessel,” “writing” and “schedule” have been omitted as unnecessary, being now provided for in the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Clause 3.—The general exemption on behalf of Government contained in Schedule II of the Act of 1879 has now been inserted in the body of the Act as a proviso to this clause.

Clause 4.—A proviso has been added to this clause to make it clear that the option given to the parties to elect which instrument shall be considered as the principal instrument is not to be used for the purpose of evading stamp duty.

Clause 8.—A penalty clause taken from the English Act has been added.

Clause 9.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide for the composition or consolidation of duties.

Clause 12.—The present law leaves it doubtful how adhesive stamps ought to be cancelled. A paragraph has been added to indicate a proper manner for the cancellation of such stamps.

Clause 20.—Section 19 of the Act of 1879 has been omitted, as the fall of the exchange value of the rupee has rendered it inapplicable. The present clause puts all foreign currency on the same footing, and the second paragraph provides a simple machinery for fixing the rate of exchange for the purpose of stamp duty.

Clause 24.—An Explanation and Illustration have been added to this clause to remove doubts as to its construction.

Clause 25.—The drafting of this clause has been altered so as to make it applicable to annuities commencing at an indefinite future time.

Clause 29.—Sub-clause (h) of this clause has been amended so as to enable a Revenue-authority or Civil Court directing a partition, to remit at discretion the stamp duty payable on the portion of an estate which remains undivided, in consequence of some shareholders electing to continue to hold jointly.

Clause 33.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide for the interpretation of the terms "public offices" and "persons in charge of public offices."

Clause 34.—This clause has been added, because under the present law an audit officer of public accounts, before whom an unstamped receipt is produced, must impound the instrument, and has no power to require the substitution of a duly stamped receipt.

Clause 35.—A proviso has been added which prevents the exclusion of receipts from being admitted as evidence against the person by whose fault they are unstamped. A further proviso has been added to this clause to provide that the omission of a Government officer to see that an instrument is duly stamped shall not prejudice the rights of the parties to have the document admitted in evidence.

Clause 37.—This clause has been inserted to provide for the case where by inadvertence a stamp of improper description has been used.

Clause 39.—Power is given to the Collector to Act, in cases where he thinks fit to do so, without application made.

Clause 44.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide that, where a party to a suit has been obliged to pay stamp duty through the default of the other party, the duty so paid may be recovered as costs and need not be made the subject of a separate suit.

Clause 45.—This clause has been amended so as to give the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority power to remit as well as to refund penalties. It further provides for the refund of any excess duty which may have been paid. The effect of the clause will be to give an informal right of appeal from the Collector to the Chief Revenue-authority.

Clause 48.—This clause provides a simple procedure for the recovery of duties and penalties.

Clause 49.—The drafting of this clause has been altered so as to make its provisions clearer and to bring it more nearly into accord with the corresponding provisions of the English Stamp Duties Management Act, 189: (54 and 55 Vict., c. 38).

Clause 50.—This clause is a redraft of the proviso to section 51 of the Act of 1879.

Clause 51.—This clause gives a new power to make allowances for stamp paper on printed forms used by incorporated companies where such forms have ceased to be required.

Clause 54.—A proviso has been added to this clause to make special provision for the case of licensed vendors of stamps.

Clause 55.—This clause is new and is intended to give facilities to Companies in respect of renewals of debentures.

Clause 56.—A paragraph has been added to make it clear that in all cases a Collector is subject to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

Clause 61.—This clause has been amended so as to give to Appellate Courts revisionary powers in respect of decisions of criminal as well as of civil and revenue courts in the cases referred to.

Clause 64.—A clause has been added to cover acts which may not fall within the scope of the preceding clauses, but which nevertheless are done with the intent to defraud the Government of duty.

Clause 69.—This clause has been amended so as to make it clear that any one, whether licensed or not, can sell one-anna adhesive stamps. A corresponding provision has been made in clause 74.

Clause 73.—This clause intended to give Collectors power to trace unduly stamped documents is taken from the English Act.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE I.

GENERAL.—The arrangement of articles is more strictly alphabetical. The exemptions are printed under the Articles to which they relate, instead of being contained in a separate schedule, and exemptions of a general character, which have from time to time been made by notification are now embodied in the schedule itself. A few exemptions of documents executed in connexion with the business of public departments, have been removed from the Act and will be notified among the exemptions made by executive authority.

Article 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt. The attested acknowledgment of a debt is clearly in the nature of a bond and should be stamped as such.

Article 6.—Agreement to mortgage. A mortgage by deposit of title-deeds, commonly called an equitable mortgage, operates as an agreement to mortgage and is better described under that head. The duty is taken from the English Act.

Article 13.—Bills of Exchange. The exemption from stamp duty of Bills of Exchange payable on demand for less than twenty rupees has been omitted. There is no such exemption in England. As regards bills payable otherwise than on demand no alteration has been made in the duty, but the table of duties has been worked out at greater length for convenience of reference.

Article 15.—Bond. A similar table has been worked out with reference to bonds.

Article 17.—Instrument of Cancellation. This article is new.

Article 21.—Cheque. The exemption from stamp duty of cheques under twenty rupees has been omitted. There is no such exemption in England.

Article 23.—Conveyance. The duty has not been altered, but the table of duties has been worked out at greater length for convenience of reference.

Article 24.—Copy or Extract. Provision has been made for stamping duplicate receipts when signed or attested.

Article 27.—Debenture. This article is new; debentures at present come under the general conditions of Bonds, but it has been considered more convenient to deal with them under a separate article.

Article 32.—Instrument of Further Charge. This article has been altered so as to impose the higher duty in cases in which possession is given in pursuance of the instrument of further charge.

*Article 35.—*A provision for a proper duty on perpetual leases has been added.

Article 40.—Mortgage deed. An addition has been made to this article, taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891, to provide for cases of mortgage by further assurance. An exemption has been added to make it clear, that ordinary pawn transactions are not liable to stamp duty. The explanation regarding possession is intended to prevent evasion of the higher duty on mortgages with possession.

Article 41.—Mortgage of Crop. This is a new article, but it represents an existing notification reducing the duty in the case of mortgage of crops.

Article 47.—Policies of Insurance. The drafting of this article has been altered to make its provisions clearer.

Article 48.—Power-of-attorney. It has been found that sales and mortgages are sometimes effected through the medium of powers-of-attorney. Provision has been made that in this case they should pay the same duty as conveyances. A slight extension is also made of clause (a) of the article.

Article 49.—Promissory Notes. A promissory note payable on demand is in the nature of a continuing security and in England pays the same duty as a bill or note not payable on demand. The same rule is now made applicable to India.

*Article 57.—*The limitation of the duty is made to extend to the case of a surety executing a bond to secure due execution of a contract.

Article 58.—Settlement. The revocation of a settlement is now specially charged with the same duty as the revocation of any other trust. A provision is made which has the effect of exempting from section 27 of the Act a class of documents in which it is contrary to religious duty to express the value of the thing conveyed.

Article 52.—Share Warrants. This article is taken from section 35 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. It more appropriately comes under this Act. The duty is expressed more simply, and is the same in amount.

Article 62.—Transfer. A special provision has been made in this article for the transfer of debentures which are marketable securities. The article has no application to debentures payable to bearer.

The 15th October, 1897.

J. WESTLAND.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing how provisions of the Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), have been dealt with in the Stamp Bill, 1897.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
<i>Section 1.</i> —Short title, local extent and commencement.	Reproduced and amended by clause 1.
<i>Section 2.</i> —Saving	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897) ss. 6, 8 and 24.
<i>Section 3.</i> —Interpretation clause ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 2.
<i>Section 4.</i> —Schedules to be read as part of Act.	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897) s. 3 (48).
<i>Section 5.</i> —Instruments chargeable with duty	Reproduced and amended by clause 3.
<i>Section 6.</i> —Several instruments in single transactions.	Reproduced and amended by clause 4.
<i>Section 7.</i> —Instruments relating to several distinct matters. Instruments coming within several descriptions in Schedule I.	} Reproduced by clauses 5 and 6.
<i>Section 7-A.</i> —Policies of sea-insurance ...	
<i>Section 7-B.</i> —Bonds, debentures or other certificates issued on loans under Act XI, 1879.	Reproduced by clause 8.
<i>Section 8.</i> —Power to reduce or remit duty ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 9.
<i>Section 9.</i> —Duties how to be paid ...	Reproduced by clause 10.
<i>Section 10.</i> —Use of adhesive stamps ...	Reproduced by clause 11.
<i>Section 11.</i> —Cancellation of adhesive stamps	Reproduced and amended by clause 12.
<i>Section 12.</i> —How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.	Reproduced by clause 13.
<i>Section 13.</i> —Only one instrument to be on same stamp.	Reproduced by clause 14.
<i>Section 14.</i> —Instrument written contrary to section 12 or 13 deemed unstamped.	Reproduced by clause 15.
<i>Section 15.</i> —Denoting duty	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
<i>Section 16.</i> —Instruments executed in British India.	Reproduced by clause 17.
<i>Section 17.</i> —Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.	Reproduced by clause 18.
<i>Section 18.</i> —Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.	Reproduced by clause 19.
<i>Section 19.</i> —Conversion of amount expressed in certain currencies.	Omitted and included in clause 20.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1897).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
<i>Section 20.</i> —Conversion of amount expressed in other foreign currencies.	Reproduced and amended by clause 20.
<i>Section 21.</i> —Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.	Reproduced and amended by clause 21.
<i>Section 22.</i> —Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.	Reproduced by clause 22.
<i>Section 23.</i> —Instruments reserving interest	Reproduced by clause 23.
<i>Section 24.</i> —How transfer in consideration of debt or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged.	Reproduced and amended by clause 24.
<i>Section 25.</i> —Valuation in case of annuity, etc.	Reproduced and amended by clause 25.
<i>Section 26.</i> —Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.	Reproduced by clause 26.
<i>Section 27.</i> —Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.	Reproduced by clause 27.
<i>Section 28.</i> —Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.	Reproduced by clause 28.
<i>Section 29.</i> —Duties by whom payable ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 29.
<i>Section 30.</i> —Adjudication as to proper stamp. Collector may call for abstract and evidence. Proviso.	} Reproduced by clause 31.
<i>Section 31.</i> —Certificate by Collector ...	Reproduced by clause 32.
<i>Section 32.</i> —Payment of fees under section 30 how made.	Omitted as now unnecessary.
<i>Section 33.</i> —Examination and impounding of instruments.	Reproduced and amended by clause 33.
<i>Section 34.</i> —Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc. Proviso. Instruments admissible on payment of duty and penalty; and in certain criminal proceedings. Admission of instrument not to be questioned.	} Reproduced and amended by clauses 35 and 36.
<i>Section 35.</i> —Instruments impounded how dealt with.	Reproduced by clause 38.
<i>Section 36.</i> —Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section 35, first paragraph.	Reproduced by clause 39.
<i>Section 37.</i> —Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.	Reproduced by clause 40.
<i>Section 38.</i> —Instruments unduly stamped by accident.	Reproduced by clause 41.

Stamp Act, 1879 (1 of 1897).

Stamp Bill, 1897.

<i>Section 39.</i> —Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections 34, 37 or 38.	Reproduced by clause 42.
<i>Section 40.</i> —Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law. Proviso.	} Reproduced and amended by clause 43.
<i>Section 41.</i> —Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.	
<i>Section 42.</i> —Remission of penalty paid under section 34 or 37.	Reproduced by clause 45, paragraph (2).
<i>Section 43.</i> —Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 35. Copy may be made of instruments so sent.	} Reproduced by clause 46.
<i>Section 44.</i> —Power of payee to stamp bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.	
<i>Section 45.</i> —Procedure where Collector feels doubt as to duty chargeable.	Reproduced and amended by clause 56.
<i>Section 46.</i> —Reference by Revenue Authority to High Court.	Reproduced by clause 57.
<i>Section 47.</i> —Power of Court to call for further particulars.	Reproduced by clause 58.
<i>Section 48.</i> —Procedure in disposing of reference.	Reproduced by clause 59.
<i>Section 49.</i> —Reference by other Courts to High Court.	Reproduced by clause 60.
<i>Section 50.</i> —Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 61.
<i>Section 51.</i> —Allowance for spoiled stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clauses 49 and 50.
<i>Section 52.</i> —Allowance for misused stamps.	Reproduced by clause 52.
<i>Section 53.</i> —Allowance under sections 51 and 52 how to be made.	Reproduced by clause 53.
<i>Section 54.</i> —Allowance for stamps not required for use.	Reproduced and amended by clause 54.
<i>Section 55.</i> —Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 74.
<i>Section 56.</i> —Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 75.
<i>Section 57 (para. 1).</i> —Certain powers exercisable from time to time.	Omitted. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), ss. 14 and 21.
<i>Section 57 (para. 2).</i> —Publication of rules ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 76.
<i>Section 58.</i> —Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.	Reproduced by clause 30.

Stamp Act, 1879 (1 of 1897).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
<i>Section 59.</i> —Saving as to Court-fees ...	Reproduced by clause 77.
<i>Section 60.</i> —Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.	Reproduced and amended by clause 78.
<i>Section 61.</i> —Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.	Reproduced by clause 62.
<i>Section 62.</i> —Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.	Reproduced by clause 63.
<i>Section 63.</i> —Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.	Reproduced and amended by clause 64.
<i>Section 64.</i> —Penalty for refusal to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipt.	Reproduced by clause 65.
<i>Section 65.</i> —Penalty for not making out policy, or making etc., any policy not duly stamped.	Reproduced by clause 66.
<i>Section 66.</i> —Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.	Reproduced by clause 67.
<i>Section 67.</i> —Penalty for post-dating bills, etc. ; for other devices to defraud the revenue ...	} Reproduced by clause 68.
<i>Section 68.</i> —Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorised sale.	Reproduced and amended by clause 69.
<i>Section 69.</i> —Institution and conduct of prosecutions.	Reproduced by clause 70.
<i>Section 70.</i> —Jurisdiction of Magistrates ...	Reproduced by clause 71.
<i>Section 71.</i> —Place of trial ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 72.
<i>Section 72.</i> —Operation of other laws barred...	Omitted. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), s. 26.
	The following new clauses have been added, namely, clause 2 (3), (12), (13), (15) (d), (18) (b) and (21), and clauses 20 (2), 34, 37, 45 (1) and (3), 48, 51, 55, 62 (2) 73, and 79.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897 :

NO. 17 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial Offences.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to extra-territorial offences ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title and Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor, namely :

'4. The provisions of this Code apply to any offence committed by—
Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.

(1) any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India ;

(2) any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India ;

(3) any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India. ^[24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, s. 22 and I. P. C., s. 4.]

Explanation.—In this section the word "offence" includes every act committed outside British India which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under this Code.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a coolie, who is a Native Indian subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(b) B, a European British subject, commits a rape in tribal territory on the British side of the Afghan frontier. He can be tried and convicted of rape in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(c) C, a foreigner who is in the service of the Punjab Government, commits a murder in Jhind. He can be tried and convicted of murder at any place in British India in which he may be found.

(d) D, a British subject living in Indore, instigates E to commit a murder in Bombay. D is guilty of abetting murder.

3. After section 108 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be added, namely : ^{XLV of 1860.}

"108A. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Code who, ^[24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, s. 22.] Abetment in British India of offences outside it. in British India, abets the commission of any act without and beyond British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.

Illustration.

A, in British India, instigates B, a foreigner in Goa, to commit a murder in Goa. A is guilty of abetting murder."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1860 under the powers conferred by s. 43 of the Government of India Act, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85)—see *Reg. v. Elmstone* (1878), 7 Bom. Cr. Ca. at p. 100.

2. Since that date Parliament has bestowed on the Indian Legislature various powers of legislating for extra-territorial offences, but no corresponding amendment has been made in the Indian Penal Code. To a large, but not to the full, extent those powers have been taken advantage of by s. 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879). It seems desirable that the Code itself should specify the extent of its

extra-territorial operation. At present this is done only in a fragmentary and misleading manner, and, as something more than mere consolidation is required, the present Bill has been prepared. It is proposed eventually to consolidate the various enactments which have from time to time been passed to amend the Code, but it is better to keep amendment distinct from consolidation.

3. The English theory of the territoriality of crime is purely a doctrine of the common law and probably owes its origin to the old rules of criminal pleading. It is not accepted by other nations—see *Hall's International Law*, Ed. 3, p. 206, and the judgment of West, J., in *Reg. v. Moorga Chetty* (1881), I. L. R. 5 Bom., at p. 362. Having regard to the circumstances of India, Parliament has departed from the English rule, and has authorised the Indian Legislature to deal in certain cases with extra-territorial offences. It seems right that these powers should be exercised to their full extent, and the present Bill will effect that object. Even then certain anomalies will remain, but they can be removed only by further Parliamentary legislation.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—This clause proposes to repeal s. 4 of the Code and to substitute a new section therefor.

Clause (1) of the new section follows the words of s. 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict., c. 98), and corresponds with s. 8 (1) of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879).

Clause (2) follows the words of s. 1 of the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., c. 17), by using the term "British subject," and will extend the operation of s. 8 (2) of Act XXI of 1879, which applies only to *European* British subjects. There are many British subjects who are neither *European* British subjects as defined by the Act, nor Native Indian subjects, e.g., Cingalese, Tasmanians and inhabitants of the Straits Settlements.

As regards clause (3), by s. 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), the Indian Legislature is empowered to legislate for "all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty." By s. 4 of the Indian Penal Code the provisions of the Code are extended to every *servant of the Queen* "within the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with the Queen, by virtue of any treaty or engagement heretofore entered into with the East India Company, or which may have been or may hereafter be made in the name of the Queen by any government of India." Neither the Indian Act nor the English Statute draws any distinction between Government servants who are British subjects and those who are not. The words "whether a British subject or not" have, therefore, been inserted in the Bill to negative the decision in *Empress v. Natwarai* (1891) I. L. R. 16 Bom. 178, where it was held that a servant of Government who was the subject of a Native State, could not be tried in British India for an offence committed outside. The necessary consequential amendments will be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The expression "India" is defined by s. 3 (27) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and coincides with the definition given by the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 63).

Clause 3.—This clause is intended to carry out a suggestion of the Bombay Government consequent on a decision of the Bombay High Court to the effect that a person in British India who instigated a Portuguese to commit a murder in Goa, was guilty of no offence—see *Queen Empress v. Gunpatras* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 105. Presumably, if the murderer had been a Native Indian subject, the present law would have reached him; but the point was not discussed. The Indian Legislature has power to legislate for all persons in British India, and there is no reason why British India should be an *Alsatia* for the instigators of crime.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 7th October, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 15th October, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps. He said:— "During the last forty years there have been three general Stamp Acts; first that of 1862; then that of 1869 which consolidated and amended the Act of 1862; and thereafter the Act of 1879 which consolidated and amended the Act of 1869. The present Act is meant to be a consolidation and amendment of the

last of these Acts, that of 1879, which was introduced and passed after elaborate consideration of the subject, and very largely upon the lines of the English Stamp Act. Our hon'ble and temporarily lost colleague, Sir John Woodburn, at the last meeting of the Council, told us that, in the course of time, weaknesses are discovered and brought to light in the case of every Act of every Legislature, and this is the excuse which I make to the Council for bringing now before them for renewed consideration the Act which it is necessary to amend, namely, the existing Stamp Act. It is natural that defects should be found in an Act of the present description, which enters so largely into the business transactions of every day life. It is not intended to make any alterations in the main lines of the existing law applicable generally to stamps. Most of the alterations which it is proposed to make are alterations of a petty character, and there are only two or three which might possibly be considered to be of any importance.

"The main defects in the Act may be described as follows. First there are cases in which the law, for want of clearness, has failed in its intention. The stamp law differs from most other revenue laws in this respect, that it is left very largely to a sort of automatic operation; that is to say, it is applied by persons themselves to their own transactions, and the burden of its interpretation rests, not merely upon the lawyer, but upon the layman. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that in its working and in its explanation it should be as clear as possible, so that people who desire to pay proper duty upon their documents and who have no intention of evading the duty in any way, may thoroughly and clearly understand the obligations which rest upon them. There are also cases in which we find that the provisions of the law as they stand have been evaded, partly from apparent misunderstanding and partly no doubt because a lawyer, when he is acting for his client, is bound to carry out the transaction entrusted to him in such fashion as to burden his client in the least possible measure with duty. There are some cases in which it is found in practice that the duty imposed by law upon a certain class of transactions has been evaded by carrying out the transaction in a manner in which the same result has been obtained by the payment of less duty. In these cases, it is proposed by some of the provisions which are included in the amending Bill, to levy the amount of duty which the Act of 1879 intended to levy. There are again cases which, it has been found in the experience of the last eighteen years, have not been adequately provided for; and I say this both in the interests of the revenue and in the interests of the persons who are chargeable with duty. There are cases in which greater facilities may be given to the public than are afforded by the present law and there are cases in which petty hardships are inflicted which the present law does not enable the local officers to meet.

"In two or three of these cases the defects have been remedied by previous amendments, there having been, since 1879, two or three amending Acts. But by far the larger number of the defects brought to notice from time to time have been merely examined, noted and recorded with a view of their being brought before the Legislature in a general amending Bill. These cases were all gathered together and submitted for the consideration of Local Governments and the officers whom they desired to consult, in a circular which was issued in the beginning of 1895. We have received in reply to that circular a large number of suggestions and criticisms of the law as it at present stands. Some of the suggestions which have been made to us we do not see our way to adopt, but such of them as commend themselves to us are embodied in the Bill which it is now intended to lay before the legislature.

"The main question which will interest the public in connection with the amendment of the Act is the question what alterations are proposed in the duties. For the most part—I should say in all but very exceptional cases—we leave the duties as they at present stand. It is not our intention to ask the legislature to pass a law in aid of the revenue; but in going through the duties as they stand and in collating the opinions regarding them, there are one or two points in which the duties require amendment. I shall, first of all, mention cases in which it is proposed to increase duties. The first of these is the large class of instruments upon which one anna duty is at present levied. The Act as it at present stands

necessarily quotes documents by their English names—quotes, for example, a bill of exchange. A bill of exchange is a document which is established in a very well known form by English Mercantile Law. In this country, very naturally, the English forms of these documents are not the same as those adopted by Native Merchants in their transactions; and questions have consequently arisen with reference to mercantile documents which have the same purpose in Indian commerce that bills of exchange have in English commerce, whether they are liable to duty as bills of exchange. Now, I may mention that in the English Stamp Act bills of exchange have got a specially wide definition. A bill of exchange for the purposes of the Negotiable Instruments Act is defined in the English law relating to negotiable instruments. But in the English Stamp Act it is prescribed that for the purposes of that Act a bill of exchange shall mean a very much larger class of documents than is included within the wider definition of the Negotiable Instruments Act. We have now taken that English definition and we have brought it into our Indian Stamp Act. The result will be that we shall include, mostly under the one-anna rate of duty, a number of instruments which at present escape duty because they are drawn in the native character and are not called hundis, the native hundi being the only name that is expressly included in the term bill of exchange.

“The same course we follow with regard to the definition applying to promissory notes. We have introduced into our present Act a definition of promissory note taken from the English Stamp Act.

“We do not, except in one small particular, propose to alter the duty which is levied upon bills of exchange and cheques, cheques being only one of the varieties of bills of exchange. The intended alteration is that we do not propose to carry on the existing exemption in favor of bills of exchange and other such documents for an amount of less than twenty rupees. Receipts for less than twenty rupees are at present exempted from duty; and as it is an obligation by law to give a receipt in certain cases, we do not propose in any way to alter the taxation of receipts or to impose upon receipts not exceeding twenty rupees a tax which they do not at present bear. But in the case of bills of exchange and cheques, we remove the twenty-rupee exemption, and in this respect we copy the English Act. I may mention that there is a history affecting bills of exchange for less than twenty rupees, and that their exemption from duty appears to have arisen by mistake. I quote from a very learned book written by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in a former state of existence in which, dealing with bills of exchange, he says:

‘By Statute George III, Cap. 88, negotiable bills for less than twenty shillings were made void in England and any person who issued or negotiated them was made liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.’

“This law has since then been set aside, but it appears to have been the origin of the practice of exempting bills of exchange and cheques under a certain amount, the fact being that in England these were not exempted from taxation, but they were *ipso facto* illegal and there was a penalty attached to the drawing of them.

“In the case of promissory notes there is another alteration which has been made and in which we have also copied the English Law. As the law at present stands a promissory note bears the same duty as a bill of exchange payable on demand. Demand means a very different thing in the case of a bill of exchange from what it means in the case of a promissory note. When a bill of exchange is payable on demand, it is intended, unless it is of the variety known as kites, to start at once upon its journey; it passes through various hands and towards discharge. Now, when a person makes a promissory note payable on demand nothing would surprise him more than the presentation of the note being immediately made to him. It is not really meant to be payable on demand although it is expressed to be so. A promissory note is therefore treated as a continuing security in England, and it is provided that promissory notes shall bear the duty which is payable on a bill of exchange drawn otherwise than on demand. In this respect, therefore, we have copied the English Act and made a change which increases the duty payable upon these documents.

" Another change in the direction of increase is in the case of what are called in England equitable mortgages, and which in the Indian Stamp law, as it at present stands, are called by a rather lengthy name—instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title deeds or other valuable security. These equitable mortgages, according to English law, pay two-fifths of the duty payable upon a bond. In India the duty is extremely small; it only comes to one-eighth of the amount payable on bonds. An equitable mortgage is a transaction which frequently covers considerable amounts of money, and it is a cheap way of carrying out ordinary borrowings from banks and the like. We propose to raise the duty payable in these cases to about one-fifth of the amount required in the case of formal borrowing by bond. This rate is, in proportion to the duty upon bonds, half of what is leviable by the English law, and seems to us a moderate demand in respect of the transactions involved.

" There are only two other cases in which we have increased the duty, or levy a duty which is not at present provided for. The first is the case of a deed of adoption. A deed of adoption is defined in the Indian Act as one conferring authority to adopt, and is chargeable with a duty of ten rupees. There is no duty payable upon instruments recording adoptions. We propose to include these in the definition of deed of adoption, and thus to extend the ten-rupee duty to cases of adoption. An adoption very frequently conveys to the person adopted very valuable rights indeed, and it is a document which mostly passes between persons possessing ample estate. There seems to us no reason why these deeds should be exempted from stamp duty.

" The other case to which I wish to refer is that of a perpetual lease. It is provided in the existing law that a perpetual lease is chargeable only as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of one year's rent. One year's rent is a very small standard of duty of what may be really a conveyance by sale of a very valuable property. Under these circumstances we propose to regulate the duty, not upon a consideration equal to one year's rent, but upon a consideration which is equal to ten years' rent.

" It will be observed also under the head of power-of-attorney, that we have provided for one class of evasion which is not unfrequently practised under the law as it stands, namely, the facility given for effecting mortgages and the like by what is in form only a power-of-attorney. A power-of-attorney, when it is drawn for a purpose like this, will pay a duty equal to the duty payable in respect of the conveyance of the property for the assignment for which the power-of-attorney is drawn up.

" There are also one or two cases, such as petty partnerships, and petty sales by order of court, in which we have reduced the duty at present assessed.

" So far as regards increases of duty which we propose to introduce into the present law; it will be seen that they are not very many. We have further taken the opportunity of making special provision in the Act with reference to debentures. There is at present no special provision with reference to debentures. They are dealt with under the general conditions of bonds. But since the law of 1879 was passed, debentures have come very largely into use, and the practice of limited companies issuing debentures has been extended very widely. We have therefore made special provision relating to debentures. We do not alter the tax upon them, they pay the same duty as is payable on bonds under the existing law; but we have incorporated in the existing law one kind of exemption which has been given by notification, namely, we have provided that in cases of debentures issued in pursuance of a mortgage deed, they shall be exempted from further duty; that is, the duty shall be payable once upon the mortgage-deed, and not again upon separate debentures issued in conformity with it. This provision is intended for the benefit of limited companies, and does not apply to private persons or proprietors of estates issuing debentures as is now sometimes done. Such debenture-issuers will be responsible, not only for the payment of the duty on the mortgage, but also for the payment of the additional duty which is required under the existing law for debentures issued under the mortgage.

" We have also for the facility of business connected with debentures provided in the Act itself for the renewal of debentures without the payment of any

extra duty. At present, when a company wants to renew debentures, it has to pay the same duty upon them as upon the originally issued debentures. We have provided that when debentures are renewed, they shall not be chargeable with any new duty, and we allow also for certain alterations in the terms of the debentures being effected without new payment of duty.

"I do not propose in any way to go over all the petty alterations in the provisions of the Bill; they will be dealt with in due course by the Select Committee. There are only one or two matters to which I wish to call attention.

"The first is with reference to a new section which was passed as Act VI of 1894 to give facilities to local authorities for issuing debentures upon payment of composition duty. We have by the addition of a word in that section included the exemption of transfers as well the exemption of issues of debentures; but we have also made provision, by adding a sub-section, for levying a penalty upon a local authority which issues debentures without first of all paying duty. This penalty is taken word for word from the similar provision in the English Act.

"The next alteration is the provision of a method of cancellation of adhesive stamps. People are bound to cancel stamps, but no direction is given as to the method of cancellation. We provided in the law one method of cancellation; that method is not made absolutely obligatory, but it is desirable to give people one clear method of complying with the prescription of the law as to effecting cancellation. In section 20 we have provided a rate of exchange for the conversion of amounts expressed in foreign currencies for the purposes of valuation under the Act. The existing law lays down a rate for the conversion of sterling and one or two other currencies into rupees. That provision, I need not say, has become altogether obsolete; and now, instead of fixing a particular rate for the conversion, we have given power to the Governor General in Council by the issue of a notification to prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India.

"Another section which is very far from clear is that which is now section 24 and relates to the sale of property which is transferred to any person subject to incumbrance. It is necessary to provide that the consideration for such sale should be reckoned not only upon the money paid but also upon the money due for discharge of the encumbrance. We have explained this by an explanation and illustrations attached to the section.

"Then in section 26 we have made special provision for the case of leases of mines. This section provides for the case of levy of duty *ad valorem* when the amount on which to reckon the duty is unascertainable. The provision of the present law is that a person may select his own rate of duty, but may not upon the document recover more than that duty covers. In the case of mines of which the rent is a share of the produce it is utterly impossible to tell beforehand what the amount of rent may be. We have therefore provided that any person who chooses to assess the share of the produce at 20,000 rupees a year may recover any amount in excess of that estimate without regarding the limit covered by the duty paid.

"In section 29 we have provided that if a person besides giving an original receipt is called upon to give a copy of it, he will not be responsible for the payment of the duty on that copy, but the person who demands it.

"Chapter IV of the Bill deals with the admissibility of improperly stamped documents in evidence. We have received from some judicial officers objections to the whole principle of this chapter. They have given us many valuable suggestions and criticisms upon the working of the Stamp law, but we are unable to accept their views in respect to the authority of Civil Courts to admit documents in evidence which are not properly stamped. The whole of this subject was carefully gone into and explained at the time that the Act of 1879 was before the Council; and I refer hon'ble members and the officers in question to those discussions as giving ample reasons why we should maintain the law on the subject, which obliges Civil Courts to refer these matters to the revenue officers and not to dispose of them themselves. In this chapter we have made some provision for the benefit of the public, namely, in giving revenue officers the power to interpose of their own motion in favor of a person subjected to a penalty.

"We have added a section 48 which gives the necessary power to the Collector to recover all sums required to be paid under the Act, there being at present no provision of this kind.

"In the case of Chapter V, which deals with spoiled stamps, we have made the whole subject much more clear than it stands in the present law. There is one change which has been made in this Chapter to which it is necessary to draw attention because I think that the present provisions of the Act are based upon a misunderstanding. The provisions of the English Act, from which the Indian law is taken, are that if a document is found to be void in law from the beginning, the parties who executed it can claim refund of the duty which they have paid upon it, provided no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the document would have been given in evidence. As adopted in the Act of 1879, this section was worded so as to apply to documents which have been found by a Court of law to be void. This the reference to the English Act will show to be a mistake. If a document is found by a Court to be void, it must have been produced in evidence before that Court and must have been made use of by the party producing it. There is no reason why duty should in such a case be refunded. We have therefore amended the existing Indian law in this respect so as to bring it into conformity with the English law.

"In section 51 we have inserted a provision which will give certain facilities to companies which in the course of their business keep a considerable number of stamped forms for use. Cases have occasionally arisen in which these forms have ceased to be useful for the purposes for which they were prepared. There are no provisions in the existing law by which a refund of the duty paid on such forms can be claimed; although claims made in such cases have been considered by Government, and refunds made by executive order. We have thought it better to provide greater facilities in this respect and have empowered the chief Revenue authority to give refunds in these cases.

"In section 64, the general penalty section, an alteration has been made by including as an offence under the Act the doing of an act with intent to defraud. If the English Act be referred to, it will be found that the general penalty clause is much wider than the section proposed.

"In the chapter relating to supplemental provisions (Chapter VIII), there is one new clause, which we have taken from the English Act, and which subjects every public officer, and therefore every Judge of a Court, who is in charge of records of any description, to give access to the revenue authorities for the purpose of making any enquiry to determine whether any document is insufficiently stamped. In transferring that section from the English to the Indian Act we have omitted the penalty clause, because we consider that the Judges and other public officers in this country are likely to conform to their legal obligations without being threatened with a penalty of ten pounds in case of default.

"There is one alteration we have made in a small matter. We have provided that one anna adhesive stamps may be sold without any license being necessary.

"In the schedule to the Act we have made several changes in form which we believe will conduce very largely to public convenience.

"First, we have improved the alphabetical order. For instance, in the case of a divorce or a gift, people would naturally look under the letter D or the letter G, as the case may be. If reference be made to the existing schedule, they will not be found under these letters, but under the letter I, namely, under the head of Instruments. There are other similar cases.

"We have also removed exemptions from their position in a separate schedule of exemptions and placed them in the schedule of duties under the articles to which they refer.

"Another change is that we have made the ascertainment of duty more direct and more easy. For example, the three tables of duty under the heads of bills of exchange, bond and conveyance are at present drawn up in a very curtailed form. It is impossible, when considerable amounts are involved, without the aid of paper and pencil, to make out from the different tables the duty

payable on a particular instrument. By extending the table we have made it easy for a person by a reference to the schedule to ascertain directly what the particular duty is. We have altered the schedule in another respect by improving the references; for example, if you want to find the duty on an administration bond, you are referred to security bond; and if you turn to security bond, you are sent to find the proper duty under the head of bond. There are several cases of double reference of this kind, and we have in these cases made the reference direct.

"Besides the exemptions which are mentioned in the Act itself there are a large number which have been effected by notification. These refer chiefly to documents which arise in the course of the business of public departments. If we bring these into the new Act, we will crowd the schedule largely with matters of no general public interest. We therefore propose to continue the present practice and to provide for all these exemptions by notifications and not by bringing them into the Act itself. There are a few documents of this character which are exempted under the provisions of the Act as it stands, but we have cut out these exemptions with the intention of including them in the list of similar instruments which have been from time to time exempted by notifications. This list it is intended to print and make public as soon as possible, so that any person who has any interest in these documents will see that the removal of them from the schedule of exemptions is not to be interpreted as an intention to levy any duty upon them.

"I have thought it necessary to make these remarks, for the length of which I hope to be excused; but the Bill is one which contains a very large number of amendments and affects a very large number of common transactions, so that, it is necessary to enter into explanations in some detail. I have now explained all but the most unimportant matters in which it is proposed to amend the Act of 1879, and I make the motion which stands in my name."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit. He said that he might mention that in the publications of the Bill it was intended to reprint it in the form in which it was compiled for working purposes in the Legislative Department; namely, that new and altered matter would be shown in italics, and in addition to that would be shown on the margin of each clause the authority, in the Indian or English Acts, from which the clause was taken.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences. He said:—"The objects of this Bill are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I think that I need say a very few words about it. The purport of the Bill is to define on the face of the Code itself the extent of its extra-territorial operation; that is to say, the extent to which the Code applies to offences committed outside British India. As the Council are aware, the powers of the Indian Legislature are wholly derived from Acts of Parliament. At the time the Indian Penal Code was passed, that is to say, in 1860, Parliament had only conferred on the Indian Legislature the power of dealing with extra-territorial offences in one particular case, namely, where the offence was committed by a servant of Government; consequently, the only provision in the Indian Penal Code which deals with extra-territorial offences is a provision contained in section 4, which punishes offences committed outside British India by servants of Government. But since 1860 Parliament has conferred various extra-territorial powers on the Indian Legislature. Those powers have to a large, but not to the full, extent been exercised by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1875. We think it is right and convenient, in the case of a Code like the Indian Penal Code, that the extent of its extra-territorial operation should appear on the face of the Code itself. This Bill is

accordingly proposed to be introduced for the purpose. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code will be repealed and a new section will be substituted which will exercise the powers conferred by the English Statutes on the Indian Legislature, and will provide that the provisions of the Code shall extend first to any native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India; secondly, to any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and thirdly, to any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; that is to say, we shall exercise to its full extent our Parliamentary authority to deal with offences committed outside India.

"That is the main provision of the Bill; but we have also inserted another clause, namely, clause 3, to carry out a suggestion of the Bombay Government. We have made it an offence for a person in British India to abet any act which would be an offence if committed in British India, but, as a fact, is committed outside. In short, to put it in popular language, we have extended the law of abetment to offences committed outside British India. It has been held by the Bombay High Court that if a person in British India abetted or incited a murder in Goa, he would not be guilty of any offence. We have come to the conclusion that he ought to be deemed guilty of an offence, and that India is not to be made an Alsatia for instigators of crime. I think I need say nothing further in support of this motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. He said:

"The object of this measure is to consolidate and amend the various enactments now in force relating to Criminal Procedure.

"The Code of 1882 has been amended by 16 different enactments, so that it no longer contains anything like a complete statement of the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and a consolidation of these enactments has become imperative.

"But mere consolidation is not enough. Fifteen years working of the Code have shown it to be defective in many particulars which have not been touched by the amending Acts. It would be outside the scheme of the Government of India to make any organic changes in the Code. But the task of revising in detail 560 sections and five lengthy schedules has not been a light one. Happily, I have had the assistance of my honourable friend Sir H. T. Prinsep, and on him has fallen the brunt of the work. His qualifications for this work are well known. By his successive editions of the Codes of 1861, 1872 and 1882, he has made the subject peculiarly his own, and I am fortunate to have had his collaboration.

"As the Council are aware there are eleven High Courts in India, or rather Courts which have the powers of High Courts. All these Courts are Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. The decision of any one of these Courts is not binding on any other of them, and, as far as I can judge, there is not the same anxiety in India, as there is in England, to follow, if possible, the ruling of a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, many provisions of the Code have been differently interpreted in the different provinces. Thus one and the same provision of the Code may have an entirely different operation according to the locality in which it is applied. The inconvenience of such a state of things is obvious, and it emphasizes the necessity

pointed out by Sir Fitz James Stephen for the periodical revision of our Codes. My honourable friend Sir Henry Prinsep undertook the labour of going through all the reported decisions of the Courts and collating the results. We have endeavoured, by drafting amendments in the Bill, to remove, as far as practicable, these discordant interpretations, and to restore uniformity to the law.

"But apart from the decisions of the Courts, we have been favoured with large numbers of suggestions for amendment in the Code, which have been furnished by local authorities, judicial authorities and other experts. These suggestions when collected form a pile of papers considerably higher than this table. My honourable friend kindly took upon himself the task of examining these suggestions, and of winnowing the grain from the chaff. We then in consultation settled the amendments to be adopted and inserted them in the draft.

"As I have said organic reform is outside the scope of the Government scheme, and, subject to two exceptions, I do not think I need trouble the Council at this stage with any remarks on the amendments we have introduced. They are essentially matters for a Select Committee. When the Bill reaches that stage, I trust they will be carefully and critically examined.

"The first exception that I refer to owes its initiative to my honourable colleague Sir John Woodburn. In parts of India there appears to be an increasing unwillingness to come forward as sureties for good behaviour. The consequence is that there is an increasing number of persons, who being ordered to find security for good behaviour or to keep the peace, have to go to prison in default of finding sureties. To mitigate this hardship, provision has been made in the draft Code that, when a man, who is ordered to find security, cannot do so, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, instead of sending him to prison make an order placing him under police surveillance. Police surveillance is not introduced as a substitute for security, but merely as an optional alternative to actual imprisonment.

"The second amendment, which involves a matter of principle, is the introduction of the English rules as to first offenders. Provision has been made that in case of a first conviction for theft, criminal misappropriation or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, the Court may, if there be extenuating circumstances, release the offender upon certain conditions instead of sentencing him. The conditions are that he should execute a bond, with or without sureties, to come up for judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This system has worked well in England. It has also worked well in France and in other continental countries where it has been adopted. I see no reason why it should not also prove successful in India, and I sincerely trust that it will do so. In the class of cases to which these provisions apply, I think that too much stress cannot be laid upon the distinction between first offenders and habitual criminals. In the case of a first offender who perhaps has committed some offence under sudden or grave temptation, the anxiety of the trial and the disgrace of conviction are often sufficient punishment. In the case of an habitual offender, it is obvious that previous punishment has not acted as a deterrent, and it is very rarely that any punishment that can be awarded will have the effect of reforming his ways. The object of the law is confined to inflicting such punishment as may act as a deterrent to others, and keep the habitual offender out of mischief for a considerable time. It is sometimes urged against the English system of dealing with first offenders that a nominal punishment would be a more appropriate remedy. But I would point out that the provisions we propose to adopt are much more effective than any slight or nominal punishment. The offender still has the judgment hanging over him in case of misbehaviour. If he misbehaves, he will be called up for judgment, and then a substantial sentence can be awarded on the original conviction.

"If there are any other amendments to which attention ought to be called at this stage, I have no doubt my honourable friend will deal with them. I will only add this much. Looking at the Code of 1882 as an English lawyer, I cannot say I am much enamoured of it. Many of its provisions appear to me to be cumbersome, complicated and over-minute. But then I am aware that India is not England. There may be good reasons for regulating minutiae of procedure here which in England are dealt with as matters of discretion or court practice. The

Code of 1882 has been in force for 15 years, and Courts, practitioners and the public have become familiar with it. Any attempt to alter it organically would for some time create great confusion, and would probably do much more harm than good. This consideration we have steadily kept in view. We have even, at some sacrifice of form, preserved almost entirely the original numbering of the sections. When a section has been repealed we have split up some neighbouring section so as to fill up the gap. When new matter has had to be inserted, we have, as far as possible, inserted it as sub-sections to the original sections or reserved it to the end. As the result, I think the numbering of only five or six sections has been altered. This no doubt involves some awkwardness of form, but does not, I think, outweigh the practical convenience of retaining the original numbering of the sections."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"My Hon'ble friend, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who has moved for leave to introduce this Bill, has invited me to follow him in explanation of its details which are in amendment, and, we hope, in improvement, of the present law.

"I do not propose to refer to each of these in turn. To do so would unnecessarily waste the time of this Council. I shall address myself only to those amendments which affect the law on any important point, for the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill refers to all of them, and many are of so simple a character as to call for no other special notice. My object is to draw the attention of this Council, and of those who are likely to offer any further suggestions for our consideration before any alteration of the law takes place, to matters of practice which most materially concern the procedure of the Criminal Courts, and by this means also probably to lighten the labours of the Select Committee to which in due course this Bill will be submitted for examination and report.

"There has been no attempt to introduce any new law, except on the points already mentioned. The objects of the Bill under consideration are in the first place to consolidate the present law now contained in the Code of 1882, and sixteen amending Acts since passed; in the next place to express the law clearly on points on which the Superior Courts have given contradictory interpretations, or have interpreted it in a sense which seems to be opposed to the intention of the Legislature; and lastly to expand it so as to meet difficulties which have arisen in practice. There have been also a few amendments in the drafting. The arrangement in the Code of 1882 has been scrupulously maintained, and it will also be found, as stated by my Hon'ble friend, that the amendments have been introduced so as practically not to alter even the numbering of the sections. The definitions of various expressions have also been arranged alphabetically. The convenience of all this will be readily acknowledged by all whose duties, official or professional, bring them in connection with matters relating to this branch of the law.

"It has been under consideration whether this Code, with certain necessary special provisions, should not be extended to the Police of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. It already applies to the Police of the Town of Madras. The Local Governments of Bengal and Bombay have, however, expressed a wish to deal with this subject by special legislation; but, while deferring to their wishes, it is proposed to give the Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, power to extend such portions of the Code to Presidency Towns as may be found to be necessary. As an instance of this, I would venture to draw attention to section 164 of the Code which enables a Magistrate to record a confession or statement made to him before the commencement of an inquiry or trial. It has been held that the power conferred by this section cannot be exercised in these Presidency Towns. The amendment of section 1 will enable the Government, if it so desires, to extend this and other sections to proceedings in those Towns.

"Chapter XXXIII, relating to criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans, remains untouched. Some parts of it may be open to improvement; but it has been considered preferable to await the result of further experience of its working, for, although as amended in 1884, it has been in operation for

several years, the cases under it have been few, and no serious inconvenience has been felt to call for its further amendment.

"Amongst the definitions, a definition of 'trial' has been introduced, thus re-enacting the definition which appeared in former Codes, and was repealed by the Code of 1882. The definition marks the distinction between an inquiry and a trial before a Magistrate; it has been found in practice that confusion has arisen from the present Code which has omitted it.

"Section 10 will enable a Local Government to appoint temporarily an additional District Magistrate whenever some special work of an urgent character, as, for instance, plague, famine or settlement-work, may prevent the District Magistrate from performing the duties of his office. The duration of such a special appointment has been limited.

"The object of the amendment of section 21 is to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate generally the same control over other Presidency Magistrates as is now exercised by a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District.

"The amendments in sections 31—34 will enable an Additional Sessions Judge to deal with a case tried by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate exercising special powers under section 30 in certain Provinces which require confirmation of the sentence passed, if it should be beyond the ordinary powers of such officer. An Additional Sessions Judge exercises the same powers as a Sessions Judge in his ordinary jurisdiction, and there is no reason why he should not also have jurisdiction to deal with such cases, which, under the present law, can be tried only by a Sessions Judge.

"Section 35 of the Code enables a Magistrate to pass separate sentences in excess of his ordinary powers on a person convicted at the same trial of two or more distinct offences. The explanation and illustrations which have been introduced are intended to show the difference for purposes of this section between distinct and separable offences as provided by section 71, Indian Penal Code. The reported cases show some confusion in applying the correct rule.

"Section 41 (2) will enable a District Magistrate to withdraw any power conferred by him on a subordinate Magistrate in the same way as the present law enables a Local Government to act in respect of powers conferred by it.

"The addition of sub-section (2) to section 44 has been introduced, so as to apply the law in respect to the giving of information regarding the commission of, or intention to, commit certain specified offences in British India, to offences in Native States. It has been found that preparations to commit such offences in Native States have been made in British India, while the law imposes no obligation to give timely information which, in many instances, might have prevented the commission of those offences. The obligation is also extended to the giving of information of such offences when committed so as to give greater facilities to the detection and arrest of the offenders.

"The object of the amendment of section 54 is to enable a village Police-man or Chowkidar to arrest without warrant as an ordinary Police officer, because it has been held that such powers can be exercised only by an officer of the regular Police force. There is no sufficient reason why such a distinction should exist, while it is obvious that the immediate arrest of persons falling within the section is most necessary to promote the ends of justice.

"Section 57, as amended, is intended to provide for the case of a resident in a Native State, who may have committed a non-cognizable offence in British India and in the presence of a Police officer, but who, under the present law, after his name and residence have been ascertained, must be released from custody on giving a bond for his appearance. If he thereupon returns to his residence in a Native State, no further proceedings can be taken against him, either to enforce the terms of the bond, or to obtain his attendance before a Magistrate. It is proposed therefore, in such cases, to require a bond with surety or sureties resident in British India.

"The object of section 61 is to prevent unnecessary detention by the Police of a person arrested, and the term of such detention, unless extended by a special order of a Magistrate, is limited. The section will apply to an arrest by a village

Policeman or Chowkidar under section 61 as amended by this Bill, or to the case of one arrested by a private person under section 59, and any unavoidable delay in taking him to be placed in the custody of a Police officer, who is competent to hold an investigation, may result in the expiry of the limit of detention in police custody before he can be so made over, or before an investigation could have commenced. It is therefore proposed to limit the operation of section 61 to detentions by Police officers of the regular force.

"Section 106 (3) is intended to settle the law in consequence of contradictory judgments of the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad. There is no sufficient reason for limiting to a Court of first instance the power to add to a sentence an order for security to keep the peace, where the recorded evidence satisfies a Court of Appeal or Revision that such an order is proper. Section 423 (d) will give an Appellate Court power to make such an order, and this power will also be conferred on a Court of Revision by section 439.

"Section 110 has been re-cast, and it has been extended so as to enable security for good behaviour to be taken from the protectors and harbourers of thieves and disposers of stolen property; (f) is a re-enactment of a part of the Code of 1872, the repeal of which by the Code of 1882 has been found to be inconvenient in practice.

"Section 144 has been extended to Presidency Towns, as there is apparently no reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have the same summary powers as other Magistrates to pass an order, with temporary effect only, when the interests of the public require him to take immediate action to prevent serious consequences to human life, health or public tranquillity.

"The amendments of sections 145—147 are generally the restoration of the law which was for very many years in force before the Code of 1882. The modifications then made have resulted in some confusion in regard to the matters which can be dealt with by a Magistrate within the terms 'disputes relating to any tangible immovable property or the boundaries thereof,' and it has also been found that these terms, which are less wide than those in the previous law, have unduly restricted the action of a Magistrate in many kindred matters likely to cause a breach of the peace. The time of the possession which the Magistrate has to find has also been expressly declared to be that of the date of the order passed by him taking cognizance of the matter in dispute.

"The amendments of sections 156—159 will enable certain specially empowered Magistrates to order an investigation into certain cases in which the police may have abstained from holding an investigation.

"Conflicting judgments of the High Court in regard to the right of an accused to see statements made by persons examined by a police officer in the course of an investigation have made it necessary to settle the law in this respect. It is proposed by an amendment of section 161 to make such statements privileged in the same manner as police diaries are protected by section 172. This view of the law and the reasons for it have been exhaustively discussed and explained in a recent case by Edge, C. J., and it is proposed to accept his judgment.

"Under section 191 the accused is entitled to claim the transfer of a case to another Magistrate, or its commitment to the Court of Session, if proceedings have been taken by him otherwise than on a complaint, or on a police report of the facts constituting an offence. The amendment requires that such right shall be claimed only before any evidence has been taken, and not at any stage of the trial as, for instance, after the evidence taken has gone against the accused. An application for a transfer of a case at such a stage of the trial could not be regarded as *bona fide*.

"The present Code, section 7, declares that a Sessions Division shall be a District or consist of Districts; but it does not contemplate, as sometimes happens, that a District may fall within two Sessions Divisions, and it has been found impossible to make them conterminous in regard to other departments of the administration. It is therefore proposed to remedy this difficulty by enabling a Local Government to appoint the Sessions Judge of the adjoining jurisdiction an Additional Sessions Judge, so as to make him competent to try cases

relating to such localities, which otherwise would have to be tried at a greater distance and with much inconvenience to the parties and witnesses.

"Section 194, as amended, embodies Act X of 1875, section 144. The only other unrepealed section of that Act is sufficiently enacted in section 333, so that the entire Act may now be repealed.

"The object of section 195 (2), which defines a Court for purposes of that section, is to exclude proceedings under the Registration Act. In respect to the application of the section of the present Code to such proceedings, the judgments of the High Courts have been contradictory. Such matters are sufficiently provided for by the Registration Act. The addition to sub-section 6 will enable the High Court to extend the term of a sanction to prosecute given under this section, which, in many cases, may be desirable in the ends of justice. It has been held by the Calcutta High Court, under the present Code, that the term for which sanction to prosecute is in force cannot be extended.

"It has been found that some Magistrates refuse to allow the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution before commitment. It is now proposed to give an accused option to cross-examine so as to enable him, if he is so advised, to show that the evidence for the prosecution does not warrant his commitment to the Sessions Court.

"Section 213, as amended, will enable a Magistrate after commitment made, and after further proceedings taken under that section, to cancel a commitment, if, on the evidence so taken, he finds that the charge is unsustainable.

"Section 225 (2) requires that any objection to the form of a charge shall be made at the earliest opportunity; and that if not so made, it shall not be sustainable, so as to prevent miscarriage of justice on such technical matters. Several reported cases show the necessity for such a rule.

"The amendments of sections 227—231 will settle the law in regard to the powers of a Court to add to the charges before it. Some reported cases show that the law has been differently interpreted in this respect, and it is proposed now to make it clear.

"The illustration to section 236 will serve to show that statements made by a witness, which are both contradictory and irreconcilable, constitute the offence of intentionally giving false evidence, and may form the subject of a charge in the alternative, the judgments of the High Court having differed in this respect.

"Several attempts have already been made to prevent abuse from the exercise of the right of re-calling the witnesses for the prosecution for purposes of cross-examination, but the intention of the Legislature is still evaded. It has been found that, even after a full cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the right is successfully claimed for the purpose of going over the same ground as that followed in the previous cross-examination; and that witnesses are re-summoned for that purpose. A second cross-examination, under such circumstances, is unnecessary for the purposes of a fair trial. It causes only a mischievous waste of time, and is certainly harassing to persons obliged to appear as witnesses a second time before a Magistrate. The amendment of this section is intended to prevent such a practice, and the amendment of section 257 has the same object in view.

"The present law does not declare at what place a Court of Session shall sit. Section 269 (2), while declaring that such Courts shall sit as at present, will enable a Local Government, by general or special order, to fix another place, either for the ordinary sitting of such a Court, or for any particular trial.

"Section 388 enables a Court to suspend execution of a sentence of imprisonment passed in default of payment of a fine while a warrant for distress for levy of the fine is being executed, and it provides that a bond, with or without sureties, may be taken. But it does not provide for a case in which a sentence of imprisonment can only be passed if the fine cannot be realised. It is proposed to include such a case within this section.

"The modification of section 391 has been suggested to prevent a short sentence of imprisonment being passed with an additional sentence of whipping. Such a sentence is inappropriate for one who has been previously convicted; and the practice has, moreover, sometimes caused a serious embarrassment when a

short sentence of imprisonment may have been served before the term of appeal has expired, or an appeal has been heard, for then the sentence of whipping which has been suspended to allow an appeal cannot be executed, and the person so sentenced is entitled to release, and cannot be re-arrested, should his appeal be dismissed, so that the whipping may be inflicted. The sentence of whipping, therefore, becomes inoperative. The proposed amendment will, it is expected, prevent the occurrence of such cases, and will also require a Court to pass an appropriate sentence of imprisonment if an additional sentence of whipping is considered to be necessary.

"Concurrent jurisdiction is conferred by section 435 on Sessions Judges and certain Magistrates in regard to revision. Sub-section 4 will prevent an application for the exercise of such powers to be made to a second of such officers if it has been unsuccessful in the first instance. It should be made only direct to the High Court.

"Section 439 (5) will prevent a person who has the right of appeal from applying to a Court of Revision without having recourse to the Appellate Court; and if he does not appeal, he will not be able to apply for an order in revision.

"Section 465 (3) will enable a Court to record the evidence of witnesses relating to the trial of a person which cannot be held because he is found to be incapable of making his defence by reason of unsoundness of mind in the same way as section 522 provides in the case of an accused person who may have absconded. Unless this can be done, it may happen that, when the trial is held, such evidence may be lost.

"After proceedings have been taken by a Court for certain offences such as voluntarily giving false evidence or forgery specified in section 195, and the case has been referred to a Magistrate to proceed as on a complaint made by such Court, it has been considered undesirable that a Court of Revision should interfere with the powers of a Magistrate to act, any more than it can do so in proceedings on a complaint in other cases. Hence the proposed amendment to section 476 to prevent the intervention of a Court of Revision.

"The amendment of section 514 will enable proceedings to be taken against the estate of a deceased surety, but only if the bond has been forfeited during his life-time.

"Section 517, as amended, will enable a Court to pass orders in respect of any document or other property before it. The present law seems unduly to limit the exercise of such a power, and it seems necessary to give a Court discretion to act generally in such matters.

"The interpretation of section 520 by the High Courts has been that, while it gives a Superior Court power on appeal or revision to set aside or modify an order by a Subordinate Court in regard to the disposal of a document or other property produced before it in an inquiry or trial, it does not enable such Court to enforce its order by directing restoration of such document or property if the order so set aside or modified has been carried out. The amendment of section 520 proposes to remedy this.

"The present practice of requiring an application to the High Court for the transfer of a case to be made only by motion supported by affidavit or affirmation, except when made by the Advocate-General, has been found to be inconvenient. Such applications are sometimes made direct by the Judicial Officers concerned and with the consent of the parties. Sub-section (3) proposes to give the High Court discretion to act on such references.

"The power of requiring a Court to stay proceedings on notice given that it is intended to make an application to the High Court for the transfer of the case or appeal is often abused for the purpose only of delay and otherwise prejudicing the course of justice. It is proposed by section 526 (8) to give the Court discretion in such matters, when it has reason to believe that this is the object.

"These are the principal amendments which the Bill before the Council proposes to make. I have abstained from referring to other matters for reasons already stated, but they will all be considered in due course before any alteration in the present Code becomes law, and possibly some of them may form the

subject of debate on the report of the Select Committee. In the end we hope that a substantial and lasting improvement in the present law may result. I have no hesitation in expressing my entire concurrence in the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill regarding the over-minute character of our Codes of Procedure which has unfortunately too often tended to embarrass the prompt action of our Courts. It is, however, too late to regard this as an open question, even if it were possible to remedy this defect with due regard to the conditions of this country and the capacity of our Courts. What the object of the Legislature has always been is to lay down an intelligible procedure so as to ensure a fair trial; and though it has thought proper to be somewhat over-precise in regard to details which, to a professional lawyer, may appear to be unnecessary and cumbersome, it should be borne in mind that those who are called upon to preside in our Magistrates' Courts are often with little experience of such matters. In undertaking this task it is impossible entirely to provide against obscurity in expressing the law or for cases in which, from a variety of circumstances or conditions, different interpretations of the law may be suggested and adopted. It is therefore incumbent on those on whom the responsibilities of legislation have devolved from time to time to solve the difficulties which have occurred in practice by settling the law and expressing it in clearer terms. It is with this object that nearly all the amendments contained in this Bill have been proposed. But with all these minutiae of detail it should be recollected that the Legislature contemplates and expects that substantial justice shall be done, for it has declared in the Code of Criminal Procedure that no error, omission or irregularity in any technical matter shall be proper ground for setting aside or modifying a finding, sentence or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless it has occasioned a failure of justice."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th November, 1897.

J. M. MACPIHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA :

The 15th October, 1897.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

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Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October 1897:—

Stamp Bill.

Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill.

Criminal Procedure Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 15.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges La Touche, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 16.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 2173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27, clause (b), of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased, during the progress of military operations on the Kohat Border and until further orders, to cancel, as regards the Kohat and Hangu Tahsils of the Kohat District, the exemption from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 13 of the said Act, granted by clause (c) of Part III of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Home Department Notification No. 1472, dated 18th September 1891, and the said tracts are hereby again subjected to the operation of that section, which prohibits all persons from going armed without a license.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 747.—The services of Mr. F. C. Parsons, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 749.—The services of Mr. L. M. Thornton, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 751.—Mr. H. Luson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. L. M. Thornton.

No. 753.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MEDICAL.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 1233.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1256.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

No. 1259.—Surgeon-Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College.

SANITARY.

The 11th October, 1897.

No. 2236.—Whereas cases of plague have occurred at Kanikhal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is danger of the plague spreading if persons are permitted to travel by rail either to or from the station of Jawalapur;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to or from Jawalapur shall be issued until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 1373.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. O. Clark, of the Indian Civil Service, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be an additional Judge of that Court, temporarily, until further orders, with effect from the date on which Sir Charles Roe, Chief Judge, resumes charge of his office on return from leave.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1381.—The services of Captain G. H. B. Raitt, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 415.—The services of the Reverend C. J. Palmer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 13th October, 1897.

No. 3183—195-20-F.—With reference to Notification No. 2143—130-14 (Famine), dated 27th May 1897, the services of the following officers, employed on famine duty in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which they made over charge of their respective duties:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Lieutenant M. F. Harding. | } 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry. |
| 2. Lieutenant H. L. Hole. | |

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 3205—105-72-F.—The services of Lieutenant H. DeC. O'Grady, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on famine duty.

No. 3209—32-58-F.

Following officers, employed on famine duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their respective duties:

1. Captain R. M. Edwards, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2. Captain A. T. Walling, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 3849-I.B.—Under the provisions of section 650-A. of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following

addition shall be made to the Schedule of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 928-I., dated the 12th March, 1896, namely:

22. Karwai.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1502-G.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Civil Surgeon in Bikaner.

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 1510-G.—Mr. R. Obbard, of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 3905-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1886 (XII of 1886), to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Cantonment of Secunderabad;

Provided, further, that, with reference to the provisions of section 26 of the enactment hereby applied, the Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under the Act so applied, publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as he may consider necessary.

No. 3908-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| (1) Second appeal
No. 5 of 1897. | { | Rajoory China Lingammah and two others
of Regiment Bazar, Secunderabad, | } Appellants. |
| | | <i>Versus</i> | |
| (2) Second appeal
No. 8 of 1897. | { | Rajoory Narasammah (minor), widow of the
late Rajoory Pedda Lingannah, per mother
and next friend Venkammah residing in
Imambowdy Street, Secunderabad. | } Respondent. |
| | | { | |

Versus

Jainarayan and another of Secunderabad ... Respondents.

No. 3909-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| (1) Second appeal
No. 6 of 1897. | { | Bellaparavala Hanmant Rao deceased for
Venkat Raghavendra Rao (minor) by C.
Kristna Rao, the Manager of his guardian
and next friend B. Rama Luchmana of
Residency Bazars, | } Appellant. |
| | | <i>Versus</i> | |
| (2) Second appeal
No. 7 of 1897. | { | Bellaparavala Venkatammah residing in
Kairatabad, Hyderabad. | } Respondent. |
| | | { | |
| <i>I'e</i> | | | |
| (3) Second appeal
No. 9 of 1897. | { | Bellaparavala Raghavendra Rao (minor) heir
and legal representative of the late B.
Hanmant Rao, per his grandfather and
next friend C. Kristna Rao, residing in the
Residency Bazars, Hyderabad. | } Respondent. |
| | | { | |

Versus

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------|
| (4) Application No. 7
of 1897 under Sec-
tion 622 of the Civil
Procedure Code. | { | Mota Beeriah, Contractor, residing in Dove-
ton Bazar, Bolaram. | } Respondent. |
| | | { | |
| <i>Versus</i> | | | |

{ Zorwar Khan, Poon, Residency, Hyderabad ... Respondent.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 4523-Gl.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th November 1897.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 4583-Gl.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Accounts Department:

Mr. A. H. Anthony to Class III, and

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to Class IV, of the Enrolled List,

both with effect from the 5th July 1897.

Mr. F. C. Brewin, Chief Superintendent, is promoted to Class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment as Assistant Comptroller General, Forests.

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 4613-Gl.—Mr. R. M. Danc, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted furlough for fourteen months, with effect from the 13th November 1897.

Mr. W. S. Meyer, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. Danc, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1136.—Lieutenant F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th February 1897.

No. 1137.—Mr. G. A. Waddel, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from 1st April 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st April 1897, *vice* Mr. G. A. Waddel, promoted.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1138.—Captain C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quarter-master-General's Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain F. G. Cardew, appointed to officiate as 2nd Deputy Secretary. Dated 1st October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1139.—In G. G. O. No. 368 of 1897, after the entry regarding Second-Lieutenant Bruce *add*—

Second-Lieutenant Bruce will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 27th February 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1140.—7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Shiu Gopal Singh, appointed, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 566 of 1895, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 17th June 1895.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 1141.—The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief a despatch from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, of the action at the Ublan Pass on 27th August 1897.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his approbation of the conduct of the troops during the operation.

No. 845-F, "Disturbances," dated Simla, the 20th September 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B.,
Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith a report* from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, giving details of the action of the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897, and to request that Government may be pleased to treat the same as a despatch.

2. In submitting this report, His Excellency wishes to express his approbation of the manner in which Major-General Yeatman-Biggs conducted the operations, and of the gallant behaviour and endurance of the troops under his command.

* Forwarded with letter No. 362-K, dated 1st September 1897, from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

No. 362-K, "*Field Operations--Kohat*," dated Murree, the 1st September 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR G. B. WOLSELEY,
K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report by Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., on the operations at the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897.

2. These operations seem to have been skilfully conducted, and reflect credit on the General Officer Commanding and the troops under his orders.

3. The gallant behaviour of Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is specially noticeable, and I recommend that he be admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

4. With reference to Private No. 4196, Philip Crain, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, reported missing, the recovery of his body has since been reported in telegram No. 96-A, Daily, of 30th August 1897, from General Officer Commanding, Kohat, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, which was repeated to you.

No. "*Operations--Ublan Pass*," dated Kohat, the 28th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS,
C.B., Commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley,

To—The Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

I have the honour to submit the following report of yesterday's operations at the Ublan Pass, a brief report of which was wired to you.

2. At 7 P.M. on the 26th August, I received warning that the Firoz Khels, Utman Khels and Bizotis intended to attack in the Kohat direction.

3. At 8 P.M. I reinforced the Muhammadzai Fort with one company, 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Captain L. E. Cooper.

4. The enemy attacked about 9 o'clock, capturing the Police Post and killing one man, Border Police, and wounding one Jemadar and two others.

5. On receiving this information, I determined to follow up and, if possible, to punish the raiders. I therefore ordered No. 9 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Punjab Infantry and one squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to march off at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, so as to be at the entrance to the pass at dawn.

6. Soon after daylight I followed up the enemy and found they were occupying the Kotal of the Ublan Pass about three miles from the Muhammadzai Post.

7. I brought up the Battery at about 7 A.M. It came into action at 2,100 yards and opened a slow and careful fire with shrapnel, searching

the Kotal from end to end, and especially shelling the main Sangar.

8. When the enemy appeared to be driven off the Kotal, the 2nd Punjab Infantry were sent forward to attack at about 7-30 A.M.

9. Two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry moved along the heights on the right of the valley. The hills on the left were inaccessible to our troops.

10. Two companies, Royal Scots Fusiliers, followed in support of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

11. The advance was comparatively unopposed from the front, as the Artillery had cleared the Kotal, and from the right, as the flanking party drove the enemy off the hill. From the left flank, however, there was a certain amount of fire from sharp shooters, well posted among inaccessible crags.

12. Volleys were fired at them and occasional shrapnel without much effect. The fire of these sharp shooters was exceedingly accurate, and to it may be attributed nearly the whole of the casualties. The enemy retreated north across the Bara river. I did not think it wise to follow them further, as the men were very much exhausted by the very severe climb and the heat of the sun.

13. I gave the order to retire at 10-30 A.M. This was well and carefully carried out, the Royal Scots Fusiliers covering the first portion of the retirement.

14. The advanced companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in the main attack were led by Captain L. E. Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie, the flanking companies being commanded by Captain Eales and the regiment itself by Colonel Sturt, who brings to my special notice the gallant and efficient leading of Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie. Colonel Sturt led his regiment to the attack in a very effective manner.

15. The fire of the battery under Major Wedderburn was kept up on the crest line of the Kotal and on the Sangar over the heads of the advancing Infantry as long as possible without danger to them. The fire was very accurate and the result good.

16. I attach Army Form B-103, and regret that amongst the small list of casualties, so large a proportion of officers should have been included. I especially wish to bring to notice the admirable manner in which Surgeon-Captains W. G. Beyts, Army Medical Service, and H. Bamfield, Indian Medical Service, attended to the wounded under fire during both the advance and retirement.

17. The path down being too precipitous for any dhoolie, Surgeon-Captain Beyts carried Lieutenant North of the Scots Fusiliers for a considerable distance down the hill on his back. Subadar Akbar Khan of the 2nd Punjab Infantry was severely wounded in the arm on the way up, yet notwithstanding this, he continued to lead his company to the crest of the Kotal, and remained with them until the end of the retirement. Such fine soldier-like conduct is, in my opinion, deserving of some special recognition.

1ST BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT UBLAN PASS (KOHAT) ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

*Summary—*Officers—killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.Non-commissioned officers and men—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing 1.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	Arthur George Baird Smith . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of right leg (penetrating).
Lieutenant . . .	Louis Aylmer North . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of thorax (non-penetrating).

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN MISSING.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No. if a Soldier.	Explanatory Remarks.
Private . . .	No. 4196, Philip Crain . . .	Several men of his Company saw Private Crain after the bottom of the hill had been reached in the retirement from the Ublan Pass, and one man states he saw four sepoy's putting him into a dhooly about 300 yards north of the pond where all the sick were collected. Private Crain's rifle was brought into camp by one of his comrades. His belt, bayonet, pouches, and ammunition are missing.

KOHAT; }
28th August 1897. }

J. H. SPURGIN, *Lieutenant-Colonel*,*Commanding, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.*

2ND REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT UBLAN PASS ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

*Summary—*Native officers 2—killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.Non-commissioned officers and men 8—killed 1, wounded 7, missing *nil*.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Subadar . . .	Akbar Khan	Severe	Gunshot wound in arm.
Jemadar . . .	Attru	Slight	Abrasion from gunshot.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
142	Sepoy	Karm Singh	Gunshot wound in centre of forehead.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
336	Lance Naick . . .	Nyaz Ali	Dangerous (died same day).	Gunshot wound through base of skull.
4327	Naick	Saif Ali	Severe	Gunshot wound in hand.
4049	Naick	Mewa Singh	Slight	Contusion from gunshot.
330	Sepoy	Achchar Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot wound in abdomen.
49	Ditto	Partab Singh	Severe	Gunshot wound in buttock.
4830	Ditto	Shakir Khan	Severe	Gunshot wound in arm.
115	Ditto	Farman Ali	Slight	Gunshot graze on neck.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN MISSING.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No. if a Soldier.	Explanatory Remarks.
<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>

KOHAT;
28th August 1897. }

R. R. N. STURT, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry.

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION IN ACTION NEAR UBLAN PASS ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

Corps.	Number of Rifles engaged.	Ammunition expended.
9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery . . .	...	Shrapnel shell, 66 rounds.
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers	180	959 rounds.
2nd Punjab Infantry	487	4,272 rounds.

KOHAT;
28th August 1897. }

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General*,
Commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1142.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain J. K. Tod, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Field Intelligence Officer, *vice* Captain H. F. Walters, withdrawn for employment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be additional Field Intelligence Officer.

No. 1143.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 955 of 1897, Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, 15th (Queen's) Lancers, to be Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, who has been withdrawn for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1144.—The following corrections are made in despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 3, dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897, published with G. G. O. No. 1089 of the 1st October 1897:

Page 217.—In paragraph 12, line 5, for "150 yards" read "350 yards."

Page 218.—In paragraph 16, sub-para. 5, line 1, for "21st Bengal Lancers" read "11th Bengal Lancers."

TIRAH.

No. 1145.—The following additions to and alterations in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:

ARMY STAFF.

Orderly Officer	{ Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Parab Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur.
Senior Ordnance Officer.	{ Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery.
Commissary-General	{ Colonel L. W. Christopher, Commissary-General, Punjab Command.
Assistant to Commissary-General.	{ Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer.	{ Major H. Mansfield, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer.	{ Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

MAIN COLUMN.

1st Division.

Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer.	{ For Lieutenant C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars, read Captain A. D. C. Pond, 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry.
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1st Brigade of 1st Division.

Brigade Signalling Officer. { Lieutenant H. A. Field, Devonshire Regiment.

2nd Division.

{ Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, Bahadur, of Tanch Bihar, G.C.I.E., 6th Bengal Cavalry.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant D. Deane, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
Ordnance Officer	{ Captain L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery.
Chief Commissariat Officer.	{ Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer.	{ Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer.	{ Major C. V. W. Williamson, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer.	{ Major R. J. Spurrell, 5th Lancers.

STAFF AT THE BASE.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, Native Troops' Depot. { Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

TOCHI.

No. 1146.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, the following appointment is made during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Lieutenant J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Field Intelligence Officer, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, transferred to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

No. 1147.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Lieutenant E. Saulez, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Captain F. W. D. Brockman, who has been invalided.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1148.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 750, dated the 9th July 1897, and in supersession of the rules published in G. G. O. No. 460, dated the 3rd May 1895, and of any rules hitherto issued which are inconsistent with the rules hereby published, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, under sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XLI of 1889), and to direct that they be put in force in all cantonments in British India:

Definitions. 1. In these rules,—

- (a) the expression "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops;
- (b) the expression "regimental bazar" means any bazar under the management of regimental authorities;
- (c) the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever, venereal disease and every infectious or contagious disorder; and
- (d) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway.

2. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary; or
- (b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this rule shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

3. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2.

4. Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2, such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

5. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 to be provided with—

- (a) all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances;
- (b) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients; and
- (c) such further requisites as may be necessary.

6. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance

with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

7. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons may receive medical treatment free of cost and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the medical officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the Cantonment Authority.

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, XIV of 1882.

8. Any sick person who is ineligible under the last foregoing rule to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

9. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in the schedule or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such medical officer is satisfied, by examination, if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder.

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as to him seem fit and proper.

10. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary, maintained or aided under rule 2, reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice as provided in rule 9 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person, having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the Commanding Officer may, if he thinks it expedient, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his written permission.

11. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—
Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

- (a) the keeping of a brothel, or
- (b) the residence of a public prostitute, in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

12. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situated in the cantonment.
Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

13. No person shall, in any street or public place, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality.
Loitering for sexual immorality prohibited.

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of this rule, except on the complaint of the person importuned or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889.

Penalties.

14. Whoever,—

- (a) having, under rule 10, been prohibited from re-entering, or re-entering, the cantonment, remains in, or re-enters, it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer; or
- (b) fails to comply with a notice under rule 11; or
- (c) commits a breach of rule 13;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

15. Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may arrest without a warrant any person committing, or charged with having committed, an offence punishable under clause (a) or clause (c) of the last foregoing rule.
Arrest without warrant.

Provided as follows:

- (i) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer;
- (ii) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer;
- (iii) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained;
- (iv) no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate; and

(v) no person shall be so arrested for a breach of rule 13, except—

- (a) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or
- (b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 9.)

To

Take notice that under rule 9 of the Rules under the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), published in the *Gazette of India*, 1897, Part I, page—, you are hereby called upon to attend at the—

— on — day, the —, 189—, at — o'clock — M., and

not to quit the said —, without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such officer is satisfied that you are not in fact suffering, or are no longer suffering from infectious or contagious disorder, that is to say from —.

Medical officer in charge of the —

Dated —, the —, 189—.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1149.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 21st September 1897, pages 5213, 5214 and 5215.

WAR OFFICE;

21st September, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer, on the occasion of the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar, in the Techi Valley, on 10th June 1897:

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order *et*.

Lieutenant Clement Laurence Seton Seton-Browne, Indian Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALI MALL;

21st September, 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd September 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Michael Browne is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 5th September 1897.

INDIA OFFICE,

21st September 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army and admissions to the Staff Corps and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of officers made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 24th July 1897.

Charles Burrard.

Owen Annesley Smith.

George Tracey Robinson.

Alfred Ralph Burlton.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Horace Charles Oakes, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 21st May 1896, but to rank from 30th July 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Kershaw Gaskell, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 12th January 1896.

Lieutenant Alexander Guthrie Thomson, from the Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 6th May 1897, but to rank from 16th September 1896.

Lieutenant de Courcy Ireland, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 14th May 1897, but to rank from 28th October 1896.

Lieutenant Duncan Alured Elmsly Will, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 27th April 1896, but to rank from 21st January 1897.

Second-Lieutenant William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell. Dated 1st April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Stuart Palmer. Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Charles Goodfellow. Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Henry Salt James, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 2nd May 1897.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major-General Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, C.B. Dated 2nd July 1897.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major-General Charles Alfred Moore. Dated 2nd July 1897.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants:

CAVALRY.

Charles Richard Judd. Dated 11th June 1897.

INFANTRY.

George William Vitalli deRhé-Philipe. Dated 2nd July 1897.

Harold St. George Gilmore. Dated 2nd July 1897.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain William Nevinston Macdonald Cooke. Dated 10th October 1897.

Lieutenant William Beauchamp Staunton. Dated 20th July 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:

Colonel Henry Richards Shelley, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd August 1893.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant P. M. Home, South Staffordshire Regiment, is 21st December 1891, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 16th October 1896.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1150.—Conductor Henry Hollingsworth, Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th October 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1151.—Sub-Conductors Thomas Naughton, Thomas Smith and Edward Stewart, Barrack Masters, Military Works Department, to be Conductors, *supernumerary*.

Sub-Conductor James Bernard Ralph, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor.

Sergeant William James Collins, Supervisor, 2nd grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 27th September 1897, *vice* Conductor Thomas Fitzpatrick, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1152.—3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry—

Dafadar Sain-Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 16th July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1153.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel George Carew Fenwick, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—21st November 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel David Erskine Hughes, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay),—15th September 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1154.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Marcus Bles, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Doggett, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1155.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.	Officiating	31st August 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 15th October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (26th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant H. A. Harrington	20th September 1897.	Panjpora	...	...

Erratum.—In Notification of the death of Lieutenant R. T. Graves, 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 4th September 1897, for "17th August 1897" read "12th August 1897."

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 15th October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Edward Becher Longhurst. (a)	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.	28th May 1897	Intestate	Rs. a. p. 448 8 11	...	14th December 1897.

(a) *Nephew-in-law*—Father—Surgeon-Major A. E. T. Longhurst, M.D., 4, Eaton Square, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1897.

No. 425.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, is promoted to Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 17th September 1897.

No. 426.—The services of Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 428.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712(c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th August 1897.

No. 429.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 508, dated 9th December 1896, the services of Captain O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 430.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 427.—The following is published for general information :

No. 285 T., dated Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 52 T., dated the 24th August 1897, and its enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department deals with the whole of the operations under the control of the Director General.

2. The expenditure of the year charged to Capital Account amounted to Rs. 17,39,407. The capital outlay to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,05,07,989 divided as follows :

					Percentage net total.
Lines ...	...	...	...	4,74,09,541	78.3
Buildings ...	...	...	...	56,74,080	9.4
Apparatus and plant ...	...	...	...	23,67,310	3.9
Stores and suspense ...	...	...	...	30,24,456	5.0
Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88 ...	...	...	...	24,09,440	4.0
Total ...				6,08,84,827	
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Receipts on Capital Account (including interest on Workshop Capital) ...				3,76,838	0.6
Total ...				6,05,07,989	

3. The net additions made during the year to the systems maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 2,209 miles of line, 5,210 miles of wire and 6 miles of cable.

4. The following statement shows, for a period of five years, the progress that has been made in extending public telegraphic communication :

	Capital expenditure.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	OFFICES OPENED.		
					Departmental, ordinary and postal combined.	Railway and canal.	TOTAL.
	Rs.						
Up to beginning of 1892-93 ...	5,21,83,804	38,625	1,20,159	253	1,001	1,395	2,396
During 1892-93 ...	21,62,811	2,405	6,092	21	99	58	157
„ 1893-94 ...	22,54,374	1,677	8,004	...	124	58	182
„ 1894-95 ...	7,83,307	1,541	4,001	—3	138	10	148
„ 1895-96 ...	13,84,286	1,727	4,670	—8	59	12	111
„ 1896-97 ...	17,39,407	2,209	5,210	6	102	73	175
To end of 1896-97 ...	6,05,07,989	48,584	1,48,136	269	1,563	1,606	3,169

5. The operations of the Department during the year under review resulted as follows :

The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 89,64,400, being less by Rs. 10,549 than the figures for the previous year. The Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,15,068 being an increase of Rs. 4,31,337. The net receipt thus amounted to Rs. 27,49,332 showing a decrease of Rs. 4,41,886.

The Revenue receipts include Rs. 11,91,028 on account of State messages and Rs. 1,23,908 on account of news-free and other *pro formâ* revenue ; including the receipts on account of State messages and excluding the *pro formâ* revenue, the net receipts amounted to 4·34 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

6. The revenue receipts are made up as follows :

	Rs.
Message revenue, including State messages ...	70,33,563
Rent of lines, etc., on railways and canals ...	15,61,825
Rent of private lines, etc. ...	1,85,020
Sale of books, gazettes, etc. ...	21,194
Miscellaneous ...	38,890
Total ...	88,40,492
News-free and <i>pro formâ</i> revenue ...	1,23,908
Grand Total ...	89,64,400

7. The following statement summarises the Revenue receipts and charges during the last five years :

Year.	Gross receipts excluding <i>pro formâ</i> revenue.	Charges.	Net receipts.	Percentage of net to gross receipts.	Return on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93	75,31,726	51,56,998	23,74,728	31·5	4·37
1893-94	79,18,526	53,04,761	26,13,765	33·0	4·61
1894-95	79,25,103	56,93,218	22,31,885	28·2	3·89
1895-96	88,60,723	57,83,731	30,76,992	34·7	5·24
1896-97	88,40,492	62,15,068	26,25,424	29·7	4·34

8. The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages, respectively:

Class of telegrams.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State, Inland ...	603,366	12,61,667	599,890	11,23,509
„ Foreign ...	6,985	63,270	8,722	67,519
Total State ...	610,351	13,24,937	608,612	11,91,028
Private, Inland ...	3,491,571	34,75,316	3,786,938	37,38,421
„ Foreign ...	634,812	22,75,346	682,034	21,04,113
Total Private ...	4,126,383	57,50,662	4,468,972	58,42,534
Grand Total ...	4,736,734	70,75,599	5,077,584	70,33,562

The private traffic continues to exhibit rapid progress. In the year under review, there was a rise of 342,589 in the number of private messages and of Rs. 91,872 in their value.

The State inland telegrams exhibit a decrease of 3,476 or 0·58 per cent. in number and of Rs. 1,38,158 or 10·95 per cent. in value.

The number of private inland telegrams increased by 295,367 and their value by Rs. 2,63,105, equivalent to 8·46 and 7·57 per cent., respectively.

In foreign private telegrams there was an increase of 47,222 over the figures for the previous year in number and a decrease of Rs. 1,71,233 in value.

The revenue from trans-Indian traffic rose to Rs. 9,98,197 in the year under review, thus exceeding by Rs. 2,66,644 the figure of Rs. 7,31,553, at which the revenue stood in 1890-91 prior to the reduction in the transit rates.

9. The following table gives the percentages of traffic in number and value due to each class of message:

Class of telegram.	INLAND.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
State ...	11·82	15·97	0·17	0·96	11·99	16·93
Private ...	74·58	53·15	13·43	29·92	88·01	83·07
Total ...	86·40	69·12	13·60	30·88	100·00	100·00

10. The following figures show the percentages of the inland traffic under the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred during the last two years :

			PERCENTAGES.					
			Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
			1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
State ...	...	...	13'00	8'77	22'07	27'40	64'93	63'83
Private ...	...	...	6'01	5'80	40'20	40'58	53'79	53'62
Press ...	...	...	7'19	5'73	18'55	12'57	74'26	81'70

11. The growth of inland private traffic in a period of ten years is shown by the following figures :

				Number of messages.	Value. Rs.
1887-88	...	...	...	1,860,390	19,81,814
1896-97	...	...	...	3,786,938	37,38,421
Increase			...	1,926,548	17,56,607

During the ten-year period the number of messages has increased by over 103 per cent. and their value by over 88 per cent.

12. The following statement gives the distribution of the revenue charges during the last five years under the principal heads :

LINE MAINTENANCE.					SIGNALLING.			
Year.	Establishment.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	9,07,049	4,82,482	83,617	14,73,148	34,02,114	59,414	2,22,322	36,83,850
1893-94	9,75,007	4,37,270	63,623	14,75,900	35,31,694	56,038	2,41,129	38,28,861
1894-95	10,44,014	5,21,736	63,373	16,29,123	37,81,817	53,545	2,28,733	40,64,095
1895-96	10,29,601	5,12,178	76,691	16,18,470	38,71,082	56,515	2,37,664	41,65,261
1896-97	10,78,116	6,67,308	89,936	18,35,360	40,24,523	61,581	2,93,604	43,79,708

13. The strength of the signalling establishment at the close of the year was 3,704; of whom 1,703 were departmental officers, 324 British military signalers and 1,655 postal clerks.

14. The following table shows the average time intervals taken in the transmission of telegrams (excluding *deferred*) over some of the principal main routes

during the last five years. The average of the average time intervals was the same as in the preceding year :

Section.	Number of miles.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Karachi	1,750		25		29		27	0	22	0	25
Karachi to Calcutta			14		14		15	0	11	0	12
Calcutta to Bombay	1,283		33		32		26	0	21	0	24
Bombay to Calcutta			29		27		27	0	21	0	25
Calcutta to Madras	1,181		42		33		23	0	22	0	25
Madras to Calcutta			35		28		19	0	19	0	23
Madras to Bombay	796		23	0	25		21	0	19	0	16
Bombay to Madras			24		23		25	0	21	0	33
Bombay to Karachi	840		24	0	22		23	0	19	0	21
Karachi to Bombay		0	10					0	9	0	11
Rangoon to Calcutta	1,003				50		35	0	55	0	28
Calcutta to Rangoon			40	0	32		26	0	28	0	22
Average of averages		0	30	0	27	0	23				

The marked improvement in speed between Calcutta and Rangoon is attributed partly to fairly favourable weather and to the consequent absence of any very serious interruptions.

The high time intervals between Bombay and Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and Calcutta and Madras are attributed to severe storms and heavy floods during the months of July and August which did much damage to the telegraph lines. To the same causes is mainly attributable the falling off in speed between Bombay and Karachi, and Calcutta and Karachi.

15. The number of complaints received relating to the Indian Telegraph Department was 1,774 equivalent to 0·032 per cent. of the total number of paid messages; 968 of these were admitted. Of those admitted, 190 applied to non-delivery, 261 to delay, and 283 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered, amounted to 17,102 equivalent to 0·275 per cent. of the total number received for transmission.

16. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,295, which shows a slight increase over the previous year, there being an increase also in the total duration of the interruptions.

17. The number of telegraphic money orders rose to 145,833 from 129,912 in the previous year.

In addition to the figures given above the total number of orders sent to and received from Ceylon during the year under review amounted to 12,112 as compared with 8,183 during 1895-96 and 4,546 during 1894-95.

18. The Inland Press telegrams sent numbered 26,462, of the value of Rs. 1,00,939, against 24,892 valued at Rs. 96,168 in the previous year.

The Foreign Press messages numbered 3,601 and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 20,330.

19. As regards electrical improvements, experiments in simultaneous Morse and vibrator working over a single wire were still being carried on.

The arrangement devised by Mr. Melhuish, referred to in the review of the report for 1895-96, by means of which intermediate offices can be worked without alteration of connections on long duplex lines proved of great assistance during the monsoons when the cables across the Ganges near Patna failed, and all Tirhut traffic had to pass *via* Bankipore, the Mokameh cable, Mozufferpore and Chupra.

20. On the 31st December 1896 there were 1,676 subscribers and 1,655 exchange connections to the Telephone Companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurra-
chee, Madras, Moulmein and Rangoon. There were also 36 exchanges and 296 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

21. The telegraph line from Taungyi to Kengtung, 235 miles, of which 123 miles were erected during 1895-96, was completed during the year under review.

The gutta-percha Indo-Ceylon cable across Palk Straits was entirely replaced by a brass taped cable which was brought into use on 15th March 1897.

22. The telegraph lines in Kashmir which were being managed and worked by the Indian Telegraph Department have been finally and completely taken over as part of the Imperial system.

23. Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., late Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, and Mr. B. T. Finch, C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, were deputed to represent the Government of India at the International Telegraph Conference held at Buda-Pesth during June and July 1896.

The principal changes affecting India adopted by the Conference are summarised below. The changes took effect from 1st July 1897:

- (i) An increase in the length of a permissible word in telegrams wholly in plain language, as distinguished from telegrams wholly in code, or partly in code and partly in plain language. 15 letters being allowed as the maximum, instead of 10 as heretofore.
- (ii) An increase in the number of figures and signs permissible as one word when written in series, as regards every class of telegram, five characters being counted as a word, in place of three as heretofore.
- (iii) The counting as one word of the Sender's Special Instructions, if written in the authorised abridged form.
- (iv) The exclusion of Sundays in the limit of 72 hours allowed for obtaining or giving corrections to telegrams by means of Paid Service Advices.
- (v) Substantial reductions in the rates between India and East and South Africa, including Mauritius, as also between India and the Straits, China and Japan.

The obligatory use of the Berne Official Vocabulary was also indefinitely postponed.

24. In paragraph 84 of the Director General's report reference is made to the difficulties experienced during the prevalence of the bubonic plague and the Government of India have pleasure in acknowledging the efforts of the Staff of the Department in carrying on their duties under exceptionally trying circumstances, and especially the services of Mr. Nigel Jones, Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, which have been very favourably noticed by the Director General.

The Government of India also desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Deputy Director General, who retired from the Department a few days before the close of the year, during which he represented the Government of India on the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth and officiated for three months as Director General. The services of other officers of the Department which have been mentioned in paragraph 85 of the Director General's report have also been noted with satisfaction.

25. The Administration Report was received from the Director General of Telegraphs on 25th August, about the same date as last year. It has been carefully prepared, and presents results which the Governor General in Council considers highly satisfactory and creditable to the administration of the Director General, as well as to the working of the staff of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.

The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information. Also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Review and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and that the Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, October 9th, 1897.**

During the week under review the weather has been quiet and settled over North-West India, it was showery during the first-half of the week over the west of the Peninsula and fine during the second-half, it was stormy and very rough and rainy over the Bay and North-East India and Burma during the first-half and quiet and fine during the second-half of the week. The principal feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which, at the close of the previous week, had developed to a considerable disturbance and lay off the Ganjam coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur. On the first day of the week the storm was close to Gopalpur, thence it advanced to the neighbourhood of Chaibassa by the morning of the 4th October, reached Patna by the morning of the 5th and there filled up during the day. It occasioned heavy rain over the region immediately affected by it and moderate rain over Burma. When the storm disappeared the weather cleared, and fine weather prevailed throughout the whole country during the latter half of the week. The rainfall accompanying the storm occasioned a reduction of temperature below the normal in Bengal, Assam and part of the North-West Provinces and of Madras during the beginning or middle of the week, but in general the heat over India was excessive, and for the whole country for the whole week there was an average abnormal excess of 1°O .

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 3rd.*—Pressure had decreased over the greater part of the country, and the storm which was shown off the Ganjam coast at the close of the previous week had grown deeper. At Gopalpur, near which station the centre lay, the barometer marked 29.389 inches and was about 0.3 inch below the average. The winds over all parts of the country, except the north-west, were influenced by the storm and circulated cyclonically around it. Over the northern half of the Bay the wind was blowing with the force of a gale. Rain had been general and in places heavy over Burma, Bengal, the north Madras districts and the west of the Peninsula. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Saugor Island, Barisal and Akyab reported between 3 inches and 5 inches. The mean temperature had been generally above the normal, but around the northern coasts of the Bay, as well as over the south of the Peninsula, the heat had been less than usual.

Monday, October 4th.—The barometer had risen fast over Ganjam and fallen fast over west Bengal, and the cyclonic storm had moved northward and lay between Sambalpur and Chaibassa. The surrounding gradients were steep, and strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed, except in the extreme north-west of India. Rain had fallen over the same districts as on the 3rd, and in addition had extended to the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces and North Bombay. Heavyish rain had been received all over North-East India and Arakan, and the fall had likewise been heavy along the west coast of the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been lower than usual over Assam, Bengal, Arakan and Madras, but elsewhere the excess of heat was unchanged.

Tuesday, October 5th.—The barometer had fallen over Burma and Northern India—rapidly in Bihar—and risen over Southern and Central India—rapidly in Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Patna and the cyclonic circulation of the winds was central around that station. The barometric gradients were still rather steep, but the storm was apparently beginning to fill up. Rain had fallen over the same area as on the preceding day, but the amounts had been larger—more particularly in Bihar. The weather was hotter than usual over North-West and Central India, Burma and Madras and cooler than usual elsewhere. At Benares the abnormal deficiency was as much as 8° .

Wednesday, October 6th.—The barometer had risen in all parts of India, though it had fallen in Burma. The rise had been rapid to very rapid over

Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and the cyclonic storm had filled up. Pressure was now highest in Malabar and lowest in the Indus Valley. The winds were south-easterly over Bengal and generally between west and north-west elsewhere. The force had decreased and was light or moderate. General rain had fallen over North-East India and Burma and showers over the Peninsula and some central districts. The amounts had again been heavy in Bengal and Bihar. The mean temperature was largely below the normal over Bengal and Bihar and slightly below over north Bombay, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. At Benares, Patna and Darbhanga the abnormal defect of temperature was $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Thursday, October 7th.—Pressure had changed only slightly in most parts of the country. Pressure was highest over the west of the Peninsula and lowest at the head of the Bay, but barometric readings were becoming very uniform. The wind was south-easterly on the Bombay coast and generally between west and north-west elsewhere, but in Lower Bengal calms were reported. There had been no general rain. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency as well as over Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the heat had been greater than usual—more particularly over the Punjab and Central Burma.

Friday, October 8th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. Pressure was high over the west of the Peninsula, low over the west of the Punjab and relatively low over the Bay. The pressure differences were small and the winds rather variable. Scattered showers had been received, except over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Sind. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency and the west of Bengal.

Saturday, October 9th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, the changes in parts of North-West and of North-East India having been brisk. Pressure was even more uniform than on the preceding day. The winds were variable or light from between north-west and west. Calms were reported over Bengal. Showers had been received fairly generally over Burma and a few scattered showers in Rajputana and the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been low over north Bombay and Rajputana.

Temperature.—The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal had agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. Thus the heavy rain which accompanied the storm in its passage northward from Ganjam to North Bihar was followed by a reduction of temperature below the normal average over north Madras, Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces, while, on the contrary, the other provinces which were beyond the influence of the storm experienced a normal or excessive temperature. Similarly in north Bombay and Rajputana the occurrence of showers over that area towards the close of the week was promptly followed by a fall of temperature to below the average.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897. °							Mean variation of week.
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	—0.5	+0.9	+1.3	+1.9	+2.5	—1.9	+0.3	+1.2
Bengal and Assam	—0.5	—2.0	—2.1	—1.5	—0.4	+0.7	+1.8	—0.6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3.2	+3.1	—1.5	—1.5	+0.2	+1.3	+2.3	+1.0
Punjab	+2.7	+3.2	+3.1	+3.4	+2.5	+2.2	+2.7	+2.8
Bombay	+0.8	+1.0	—0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+1.3	+0.5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.9	+1.8	+0.5	+0.5	+1.8	+2.0	+2.1	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+1.9	+2.3	+0.8	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	—0.3	+0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+2.3	+1.6	+1.6	+1.5	+1.0	+0.8	—1.6	+1.0
Madras	—1.0	—0.7	+0.8	+1.1	+2.1	+1.7	+1.3	+0.8
Mean for whole of India	+1.2	+1.2	+0.5	+0.7	+1.1	+1.2	+1.1	+1.0

The average temperature of the whole country was about 1° above the normal average on all days of the week. The provincial variations show that in Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Gujarat and Madras the mean temperature of the week was about normal, but that in all other provinces it was excessive, the excess being greatest and nearly 3° in the Punjab.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October 3rd	108°·4	at Jacobabad.
" 4th	107°·4	" "
" 5th	108°·4	" "
" 6th	103°·9	" "
" 7th	101°·5	" "
" 8th	102°·4	" Tinnevely.
" 9th	101°·0	" Jacobabad.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has differed in some important respects from the rainfall of the past few weeks. For some time past general showery conditions have occasioned general and widespread rainfall moderately uniform in amount, but in the present week the fall of rain has been largely connected with a cyclonic storm and has hence been to a great extent concentrated over the area affected by the storm, leaving other parts of the country comparatively rainless. The storm crossed the Ganjam coast during the third and thence passed northward or north-north-eastward into north Bihar where it filled up. The rainfall returns show that rain fell in Lower Burma and Arakan on each day of the week, and in Central and Upper Burma mainly on the two first and two last days of the week; in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the east of the North-West Provinces the rainfall all occurred during the first four days of the week (due to the advance of the storm mentioned above), the last three days being fine; in the centre and west of the North-West Provinces and the whole of the Punjab the weather was fine throughout; in the west and south of the Peninsula the first four days were showery and the remainder of the week fine; in the west and centre of the Central Provinces there were only a few scattered showers during the week, but in the east of these provinces there was moderate rain from the storm which caused the rainfall in Bengal, etc. In Ganjam the rainfall occurred on the first three days, while in other parts of Madras only a few scattered showers were reported. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review there has been actually or practically no rain over the following thirteen divisions: the North-West Provinces (West), all the Punjab divisions, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Sind, Baluchistan and perhaps the East Coast [North (a)]. In all the remaining divisions effective rain has been received which varied in amount from 8·11 inches in the Bengal Hills, 5·46 inches in the North-West Provinces (East Submontane), 5·25 inches in North Bihar, 5·01 inches in North Bengal and 5·37 inches in the Assam Hills to 0·12 inch in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 0·14 inch in West Rajputana and 0·18 inch in Hyderabad (South). The actual rainfall of the week differed considerably from the normal rainfall, the principal difference consisting of a large excess over part of North-East India due to the rainfall accompanying the cyclonic storm and of a moderate excess in North Bombay due to local causes. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, the most marked cases of excess being 5·65 inches in the Bengal Hills, 4·47 inches in the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces, 3·69 inches in North Bihar, 3·00 inches in North Bengal, 3·01 inches in the Assam Hills, 2·87 inches in the east of the North-West Provinces and 2·73 inches in the East Coast (North). The rainfall of the week was less than usual in thirty of the rainfall divisions, but the amount of the deficiency was small compared with the amount of the excess and exceeded one inch, only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, the East Coast [North (a)], Central Madras and the south of the East Coast.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive

(by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in sixteen of the rainfall divisions, it has been deficient (by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in four of the divisions and has been approximately normal in the remaining thirty-seven divisions. The numbers last week were fifteen divisions in excess, six in defect and thirty-five with the normal rainfall. The four divisions exhibiting a deficiency this week are—Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review :

Burma	.	.	.	Sundargunj (Rangoon)	.	.	21.11 inches
Assam	.	.	.	Cherra Poonjee	.	.	13.60 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Darjeeling	.	.	10.46 "
Bihar	.	.	.	Ramnagar (Champaran)	.	.	16.16 "
North-West Provinces	{ Jelalpur (Fyzabad) . . . }				.	.	13.46 "
	{ Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur) }				.	.	
West Coast	.	.	.	Ratnagiri	.	.	9.46 "
Central Provinces	.	.	.	Korba (Bilaspur)	.	.	6.06 "
North Bombay	.	.	.	Jetalsar (Rajkot)	.	.	9.05 "
Madras	.	.	.	Chodavarum (Godaveri)	.	.	11.90 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9TH, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 9TH, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 9th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	1. Tenasserim . . .	3'41	4'50	— 1'09	140'49	158'12	— 11
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic . .	4'44	3'22	+ 1'22	83'30	82'61	+ 1
	3. Central do. . .	0'96	2'25	— 1'29	43'39	52'23	— 17
	4. Upper do. . .	0'66	1'35	— 0'69	26'23	41'41	— 37
	5. Arakan . . .	3'43	3'21	+ 0'22	163'78	103'41	0
BENGAL AND ASSAM .	6. Eastern Bengal . . .	2'76	1'66	+ 1'10	73'41	72'97	+ 1
	7. Assam Surma . . .	2'41	2'14	+ 0'27	84'67	96'59	— 12
	8. Do. Hills . . .	5'37	2'36	+ 3'01	78'29	118'25	— 34
	9. Do. Brahmaputra . . .	2'82	1'33	+ 1'49	56'49	58'42	— 3
	10. Deltaic Bengal . . .	2'84	1'03	+ 1'81	48'58	45'83	+ 6
	11. Central do. . .	3'57	1'06	+ 2'51	42'47	46'79	— 9
	12. North do. . .	5'01	2'01	+ 3'00	78'58	86'13	— 9
	13. Bengal Hills . . .	8'11	2'46	+ 5'65	99'75	114'09	— 13
	14. Orissa . . .	2'31	1'66	+ 0'65	42'19	45'13	— 7
	15. Chota Nagpur . . .	1'59	0'90	+ 0'69	39'34	44'92	— 12
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16. South Bihar . . .	1'72	1'12	+ 0'60	44'37	37'77	+ 17
	17. North do. . .	5'25	1'56	+ 3'69	46'96	45'21	+ 4
	18. N.-W. P. East . . .	3'76	0'89	+ 2'87	43'67	34'89	+ 25
	19. South Oudh . . .	0'59	0'80	— 0'21	37'21	33'07	+ 13
	20. North do. . .	1'00	0'85	+ 0'15	39'47	35'69	+ 11
	21. N.-W. P. Central . . .	0'28	0'69	— 0'41	31'09	31'19	0
	22. Do. West . . .	0'08	0'60	— 0'52	30'45	24'01	+ 27
	23. Do. East Submontane . .	5'46	0'99	+ 4'47	44'61	37'61	+ 19
	24. Do. West do. . .	0'74	0'70	+ 0'04	45'25	38'83	+ 17
	25. Do. Hills . . .	0'12	0'82	— 0'70	51'66	39'31	+ 31
PUNJAB . . .	26. South-East Punjab . . .	0'04	0'25	— 0'21	20'14	20'64	— 2
	27. South do. . .	0'01	0'04	— 0'03	11'18	13'21	— 15
	28. Central do. . .	0	0'15	— 0'15	11'52	14'01	— 18
	29. Punjab Submontane . . .	0	0'16	— 0'16	18'19	23'26	— 22
	30. Do. Hills . . .	0	0'54	— 0'54	47'81	50'64	— 16
	31. North Punjab . . .	0	0'22	— 0'22	15'18	11'96	+ 27
	32. West do. . .	0'01	0'05	— 0'04	7'44	5'94	+ 25
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar . . .	1'91	1'99	— 0'08	122'52	98'08	+ 25
	34. Madras South-Central . .	0'46	1'03	— 0'57	31'28	23'43	+ 34
	35. Coorg . . .	1'61	2'04	— 0'43	125'49	110'38	+ 14
	36. Mysore . . .	0'40	1'27	— 0'87	20'64	24'26	+ 22
	37. Konkan . . .	3'51	2'14	+ 1'37	123'41	113'06	+ 9
	38. Bombay Deccan . . .	1'45	1'96	— 0'51	32'04	25'15	+ 27
	39. Hyderabad North . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh . . .	0'84	1'74	— 0'90	24'43	23'02	+ 6
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar . . .	0'07	0'99	— 0'92	27'71	32'17	— 14
	42. Central Provinces West . .	0'08	0'84	— 0'76	35'41	38'19	— 7
	43. Do. do. Central . . .	0'20	0'70	— 0'50	42'78	48'35	— 12
	44. Do. do. East . . .	2'01	0'66	+ 1'35	48'90	45'12	+ 8
BOMBAY (NORTH) .	45. Gujarat . . .	1'20	0'68	+ 0'52	34'95	42'93	— 19
	46. Kathiawar . . .	1'54	0'32	+ 1'22	22'80	19'73	+ 16
	47. Sind . . .	0	0	0	8'28	4'89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'36	2'19	— 84
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East . . .	0'41	0'21	+ 0'20	34'55	34'37	+ 1
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West. . .	0'32	0'08	+ 0'24	22'52	25'95	— 13
	51. West Rajputana . . .	0'14	0'05	+ 0'09	15'96	11'43	+ 40
MADRAS . . .	52. East Coast North . . .	4'34	1'61	+ 2'73	38'05	26'45	+ 44
	52-A. Do. do. (a) . . .	0	1'41	— 1'41	50'35	49'25	+ 2
	53. Hyderabad South . . .	0'18	0'84	— 0'66	22'45	21'12	+ 6
	54. Madras Central . . .	0'43	1'44	— 1'01	22'19	17'59	+ 26
	55. East Coast Central . . .	0'50	1'21	— 0'71	21'17	16'08	+ 25
	56. Do. South . . .	0'31	1'50	— 1'19	21'61	16'82	+ 28
	57. Madras South . . .	0'28	0'70	— 0'42	10'59	7'38	+ 43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 14th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rainfall during the week very heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari; elsewhere light and considerably below the average expected in the period. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient, except in the extreme south. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are extending; outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars bad to middling. Pasture is generally available and sufficient to supplement the supply of fodder which is still short. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally slightly easier. Prospects are generally encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—14,949 men, 32,121 women, 9,517 children; total 56,587 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—9,721 men, 8,341 women, 932 children; total 18,994 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 75,581. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Ganjam: (dependants)—119 men, 222 women, 4,923 children; total 5,264. Others—596 men, 1,238 women, 6,538 children; total 8,372. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,407 men, 9,484 women, 6,290 children; total 19,181. Total on gratuitous relief—32,817. Grand total on Government relief 108,398. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam $9\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah 13, Kurnool $13\frac{1}{2}$, Bellary 15, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 22,765.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain slight in Gujarat; good in the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan, except in parts of Kanara and Ratnagiri, where it was heavy; more rain wanted in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Thar and Parkar, Poona, and Ahmednagar where they are damaged by rain. Locusts caused damage in seven talukas of Shikarpur and Hyderabad; three of Thar and Parkar, two of Upper Sind frontier; slight in three of Karachi. Reaping of early crops commenced in Gujarat, Konkan and parts of Sind, the Deccan, Rajkot, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, the Deccan, Karnatak, and Rajkot. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Surat, and Nasik; rising in Upper Sind frontier; falling in Khandesh; stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum $12\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $11\frac{1}{2}$, Sholapur 9, Ahmednagar $8\frac{1}{2}$, Poona $9\frac{1}{2}$, Nasik $9\frac{1}{2}$, Satara $9\frac{1}{2}$, Khandesh $9\frac{1}{2}$, and Dharwar $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 28,506, Sholapur 65,591, Ahmednagar 63,082, Poona 14,440, Nasik 1,984, Satara 7,409, Khandesh 1,137, Belgaum 7,562, Dharwar 515. On test works—Ratnagiri 36, Kolaba 288; total 190,550, of whom 151,388 are relief workers and 39,162 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,156, including 2,037 in poor-houses; Sholapur 14,001, including 132 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 17,138, including 872 in poor-houses; Poona 30,318; Nasik 704, including 156 in poor-houses; Satara 4,660, including 239 in poor-houses; Khandesh 258; Belgaum 501; Dharwar 738; Kolaba 2,941; total 87,415. Total number on relief 277,965.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th October.*—There was general rain at the beginning of the week; the fall being very heavy in many parts of the Province, especially in the extreme north. The winter rice crop has everywhere been benefited by the rain and is doing well. The rain has also facilitated the pre-

paration of land for the spring crops which is in active progress. The harvesting of the early autumn crops including jute is being rapidly completed. Sugarcane generally promises to be a good crop. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in several districts. Relief works remain open in Manbhum only, where the average price of common rice upon which the famine wage is calculated is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief is still being given in Manbhum and Khulna and to a small extent in Patna and Hazaribagh. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 9th October, were—Khulna 3,082, Patna 88, Hazaribagh 148, Manbhum 11,863; total 15,181 against 18,018 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 990, Champaran 711, Bhagalpur 972, Sonthal Parganas 1,306; total 3,979 against 7,658 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 4,662, women 2,469, children 216; total 7,347. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 519, women 840, children 2,539; total 3,898. Otherwise relieved—men 330, women 3,116, children 490; total 3,936. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 630, women 1,670, children 1,679; total 3,979. Private relief—relief works—Sonthal Parganas—men 130, women 202, children *nil*; total 332. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 49, women 88, children 94; total 231. Otherwise relieved—men 31, women 77, children 34; total 142. Total on private relief 705 against 452 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th October.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. Gorakhpur recorded over 9 inches; Jaunpore over 7 inches; Azamgarh and Fyzabad over 5 inches; and Basti over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts the showers were light. The standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings in active progress. Sowings commenced in some districts. Locusts appeared in a few districts and caused slight damage. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 9th October, in fifteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Etawah 2,331, Cawnpore 3,113, Fatchpur 120, Banda 20,527, Hamirpur 12,586, Allahabad 34,247, Jhansi 6,624, Jalaun 5,565, Mirzapur 287, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,277, Jaunpur 50, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,067, Unao 4,710, Rai Bareilly 108, Hardoi 7,240; total 116,940. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—3,200; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 44,047 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 113,740; total 116,940. The numbers relieved in two districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—604; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 1,333 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 9,987; total 10,591. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 127,531. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage was based varied from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Agra has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Muttra and Kheri have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Gurgaon and $\frac{2}{3}$ in Hissar; slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Rawal Pindi. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of early spring crops commenced generally. More rain is wanted in certain districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. The standing crops have been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan; they have also appeared in Mooltan, but no damage is reported. Great millet, maize, and cotton have been attacked by insects called *tela* in the Gujranwala district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in

all districts. 619 persons were relieved in Delhi poor-houses. Relief works have been closed in all districts. Prices are generally high but have a downward tendency in most districts; they are still rising in Karnal, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{5}{8}$ to 13, barley 13 to 16, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 12, bulrush-millet $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 17, maize $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th October.*—The weather is generally clear and warm, but the sky is occasionally overcast. With the exception of a slight fall of 1·2 inch in Seoni and Chhindwara, the rainfall has been normal. A few good showers would be beneficial in Jubbulpore, Seoni, and the Drug Tahsil of Raipur, where rice on the lighter soils is reported to have been slightly injured. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though there are complaints of various insects in several districts and a flight of locusts has appeared in the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Harvesting of some autumn crops is in progress in Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur, and the early and coarser rice is being reaped in Sambalpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bhandara. Sowing of linseed and spring pulses has commenced in parts of eleven districts; elsewhere the preparation of land for winter sowings is being vigorously prosecuted. Prices fluctuate with a further tendency to fall. The number of relief workers has contracted by 31,000; while there is an increase of 10,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. Test works in Damoh closed. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 7,399, Damoh 7,988, Jubbulpore 15,134, Mandla 6,990, Seoni 1,147, Narsinghpur 5,013, Hoshangabad 15,921, Nimar 963, Betul 6,780, Chhindwara 7,451, Wardha 887, Nagpur 11,625, Chanda 97, Bhandara 16,161, Balaghat 23,403, Raipur 38,179, Bilaspur 43,399, and Sambalpur 421; total 208,959. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 30,469, Damoh 20,752, Jubbulpore 36,931, Mandla 26,043, Seoni 18,744, Narsinghpur 16,718, Hoshangabad 13,097, Nimar 2,498, Betul 22,099, Chhindwara 14,780, Wardha 4,198, Nagpur 5,160, Chanda 6,831, Bhandara 22,064, Balaghat 18,040, Raipur 49,256, Bilaspur 100,982, and Sambalpur 98; total 408,760. Total number on relief 617,719. There were also 6,830 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 66,042, women 99,554, and children 43,363. Dependants—men 1,793, women 2,204, and children 23,983, with 2,352 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 4,403, women 5,179, and children 8,929. Otherwise relieved—men 54,031, women 115,606, and children 141,213, with 49,067 unclassified. Wage prices—Nagpur $11\frac{1}{2}$, Sambalpur 11, Chanda $10\frac{5}{8}$, Nimar $10\frac{1}{2}$, Seoni 10, Mandla $9\frac{1}{2}$, Jubbulpore and Raipur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Narsinghpur 9, Wardha and Bhandara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Bilaspur $8\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor, Damoh, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Hoshangabad $7\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th October.*—In Lower Burma the crops are excellent. A little reaping of early paddy on hill sides is in progress. In Upper Burma the standing crops have much improved, owing to recent showers, but more rain is still wanted in Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, and Magwe. In Sedoktaya Township, Minbu district, the sessamum crop has been slightly destroyed for want of rain, and in Meiktila crops are stunted and backward. The price of paddy continues to drop largely in Pegu; considerably in Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin, Shwebo and slightly in Prome, Myaungmya, Pakokku, Henzada, Mandalay, Amherst and Yamethin; elsewhere unchanged. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 316, Yamethin nil, Myingyan 10,059. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 54, Yamethin 147, Myingyan 439. Total number on relief 11,015. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers, Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Weather hot with moderate rain. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara district. Some damage by insects is reported from Kamrup and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard is retarded by rain in Darrang and Nowgong. Outturn of tea is short. Prices—common rice—Silchar $7\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati 9, Sylhet, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th October.*—**MYSORE.**—35 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prospects are

favourable. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, and Kadur districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Hassan district; paddy sown in parts of Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 41 cents. Rice crop thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th October.*—**BERAR.**—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Monsoon crops are in thriving condition. Ploughing of fields for the ensuing winter crop continues. Sowing of gram, wheat, and linseed has commenced in parts of the Province. Weeding operations well advanced. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices of food-grains gradually falling. Relief workers—Buldana 820, Ellichpur 1,031. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 433, Amraoti 205, Buldana 328, Ellichpur 370. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,757, Amraoti 43, Buldana 859, Ellichpur 839. Total number on relief 6,685. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 8, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 59 cents. Prospects continue good, and prices have fallen. Standing crops are good and autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in progress. The aggregate number of persons on relief works were—19,485 in Aurungabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda. 340 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 300 Lingsagar, 115 Naldrug, 358 Mahbubnagar, 608 Elgandal. Total number on relief 21,206. Prices in affected districts— $7\frac{1}{4}$ Aurungabad, $7\frac{1}{4}$ Gulburga, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Raichur, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Lingsagar, 16 Mahbubnagar, 9 Nalgonda, 8 seers per rupee Bir, Naldrug, and Elgandal. Prices—wheat 5, rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, *jowari* $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain fell in three agencies during the week. The fall this season has been sufficient in all agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in one district of Gwalior; crops in other agencies good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices continue high in Bundelkhand; falling in all other agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—50 in Gwalior, 396 in Bhopal, 5,155 in Bundelkhand, and 2,987 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—187 in Gwalior, 490 in Bhopal, 13,192 in Bundelkhand, and 2,732 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,187. Prices—Bhopal $9\frac{3}{8}$, Bundelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and Baghelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th October.*—Rainfall—Abu 214 cents on 8th; over 50 cents in Serohi, Haraoti, Ajmere, Ulwar; a few cents elsewhere. Ploughing for spring crops continues. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress in Serohi, Kherwara, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, Ulwar. Other operations satisfactory. Crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Some damage by locusts in Haraoti, Ajmere district, Bhurtore Tehsils and Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kotah, Dholepore, Jaisalmere; rising in Kherwara; high in Bundi; and falling elsewhere. The number on relief works are—one on relief work and 12 on ordinary works in Dholepore. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 189, Dholepore 178, Bhurtore 38. Total number on relief 406.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reaping commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 12th October.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Condition of standing crops generally good. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th October.*—A heavy downpour lasting four days and in which 7.33 inches of rain fell, has done much good to the lowland rice crops. Upland rice has been harvested with a 12 anna outturn. Price— $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	101,486	70,357	171,843	61,851	46,547	108,398	—63,445
Bombay . . .	256,629	95,980	352,609	190,550	87,415	277,965 (a)	—74,644
Bengal . . .	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	— 2,837
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	120,604	120,604	...	82,151	82,151 (b)	—38,453
Punjab . . .	...	844	844	...	619	619	— 225
Central Provinces	239,746	398,773	638,519	208,959	408,760	617,719	—20,800
Burma . . .	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	— 6,057
Berar . . .	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	— 1,924
Hyderabad . .	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	—3,240
Central India .	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	+ 111
Rajputana . .	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	— 3,251
TOTAL . . .	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	509,005	657,527	1,166,532	—214,765

(a) Exclusive of 3,979 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 45,380 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.													
16	Bara Banki . . . . .	...	1,992	1,992	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	343	343
17	Mirzapur	32	6,370	6,402	27	2,747	2,774	...	2,602	2,602	...	...	...
18	Bijnor . . . . .	...	1,192	1,192	...	1,217	1,217	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...
19	Moradabad . . . . .	...	1,212	1,212	...	808	808	...	800	800	...	...	...
20	Bareilly . . . . .	...	701	701	...	406	406	...	291	291	...	...	...
21	Muttra . . . . .	...	1,655	1,655	...	1,599	1,599	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134
22	Etah . . . . .	...	814	814	...	703	703	...	251	251	...	...	...
23	Mainpuri . . . . .	...	1,059	1,059	...	430	430	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Farukhabad . . . . .	...	788	788	...	599	599	...	739	739	...	...	...
25	Budaun . . . . .	...	265	265	...	265	265	...	41	41	...	...	...
26	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,372	1,372	...	896	896	...	248	248
27	Pilibhit . . . . .	...	1,984	1,984	...	1,897	1,897	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...
28	Kheri . . . . .	...	339	339	...	289	289	...	180	180	...	96	96
29	Sultanpur . . . . .	...	921	921	...	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pertabgarh . . . . .	...	1,704	1,704	...	940	940	...	648	648	...	...	...
31	Fyzabad . . . . .	...	289	289	...	186	186	...	186	186	...	...	...
32	Fatehpur . . . . .	...	6,326	6,326	...	6,307	6,307	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546
33	Azamgarh . . . . .	...	4,044	4,044	...	1,600	1,600	...	568	568	...	30	30
34	Benares . . . . .	...	16,095	16,095	...	14,466	14,466	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502
35	Gonda . . . . .	...	1,287	1,287	...	988	988	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Basti . . . . .	...	280	280	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606*	120,606
Punjab.													
1	Hissar	5,415	17	5,432	4,065	...	4,065	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...
2	Delhi . . . . .	...	650	650	...	654	654	...	660	660	...	623	633
3	Karnal	1,206	210	1,416	...	210	210	1,214	210	1,424	...	210	280
TOTAL PUNJAB		6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335
2	Damoh	13,780	19,639	33,419	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,824	18,914	32,738
3	Jabalpur	23,248	30,447	53,695	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,341	34,094	69,435	23,539	34,999	58,538
4	Mandla	12,880	21,077	33,957	12,403	22,669	35,072	11,763	25,077	36,780	9,457	24,806	34,263
5	Seoni	3,711	14,418	18,129	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,819	16,851	18,661	1,617	33,482	35,129
6	Narsinghpur	18,924	13,943	32,867	15,171	15,699	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890
7	Hoshangabad	34,453	8,081	42,534	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447
8	Nimar	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,760	3,121
9	Betul	8,517	10,407	18,924	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,450	26,978
10	Chindwara	10,037	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,614	11,748	21,392
11	Nagpur	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	4,405	4,405	...	6,593	6,593	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401
13	Bhandara	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142
14	Balghat	35,179	14,847	50,026	34,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897
15	Raipur	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803
16	Bilaspur	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	95,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	143,852
17	Sambalpur	992	...	992	410	183	593	682	100	782	836	84	1,020
18	Wardha	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES		285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	696	122	818	317	63	380	367	61	428	489	75	564
2	Myingyan	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358
3	Yamethin . . . . .	...	188	188	...	176	176	...	163	163	...	150	150
TOTAL BURMA		14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072

* Exclusive of 47,731 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 1,180 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 11,838 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716	...	539	539	...	...	...
Basim . . . . .	...	291	291	...	306	306	...	323	323	...	317	317
Ellichpur	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652
Amraoti	134	484	618	...	610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496
Buldana	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144
TOTAL BERAR	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609
Hyderabad.												
Raichur . . . . .	...	176	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	15,709*	277	15,986	...	333	333	20,086†	191	20,277	22,251†	182	22,433
Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar . . . . .	...	388	388	...	1,016	1,016	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325
Bir . . . . .	...	...	...	18,777†	166	18,937	...	714	714	...	677	677
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	308	308	...	396	396	...	376	376
Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal . . . . .	...	1,245	1,245	...	884	884	...	516	516	...	635	635
Aurangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,385	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...
Nalgonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	15,709	2,066	17,775	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,185	24,436
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687
Baghelkhand	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954
Gwalior	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293
Bhopal	767	649	1,416	(not reported.)	...	...	601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076
Rajputana.												
Marwar . . . . .	...	832	832	...	732	732	...	589	589	...	339	339
Dholpur	139	308	447	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150
Bikanir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	29	29	...	...	...
Jaesalmir . . . . .	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurtpur . . . . .	...	111	111	...	61	61	...	59	58	...	43	43
Tonk	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960
Deoli . . . . .	...	9	9	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
Bundi . . . . .	...	315	315	...	257	257	...	213	212	...	157	157
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,053,330	908,281	2,061,611	965,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,652

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

‡ Besides 539 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 16th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD
OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 3rd October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per week.		Total.	Per mile per week.						
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	583	1,735	10,40,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	1,17,82,518	1,37,62,000	19,70,482	...	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	26,000	215	125	33,100	275	2,16,902	3,10,000	43,098	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,10,502	128	862	72,000	84	10,84,841	10,88,000	3,159	...	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,00,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	11,80,435	14,27,000	12,37,545	...	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,380	160	21	2,800	133	31,979	42,600	10,624	...	...	...
Mad.-Tinnur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	23,192	16,200	...	6,992	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,30,135	182	1,815	3,01,000	166	30,09,065	42,55,000	2,55,935	...	...	...
Patanpur-Decsa	45	17	580	34	17	600	35	6,753	6,500	...	253	...	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,58,520	152	1,042	1,57,000	151	22,40,605	23,03,000	62,395	...	...	...
Maynaguri-Metupet	80	54	3,081	74	54	4,800	89	63,817	68,700	4,883	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,105	1,30,707	112	1,105	1,04,000	89	14,01,630	20,12,000	5,20,370	...	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	30,879	104	296	28,000	87	3,61,535	5,22,000	1,60,465	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	97,222	129	815	84,000	104	11,77,207	12,80,000	1,02,793	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,643	63	200	11,100	56	1,18,023	1,41,000	2,977	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,030	81	238	17,500	74	1,22,576	1,71,000	48,424	...	...	...
Burma	145	886	1,02,203	115	888	1,31,000	148	14,34,026	16,28,000	1,93,974	...	...	...
TOTAL	218	9,844	21,78,256	220	10,036	21,73,600	217	2,54,14,211	2,00,33,000	56,18,789	...	...	...
State Lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,05,339	190	2,883	7,36,000	285	64,53,766	80,12,000	21,29,234	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,67,000	193	16,09,745	18,18,000	1,18,252	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,20,286	516	817	3,87,000	460	43,00,341	53,20,000	...	4,71,541	...	...
East Coast	89	500	32,478	65	538	41,800	78	6,02,465	8,17,000	2,14,535	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	87	25	2,913	112	23	1,100	45	31,913	72,700	...	9,713	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,75,209	225	5,136	13,30,600	280	1,31,17,133	1,50,28,000	19,80,267	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	5,33,601	338	1,411	3,64,000	244	50,09,776	58,45,000	...	1,74,776	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,57,138	558	461	2,24,000	456	24,05,171	27,58,000	59,829	...	...	...
Madras	248	849	1,07,211	...	840	1,04,000	231	27,49,095	30,51,000	3,01,905	...	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	6,98,940	374	2,702	7,92,000	270	1,15,47,142	1,17,14,000	1,86,858	...	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	210	17,477	42,44,565	243	17,974	43,95,600	290	1,00,77,878	1,28,15,200	57,80,414	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umbaila-Kalka	157	160	24,390	153	160	17,000	200	3,04,655	4,09,000	1,04,345	...	...	...
Tarkessur	242	22	5,579	253	22	5,200	708	67,290	107,000	...	990	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,065	122	66	6,500	68	98,977	1,17,000	18,043	...	...	...
Bengal-Jharkhand	176	36	5,475	152	39	6,700	186	84,124	81,300	...	2,824	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,560	145	78	16,800	215	1,57,024	2,09,000	51,976	...	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	47	1,400	34	...	24,100	...	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	13,491	265	51	14,000	278	1,87,478	1,47,000	2,522	...	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	68,846	176	481	81,300	183	9,01,668	10,07,300	1,06,212	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guona	27	74	1,845	25	74	1,200	10	24,335	18,700	...	5,635	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,200	84	114	6,000	83	1,27,331	66,400	...	61,721	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,430	42	35	1,100	31	211,001	15,300	...	3,361	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	6,225	205	334	3,000	179	1,43,430	8,00,000	1,44,320	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,021	70	13	800	62	18,100	12,000	...	2,800	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	13,101	121	108	10,500	67	2,33,431	1,33,000	...	1,02,431	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,863	380	10	3,200	330	49,591	59,000	9,699	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvanpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,227	64	66	4,800	73	69,810	97,000	26,100	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,344	68	93	5,800	60	69,877	68,200	2,373	...	...	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,352	81	29	1,900	60	26,000	28,000	1,000	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dahoi	49	72	3,307	46	70	3,600	46	38,041	46,100	7,459	...	...	...
Ankleswar-Randi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	947	43	22	1,300	52	1,33,311	9,000	...	4,311	...	...
TOTAL	11	968	1,15,246	120	976	1,00,700	101	14,24,677	11,78,700	13,573	...	...	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jouagarh-Porbander	84	334	26,840	80	331	23,000	69	5,07,611	3,01,000	...	6,611	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	46	3,581	78	46	3,300	72	40,357	40,300	5,941	...	...	...
Amnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,000	43	...	20,800	20,800	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	23,653	65	364	16,000	45	2,34,414	2,59,000	24,586	...	...	...
Ondeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,410	40	60	2,000	32	34,153	2,000	...	4,253	...	...
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	6,519	63	94	7,000	72	81,320	87,000	5,874	...	...	...
TOTAL	70	808	63,000	70	949	53,500	56	6,02,891	7,33,200	58,309	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	10,256	44,97,566	227	20,063	45,24,000	227	2,31,02,372	2,01,53,000	60,51,428	...	...	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rotlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-valli railways.

(g) Information not received.

(h) Includes the Wardha coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khimgaon, and the Amravati railways.

(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XXV of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column <i>fourth earnings</i> for the week ending 2nd October 1897.													
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 3rd October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
		Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	10,49,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	2,46,54,171	2,86,33,000	39,78,829	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	26,909	215	125	33,100	265	4,71,989	5,35,000	60,011	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,10,562	128	862	72,000	84	26,52,817	27,46,000	93,183	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,06,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	25,52,223	30,63,000	5,10,777	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,399	100	21	2,800	133	69,019	77,200	8,181	...	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	39,985	32,600	...	7,385	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,30,135	182	1,815	3,01,000	165	97,93,260	93,27,000	...	4,66,260	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	580	34	17	600	35	27,744	20,500	...	7,244	...	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,58,526	152	1,042	1,57,000	151	40,74,935	47,53,000	78,065	...	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet	91	54	3,081	74	54	4,800	89	1,33,236	1,40,000	6,714	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,30,707	112	1,105	1,04,000	89	35,47,509	40,78,000	5,30,491	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	39,879	104	296	25,700	87	7,05,452	10,17,000	2,51,538	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	97,222	129	815	89,000	109	27,89,433	31,20,000	3,30,567	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,643	63	200	11,100	55	3,71,972	4,07,000	30,028	...	...
Aussam-Bengul	61	159	12,939	81	235	17,500	74	2,76,452	4,12,000	1,35,548	...	...
Burma	175	880	1,02,293	115	888	1,31,000	148	32,65,505	38,71,000	5,75,495	...	...
TOTAL	234	9,84	21,78,256	220	10,036	21,73,500	217	5,61,17,862	6,22,27,300	61,09,438	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,05,399	190	2,883	7,36,000	255	1,40,66,991	1,58,21,000	17,54,309	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,69,000	193	40,42,728	42,42,000	1,99,272	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	514	4,30,286	516	817	3,83,000	469	72,07,680	67,12,000	4,95,680	...	...
East Coast	94	500	32,468	65	538	41,800	78	12,53,516	15,07,000	2,43,484	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,913	117	23	1,100	45	51,960	4,9,600	...	3,260	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 5,658	(i) 14,200	...	858	...
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,78,269	225	5,136	13,30,900	250	2,66,66,013	2,83,34,800	16,7,867	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,499	5,33,691	358	1,491	3,64,000	244	1,55,00,214	1,32,88,000	...	25,12,214	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460	461	2,52,138	558	461	2,24,000	486	78,21,001	73,45,000	...	4,76,001	...	
Madras	253	840	1,97,211	235	840	1,94,000	231	55,75,199	60,53,000	4,77,801	...	...
TOTAL	327	2,791	9,88,040	354	2,792	7,82,000	280	2,92,10,414	2,66,86,000	...	25,10,414	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	255	17,427	42,44,515	243	17,094	42,86,500	244	11,10,81,207	11,72,48,100	52,66,891	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	24,300	152	160	32,000	200	6,34,098	7,56,000	1,21,002	...	...
Tarkessur	274	27	5,559	253	27	5,900	268	1,57,535	1,58,000	1,105	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	8,065	122	66	6,500	68	2,43,472	2,25,000	...	19,472	...	
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,475	152	36	6,700	189	1,40,028	1,40,000	...	678	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,569	148	78	10,800	215	3,21,411	4,12,000	60,589	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	(k) 40,500	40,500	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	13,491	265	51	14,000	275	4,19,439	3,98,000	...	21,439	...	
TOTAL	176	413	65,540	160	454	82,300	185	19,16,843	21,20,500	2,12,667	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonn	28	74	1,845	25	74	1,200	16	48,000	51,700	3,610	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,276	81	114	6,000	53	2,13,525	1,66,000	...	79,595	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,440	42	75	1,100	31	17,064	51,800	33,139	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	333	65,235	205	334	59,000	179	15,72,140	17,35,000	1,62,854	...	...
The Gackwar's Pottlād	159	13	1,029	79	13	800	62	74,240	34,300	...	39,939	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	13,101	121	108	10,800	97	5,70,883	5,47,000	...	2,23,883	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	339	10	3,803	380	10	3,800	380	...	1,03,000	22,031	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Vesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjund	77	66	4,227	64	56	4,800	75	1,28,328	1,67,000	38,672	...	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,344	68	93	5,600	60	2,12,884	1,74,000	...	68,884	...	
Kolhapur	70	29	2,352	51	29	1,900	66	50,028	58,000	...	1,928	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,307	46	70	3,600	46	1,21,118	1,15,000	...	6,118	...	
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpura)	...	...	...	...	19	200	...	...	(m) 2,800	2,800	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	6,047	43	22	1,300	50	31,826	29,300	...	5,526	...	
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,946	120	996	1,00,700	101	3,94,467	39,31,000	...	1,62,567	...	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbr.	108	334	26,840	80	334	23,000	69	9,13,087	8,57,000	...	56,087	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	31	46	3,581	78	46	3,300	72	92,040	1,00,000	7,958	...	...
Amnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,700	43	...	(n) 50,800	50,800	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	23,653	65	364	16,200	45	5,64,222	5,00,000	34,780	...	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,410	40	60	2,000	33	67,415	61,300	...	6,115	...	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,510	69	94	6,200	72	2,00,359	1,67,000	...	4,359	...	
TOTAL	82	895	61,000	70	940	53,500	50	18,37,123	18,73,000	35,977	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	230	10,756	44,02,066	227	20,363	45,74,000	222	11,80,20,632	12,12,92,600	53,52,968	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Batasi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amrāoti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 2nd October 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 2nd October 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 2nd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897:—

No. 18 OF 1897.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Sections 1-4.)

[All new matter has been printed in italics, and the numbers of the existing sections have been noted in the margin where changes have been made in the numbering.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and it shall come into force on the day of 1898.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law for the time being in force, or shall apply to—

- (a) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;
- (b) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St. George; or
- (c) village police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay;

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with such modifications as may be required, to such excepted persons.

2. (1) On and from the day of 1898, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to

render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful

(2) All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, Notifications, etc., foris prescribed, local under repealed Acts. limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the day of 1898, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

3. (1) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in Reference to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments. which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, XXV of 1861 or Act X of 1872, or Act X of 1882, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section.

(2) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the Expressions in former Acts. expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class" and "Magistrate of the third class," the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Subdivisional Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate," and the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate" and the expression "Joint Sessions Judge" shall mean "additional Sessions Judge."

4. (1) In this Code the following words and Definitions. expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context :—

(a) "accused" includes any person against whom a complaint is made or proceedings under this Code are or are sought to be instituted;

(b) "Advocate General" includes also a "Advocate General," Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Section 4.)*

- (c) "bailable offence" means, an offence
 "Bailable offence." shewn as bailable
 "Non-bailable" in the second
 "offence." schedule, or which
 is made bailable by any other law for
 the time being in force; "and non-
 bailable offence" means any other
 offence:
- (d) "charge" includes any head of charge
 when the charge contains more heads
 than one:
- (e) "Chief Justice" includes also the Senior
 "Chief Justice" Judge of the Chief
 Court of the Pun-
 jab and the Court of the Recorder
 of Rangoon:
- (f) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any
 "Clerk of the" officer specially
 "Crown." appointed by the
 Chief Justice to
 discharge the functions given by this
 Code to the Clerk of the Crown:
- (g) "cognizable offence" means an offence
 "Cognizable" for, and "cogniz-
 "offence." able case"
 "Cognizable case." means a case in,
 which a police-officer, within or with-
 out the presidency-towns, may, in
 accordance with the second schedule,
 or under any law for the time being in
 force, arrest without warrant:
- (h) "Commissioner of Police" includes a
 Deputy Commissioner of Police:
- (i) "complaint" means the allegation made
 "Complaint." orally or in writ-
 ing to a Magis-
 trate, with a view to his taking action,
 under this Code, that some persons
 whether known or unknown, has com-
 mitted an offence or has otherwise
 rendered himself liable to proceedings
 under this Code. It includes a com-
 plaint under the Cattle-trespass Act,
 1871; but it does not include the re-
 port of a police-officer:
- (j) "Court of Session" includes Sessions
 Judge, Additional Sessions Judge
 and Assistant Sessions Judge:
 "European British" (k) "European
 subject." British subject"
 means—
- (i) any subject of Her Majesty born,
 naturalised or domiciled in the
 United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Ireland or in any of the Euro-
 pean, American or Australian
 Colonies or Possessions of Her
 Majesty, or in the Colony of New
 Zealand, or in the Colony of Good
 Hope or Natal;
- (ii) any child or grand-child of any such
 person by legitimate descent:
- (l) "High Court" means, in reference
 "High Court." to proceedings
 against European
 British subjects or persons jointly
 charged with European British sub-
 jects, the High Courts of Judicature
 at Fort William, Madras and Bombay,
 the High Court of Judicature for the
 North-Western Provinces, the Chief
 Court of the Punjab and the Recorder
 of Rangoon:
- In other cases "High Court" means
 the highest Court of criminal appeal
 or revision for any local area; or,
 where no such Court is established
 under any law for the time being in
 force, such officer as the Governor
 General in Council may appoint in
 this behalf:
- (m) "inquiry" includes every inquiry con-
 ducted under this
 "Inquiry." Code by a Magis-
 trate or Court preliminary to trial
 or in which no trial is held:
- (n) "investigation" includes all the proceed-
 ings under this
 "Investigation." Code for the col-
 lection of evidence conducted by the
 police or by any person (other than a
 Magistrate or police-officer) who is
 authorised by a Magistrate in this
 behalf:
- (o) "judicial proceeding" means any pro-
 ceeding in the
 "Judicial proceed- course of which
 ing." evidence is or
 may be legally taken and it also in-
 cludes every other proceeding con-
 sequential thereon:
- (p) "non-cognizable offence" means an
 "Non-cognizable of- offence for, and
 fence." "non-cognizable
 "Non-cogniz a b le case" means a
 case." case in, which a
 police-officer, within or without the
 presidency-towns, may not arrest
 without warrant:
- (q) "offence" means any act or omission
 made punishable
 "Offence." by any law for
 the time being in force:
- (r) "officer in charge of a police-station"
 "Officer in charge includes, when the
 of a police-station." officer in charge
 of the police-station is absent

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Chapter I.—Section 5.—Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 6-7.)

from the station-house or unable from illness to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the station-house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present :

(s) "place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel or other construction :

(t) "pleader," used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a pleader or *mukhtar* authorised under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a *vakil* and an attorney of a High Court so authorised, and (2) any person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding :

(u) "police-station" means any post or place declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station for the purposes of this Code, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf :

(v) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction :

(w) "subdivision" means a subdivision of a district made or continued under this Code :

(x) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence not being a warrant-case :

(y) "Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up, and includes the sentence (if any) on the offender ;

it also includes the proceedings under Chapters XX and XXII from the time when the accused appears in Court :

(z) "Warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months :

(2) Words which refer to acts done extend Words referring to also to illegal omissions ; acts. and

all words and expressions used herein and Words to have same defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not herein-¹⁸ meaning as in Penal Code, before defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.

5. (1) All offences under the Indian Penal Trial of offences Code shall be *investigated*, under Penal Code. inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) All offences under any other law shall be *investigated*, inquired into, tried, and Trial of offences otherwise dealt with against other laws. according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of inquiring into or trying such offences.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts Classes of Criminal constituted under any law Courts. other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely :—

I.—Courts of Session :

II.—Presidency Magistrates :

III.—Magistrates of the first class :

IV.—Magistrates of the second class :

V.—Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

7. (1) Every province (excluding the Sessions Divisions dency towns) shall be a and Districts. sessions division, or shall consist of sessions divisions : and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts.

(2) The Local Government may alter the Power to alter divi- limits, or, with the previous sessions and districts. sanction of the Governor

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895.**(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 8-15.)*

General in Council, the number of such divisions and districts.

(3) The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

(4) Every presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a district.

8. (1) The Local Government may divide any district outside the presidency-towns into subdivisions, or make any portion of any such district a subdivision, and may alter the limits of any subdivision.

(2) All existing subdivisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

9. (1) The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

(2) The Local Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

(3) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

10. (1) In every district outside the presidency-towns the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

(2) *The Local Government may from time to time appoint any Magistrate of the first class to be an additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding three months, and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code that the Local Government may direct.*

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

12. (1) The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district outside the presidency-towns; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may, from time to time, define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the *ordinary* jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district.

13. (1) The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a subdivision, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Subdivisional Magistrates.

(3) The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

14. (1) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency-towns.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates.

(3) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub-section (1).

(4) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be so conferred except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

15. (1) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 16-21.)*

powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by any order

Powers exercisable by Bench in absence of special direction. under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this

Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches. to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any district respecting the following subjects:—

- (a) the classes of cases to be tried;
- (b) the times and places of sitting;
- (c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials;
- (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

17. (1) All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate; Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches; and

(2) Every Magistrate (other than a Subdivisional Magistrate) and every to Subdivisional Magistrate. Bench exercising powers in a subdivision shall also be subordinate to the Subdivisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

(3) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge. he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(4) *The Sessions Judge may also make rules for the disposal of any urgent application or matter by an Assistant Sessions Judge, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, and the Assistant Sessions Judge shall*

have jurisdiction to deal with any such application or matter.

(5) Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

18. (1) The Local Government shall, from time Appointment of Presidency Magistrates. to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the presidency towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Magistrate for each such town.

(2) Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

19. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise Local limits of their jurisdiction. jurisdiction in all places within the presidency-town for which he is appointed, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise Bombay Court of Petty Sessions. all jurisdiction which, under any law in force immediately before the first day of April, 1877, was exercised in that town by the Court of Petty Sessions:

Provided that appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

21. Every Chief Magistrate shall exercise Chief Magistrate. within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

- (a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town;
- (b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit;
- (c) the constitution of such Benches; and
- (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—*Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.*—Chapter II.—*Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.*—Sections 22-27.—Chapter III.—*Powers of Courts.*—Sections 28-29.)

(e) any other matter which could be dealt with by a District Magistrate under his general powers of control over Magistrates subordinate to him.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the presidency-towns,

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification.

23. The Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay may, by notification in the official

Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom the Local Government thinks fit.

24. (1) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns.

(2) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the *Ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, the Governor General, the

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be

suspended or removed from office by the Local Government:

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him,

and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS OF COURTS.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried—

(a) by the High Court, or

(b) by the Court of Session, or

(c) by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Illustration.

A is committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of culpable homicide. He may be sentenced only if voluntarily causing hurt, an offence triable by a Magistrate.

29. (1) Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

(2) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code:

Provided that—

(a) no Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed seven years;

(b) no Magistrate of the second class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed three years; and

(c) no Magistrate of the third class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed one year.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter III.—
Powers of Courts.—Sections 30-35.)

30. (1) In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

(2) The provisions of this section apply also to Lower Burma.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

31. (1) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(2) A Sessions Judge, or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(3) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge.

32. (1) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

(a) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class: { Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law;
Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees;
Whipping.

(b) Courts of Magistrates of the second class: { Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law;
Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;
Whipping.

(c) Courts of Magistrates of the third class: { Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;
Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(2) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorised by law to pass.

(3) No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless it is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

33. (1) The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law in case of such default:

Provided that—

(a) the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

(b) in any case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(2) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

34. The Court of a District Magistrate, specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation, shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge.

35. (1) When a person is convicted, at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—*Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.*—Chapter III.—*Powers of Courts.*—Sections 36-41.—Part III.—*General Provisions.*—Chapter IV.—*Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and persons making arrests.*—Section 42.)

(2) It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided as follows:—

(a) in no case shall such person be Maximum term of sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

(b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

(3) For the purpose of confirmation or appeal aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

EXPLANATION.—Separable offences which come within the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code are not distinct offences within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A takes part in a riot in the course and in the prosecution of the common object of which B inflicts grievous hurt on C. A has not committed distinct offences, within the meaning of this section, but B has.

(b) A breaks into a house with intent to commit theft and steals property therein. A has not committed distinct offences.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

36. All District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers."

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Subdivisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate,

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

39. (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Local Government may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

ILLUSTRATION.

A. a Magistrate, is temporarily appointed to the Secretariat. When he reverts to his appointment as a Magistrate in the same or another district he may exercise the powers of a Magistrate without fresh authorisation.

41. (1) The Local Government may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it.

(2) Any powers conferred by the District Magistrate may in like manner be withdrawn by the District Magistrate.

PART III.**GENERAL PROVISIONS.****CHAPTER IV.****OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.**

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the presidency-towns,—

(a) in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or police-officer is authorised to arrest;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and persons making arrests.—Sections 43-45.)

(b) in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property; or

(c) in the suppression of a riot or an affray, or the dispersion of an unlawful assembly, or an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person

Aid to person, other than police-officer, executing warrant. other than a police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

44. (1) Every person, whether within or with-

Public to give information of certain offences. out the presidency-towns aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 302, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police-officer of such commission or intention.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.

45. (1) Every village-headman, village-

Village-headmen, accountants, land-holders and others bound to report certain matters. accountant, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watchman or police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reason-

ably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(c) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under sections 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860.

(d) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances;

(e) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of British India near such village any act which, if committed in British India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460;

(f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Local Government, has directed him to communicate information.

(2) In this section—

(i) 'village' includes village-lands; and

(ii) the expression 'proclaimed offender' includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Governor General in Council in any part of India in respect of any act which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460. XLV of 1860.

(3) Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Local Government, the District Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be village-headmen for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law. Act X of 1888 S. 45A.

Appointment of village-headmen by District Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 46-54.)*

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

46. (1) In making an arrest the police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

(2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police-officer to enter such place and search therein, and in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

49. Any police-officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or

window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

54. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

first—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 55-59.)*

suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody;

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy or of belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and being illegally absent from that service; and

seventhly—any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India.

eighthly—any person committing a breach of the terms of police supervision as defined by section 565.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

(3) *The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Code relating to arrests without warrant shall apply to village-police-men or chaukidars, with any modifications that it may think fit.*

55. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.

(a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually

puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

56. (1) When any officer in charge of a police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

57. (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

(2) *When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond with one or more fit and proper sureties resident in British India to appear before a Magistrate if so required.*

(3) *Should his true name and residence not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or furnish sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.*

58. A police-officer may, for the purpose of pursuing offenders arresting without warrant into other jurisdictions, any person whom he is authorised to arrest under this chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India.

59. (1) Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender;

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make Procedure on such over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person to the nearest police-station.

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 60-67.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 68-70.)

which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once discharged.

60. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police-station.

61. (1) No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

(2) The provisions of this section refer only to detention by a police-officer enrolled under Act V of 1861.

62. Officers in charge of police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

63. No person who has been arrested by a police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

68. (1) Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

(2) Such summons shall be served by a police-officer, or, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.

(3) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

69. (1) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

(2) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

(3) Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, or by registered post letter addressed to the Chief Officer of the corporation in British India. In such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 71-79.)*

71. If service in the manner mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot be obtained, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

72. (1) Where the person summoned is in the Service on servant of active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court under his signature with the endorsement required by that section.

(2) Such signature shall be prima facie evidence of due service.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

74. (1) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

(2) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

75. (1) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench; and shall bear the seal of the Court.

(2) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

76. (1) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(2) The endorsement shall state—

(a) the number of sureties;

(b) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound; and

(c) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

(3) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

77. (1) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police-officers and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons; and such person or persons shall execute the same.

(2) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

78. (1) A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or subdivision for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

(2) Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

(3) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

79. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 80-87.)*

80. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

81. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

83. (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

(2) The Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon, and, if practicable, cause it to be executed in manner hereinbefore provided within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(3) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

84. (1) When a warrant directed to a police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

(2) Such Magistrate or police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

(4) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

85. (1) When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest, or is nearer than the Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

86. (1) Such Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court:

Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, Commissioner or District Superintendent, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, Commissioner or District Superintendent shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police-officer from taking security under section 76.

(3) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

87. (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides,

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.
—Sections 88-91.)*

or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

(3) A statement *in writing* by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

88. (1) The Court may, after issuing a proclamation under section 87, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

(2) Such order shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

(3) If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(a) by seizure; or

(b) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(c) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(d) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(4) If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(e) by taking possession; or

(f) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(g) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(h) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(5) *If the property ordered to be attached consists of live stock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof, and in such case, the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court.*

(6) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the

same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XVI of 1882.

(7) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

(8) *If any third person makes a claim to the property ordered to be attached, or any part of it, the Court may investigate and determine the possession in manner provided by section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

XIV of 1882.

89. If, within two years from the date of Restoration of at the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government, under subsection (7) of section 88, appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

2.—Other Rules regarding Processes.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

(a) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(b) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

91. When any person for whose appearance Power to take bond or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 92-93. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 94-98.)

in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

93. The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

94. (1) Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

(2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document or thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

95. (1) If any document, parcel or thing in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case

may be, to deliver such document, parcel or thing to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

96. (1) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, sub-section (1) has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or other thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorise any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

98. (1) If a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Movable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 99-102.)

or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(a) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(b) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(c) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(d) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(e) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging.

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to—

(a) counterfeit coin,

(b) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and

(c) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

(a) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into British India in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878,

(b) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into British India or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(c) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorising them to be taken to such Court.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

D.—General Provisions relating to Searches.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 90, section 98 or section 100.

102. (1) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

(2) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

(3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched in manner provided by sections 51 and 52.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 103-105. Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 106-109.)

103. (1) Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

(2) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(3) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

E.—Miscellaneous.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before it under this Code.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

PART IV.**PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.****CHAPTER VIII.****OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.***A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.*

106. (1) Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(3) *An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.*

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

107. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or that is likely to disturb the public tranquillity, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

108. (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under section 107, or a Court of Session or High Court, has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case under section 107.

(2) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

(a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 110-117.)*

with a view to committing any cognisable offence, or

- (b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding twelve months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Subdivisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

- (a) is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or
- (b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or
- (c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or
- (d) habitually commits mischief or extortion or attempts so to do, or
- (e) in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury, or
- (f) is a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

113. If the person, in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court :

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 112 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

117. (1) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in summons-cases; and, where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in warrant cases, except that no charge need be framed.

(3) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 118-123.)

(4) *Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think fit.*

118. (1) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall *subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)* make an order accordingly :

Provided—

first—that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than that specified in the order made under section 112

secondly—that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive :

thirdly—that, when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties :

(2) (a) *The Magistrate may, if he shall think fit, instead of making such order, order that such person shall be placed under police supervision for a term not exceeding three years :*

(b) *Any person who has been placed under police supervision by such order may at any time apply to a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate to have an order for security for his good behaviour taken in lieu of police supervision.*

(c) *If such Magistrate is of opinion that the order for police supervision is necessary, he may reject the application, but he shall record his reasons for so doing.*

(d) *If such Magistrate is of opinion that security may, without hazard to the community or any other person, be taken in lieu of the order for police supervision, he shall make an order for security as herein provided.*

119. If, on an enquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

C.—Proceedings in all cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. (1) If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

123. (1) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it or to the officer in charge of the jail in which the person so ordered is detained.

(2) *If the security be tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.*

(3) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Court of Session, or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

(4) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit :

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 124-130.—Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 127-130.)

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security
Kind of imprison- for keeping the peace shall
ment. be simple.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged or he may make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

(2) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without such hazard, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

125. The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court or any order for police supervision under section 118, sub-section (2).

126. (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound, to appear or to be brought before him.

(3) When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order

shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

127. (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, whether within or without the presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

130. (1) When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 to disperse such assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law.

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 131-132. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 133-134.)

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no to disperse assembly. Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army or Volunteers may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

132. No prosecution against any Magistrate, Protection against or other officer or person for acts done under this chapter. any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and—

- (a) no Magistrate or police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,
- (b) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,
- (c) no person doing any act in good faith, in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, or under section 42, and
- (d) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

133. (1) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to

persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,—

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping-grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

134. (1) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

(2) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Person to whom order is addressed to whom such order is made shall—

(a) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(b) appear in accordance with such order, or show cause or claim jury, and either show cause against the same, or apply to

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(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 130-143.)

the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

136. If such person does not perform such

Consequence of his failing to do so. act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as

required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the order shall be made absolute.

137. (1) If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter *as in a summons-case*.

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

138. (1) On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(a) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(b) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(c) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

(2) *The time so fixed may, for good cause shown, be extended by the Magistrate.*

139. (1) If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

(2) In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken under this Code; unless the Magistrate is of opinion that there has been misconduct on the part of the jury, in which case he may appoint a fresh jury and the proceedings shall then commence de novo.

140. (1) When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137 or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed

in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

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(2) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

142. (1) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury *pending the finding of the jury or other determination of the matter*.

(2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

143. A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

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(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter XI.—Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or apprehended Danger.—Section 144. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Section 145-146.)

CHAPTER XI.

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF
NUISANCE OR APPREHENDED DANGER.

144. (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate or a Subdivisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

(2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(4) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

(5) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

145. (1) Whenever a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring

the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes houses, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons.

(4) The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such

parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was at the date of the order before mentioned in such possession of the said subject.

(5) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties was then in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to retain possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

(6) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate shall be final.

(7) Proceedings under this section shall not abate by reason only of the death of any of the parties thereto.

146. (1) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties is then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them is then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

(2) When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit, appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate, shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code

of Civil Procedure. XIV of

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1858.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 147-148. Chapter XIII.—Preventive Action of the Police.—Sections 149-153. Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.—Sections 154-155)

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way) within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter in manner provided by section 145; and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done, or claiming that such thing may be done obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before such institution.

148. (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses, or pleaders' fees, or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

149. Every police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing cognizable offences, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent the commission of any cognizable offence.

150. Every police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

151. A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

152. A police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

153. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

155. (1) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence,

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.
—Sections 156-162.)*

he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

(2) No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(3) Any police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

156. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

(2) No proceeding of a police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned.

157. (1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender :

Provided as follows :—

(a) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot ;

(b) if it appear to the officer in charge of a police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case, but shall record the fact, and inform the complainant (if any) of what he has done.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section.

158. (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if so submitted, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any subordinate to him to proceed, to direct an investigation or hold a preliminary and informal inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

160. Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case ; and such person shall attend as so required.

Provided that, if the attendance of a parda-nashin lady is required, the matter shall be referred to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate for orders.

161. (1) Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

162. (1) No statement, other than a dying declaration, made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it, or shall be used as evidence except in manner and to the extent provided by section 172, or a proceeding against the person making the statement.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.
—Sections 163-167.)*

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

163. (1) No police-officer or person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 24.

(2) But no police-officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

164. (1) Every Magistrate not being a police-officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

(2) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

(3) No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

" (Signed) A. B.,
Magistrate "

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

165. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police-station, or a police-officer making an investigation, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate, and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not

or would not produce such document or other thing according to the directions of the summons or order, or when such document or other thing is not known to be in the possession of any person, such officer may search, or cause search to be made, for the same, in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached.

(2) Such officer shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the document or other thing for which search is to be made, and the place to be searched; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.

166. (1) An officer in charge of a police-station may require an officer in charge of another police-station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

(2) Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

167. (1) Whenever it appears that any investigation under this chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused (if any) to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time, authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.
—Sections 168-172.)*

(3) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

(4) If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

168. When any subordinate police-officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police-station.

169. (1) If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

(2) *The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, discharge the bond, or make such other order in the matter as he may think just.*

170. (1) If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial, or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

(2) When the officer in charge of a police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate in time and manner thereby directed and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

(3) If the Court of the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate be mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference be given to such complainant or persons.

(4) The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with its report.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police-officer.

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond:

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

172. (1) Every police-officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the police-officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police-officer, the

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.—Sections 173-176.)*

provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

173. (1) Every investigation under this chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

(2) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police-station to make further investigation.

(3) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

174. (1) Every officer in charge of a police-station, and every other police-officer appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, on receiving information that a person—

- (a) has committed suicide, or
- (b) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or
- (c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or

instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

(2) The report shall be signed by such police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other qualified medical man appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorised to hold inquests.

(5) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

(6) *The provisions of this section do not apply to the death of any prisoner in jail. In such case a copy of the record required by section 15 of the Prisons Act, 1894, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Superintendent of the Jail to the District Magistrate, who on receipt of such report shall take such action thereon as he may think fit.*

IX of 1894.

175. (1) An officer in charge of a police-station may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

176. (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 177-181.)*

section (1), any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer; and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

(2) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI.**PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.****CHAPTER XV.****OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.***A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.*

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division:

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued by the High Court under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 or under this Code, section 526.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(a) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Z.

(b) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

(c) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Y.

(d) A is wounded in the Native State of Baroda, and dies of his wounds in Poona. The offence of causing A's death may be inquired into and tried in Poona.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(1) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

181. (1) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

(2) The offence of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 182-188.)*

(3) The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who receives or retains the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into or tried in a presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not

Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

185. (1) Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is, may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

(2) In Lower Burma, when the offender is an European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the High Court.

186. (1) When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

(2) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

187. (1) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

(2) If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

188. When a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India.

or
(a) when any British subject commits an offence in the territories of a Prince or Chief in India, or

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 189-194.)*

(b) when a servant of the Queen (whether a British subject or not) commits an offence in the territories of any Prince or Chief in India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India: and when there is no Political Agent, the sanction of the Local Government shall be required:

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a Commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

190. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(b) upon a police report of such facts;

(c) upon information received from any person other than a police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.

(2) The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special

orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under sub-section (1), clause (a) or clause (b) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

(3) The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under sub-section (1), clause (c) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), clause (c) of the preceding section, the accused, or, when there are several persons accused, any one of them, shall, before any evidence has been taken, be entitled to require that the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be either transferred to another Magistrate or committed to the Court of Session.

192. (1) Any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Sub-Magistrates, divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

(2) Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his district who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

193. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

(2) Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order may direct them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the division by general or special order may make over to them for trial.

(3) A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Local Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in either division as the Local Government may direct.

194. (1) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the Indian High Courts Act, c. 104, 1861, or any other provision of this Code.

[Act X of 1882, s. 191, last para.]

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 195-197.)*

(2) (a) *The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Advocate General, Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England.*

of (b) *Such proceedings may be taken upon every*
 144] *such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney General so far as the circumstances of the case and the practice and procedure of the said High Court will admit.*

(c) *All fines penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.*

(d) *The High Court may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.*

195. (1) *No Court shall take cognizance—*

(a) *of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate ;*

(b) *of any offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate ;*

(c) *of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.*

(2) *In this section the term " Court " means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar under the Registration Act, 1877, or other ministerial officer ;*

(3) *The provisions of this section, with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them.*

(4) *The sanction referred to in this section Nature of sanction may be expressed in necessary. general terms, and need not name the accused person ; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.*

(5) *When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.*

(6) *Any sanction refused under this section may be granted by any authority to which the authority refusing it is subordinate ; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was drawn up and issued: Provided that the High Court may, for good cause shewn, extend the time.*

(7) *For the purposes of this section every Court, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie.*

(8) *The Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, and every other Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.*

196. *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section XLV of 1860.*

127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

197. (1) *When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.*

(2) *Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution of such Judge or*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 198-199.—Chapter XVI.—Of Complaints to Magistrates.—Sections 200-203.—Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 204.)

public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

XLV of 1860. Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 adultery or enticing a married woman, or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Provided as follows:—

- (a) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192;
 - (b) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing;
 - (c) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.
201. (1) If the complaint has been made in writing to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.

(2) If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the

complainant to the proper tribunal and record the fact that the complaint was made.

202. (1) If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or Postponement of any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorise in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorised to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or by a police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

(2) If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

(3) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. In such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

204. (1) If, in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence, there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which, according to the fourth column of the second schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column, a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

writing to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint

Dismissal of complaint.

Issue of process.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 205.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 206-212.)

(3) When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no summons shall be issued until the fees are paid, and, if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the case.

205. (1) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

206. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 443, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

(2) But, save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

208. (1) The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

(2) The accused shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and in such case the prosecutor may re-examine them.

(3) If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any wit-

ness or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

209. (1) When the evidence referred to in section 208, sub-sections (1) and (3) has been taken, and he has examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, record his reasons and discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, or reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

210. (1) When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate finds that a *prima facie* case has been made out and that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

(2) As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused, and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

211. (1) The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

(2) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

212. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 213-219.)*

213. (1) When the accused, on being required to give in a list under section 211, has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

(2) If the Magistrate, after hearing the witnesses for the defence, is satisfied that there is no sufficient cause to justify the commitment of the accused, he may cancel the charge and discharge the accused.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate or by a Court of Session under section 477, or by a Civil or Revenue Court under section 478, can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list, as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Provided that, where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse

to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness and all other proper expenses.

217. (1) Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

(2) If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

218. (1) When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

(2) When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

219. (1) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

(2) Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceeding in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Section 220.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Section 221-224.)

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

Custody of accused pending trial.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

221. (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Charge to state offence.

(2) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

(3) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

(4) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

(5) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

What implied in charge.

(6) In the presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; else where it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Language of charge.

(7) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of effecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it

did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 304, or that, if it did fall within Exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it. XLV of 1860.

(c) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge. XLV of 1860.

(d) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

222. The charge shall contain such particulars as to time, place and person. Particulars as to time, place and person. The charge shall contain such particulars as to time, place and person. The charge shall contain such particulars as to time, place and person. The charge shall contain such particulars as to time, place and person.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable. Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable. Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable. Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 225-232.)*

225. (1) No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice.

(2) Any objection to a charge for want of particularity or for otherwise not conforming to the requirements of this Chapter shall be taken at the earliest opportunity, and, if not so taken, no finding, sentence or order shall be reversed or altered on appeal or revision by any superior Court on the ground of the informality or insufficiency of the charge.

Illustrations.

30. (a) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(d) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled and that the error was material.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

227. (1) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or,

in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

(2) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that when new trial may be directed, or trial suspended, proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

231. Whenever a charge is altered or added by the Court after the commencement of the trial the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined, and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.

232. (1) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 106 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence, which he corruptly used or

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 233-235.)*

attempted to use as true or genuine, was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

233. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

234. (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

(2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code or of any special or local law.

(3) When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation of money, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular items misappropriated or the exact dates of misappropriation.

235. (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

(2) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(3) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71.

*Illustrations.**to sub-section (1) —*

(a) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(c) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) A has in his possession several seals, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(e) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charges. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(f) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(g) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(h) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (a) to (h) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to sub-section (2) —

(i) A wrongfully takes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B then upon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 412 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1861.

(k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 XLV of 1861, and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(l) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 406) and 190 of the same Code.

XLV of 1861.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 236-240.—Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Section 241.)

to sub-section (3)—

(w) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

(b) A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.

237. (1) If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

(2) When the accused is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence, although the attempt is not separately charged.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

238. (1) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b) A is charged, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

240. When a charge containing more heads than one is made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges

the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—*Proceedings in Prosecutions.*—Chapter XX.—*Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.*—Sections 242-250.)

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the substance of accusation to be stated, particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence or offences of which he is accused or any of them, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

244. (1) If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

245. (1) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence

(if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

(2) If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him accordingly to law.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

250. (1) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is instituted discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(a) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(b) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(2) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (1) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXI.—Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 251-259.)*

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY
MAGISTRATES.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

252. (1) When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

(2) The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

253. (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which, if un rebutted, would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

255. (1) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

256. (1) If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts who has not previously been cross-examined as to the facts constituting the charge.

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

257. (1) If the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused, for compelling the attendance of any witness (whether he has or has not been previously examined in the case) for the purposes of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing.

(2) When the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the purposes of justice.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

258. (1) If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 260-263.)*

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

Power to try summarily. 260. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code—

- (a) the District Magistrate,
- (b) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and
- (c) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,

may, if he or they think fit, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

- (a) offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;
- (b) offences relating to weights and measures under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code;
- (c) hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;
- (d) theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;
- (e) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;
- (f) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;
- (g) mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;
- (h) house-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;
- (i) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code;
- (j) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;
- (k) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;
- (l) complaints under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871:

Provided that no case in which a District Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

(2) When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily, the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in manner provided by this Code.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

- (a) offences against the Indian Penal Code, XLV of 1860, sections 277, 278, 279, 283, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447;
- (b) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;
- (c) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;
- (d) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

262. (1) In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

(2) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—

- (a) the serial number;
- (b) the date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) the date of the report or complaint;
- (d) the name of the complainant (if any);
- (e) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;
- (f) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (d), clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—*Proceedings in Prosecutions.*—Chapter XXII.—*Of Summary Trials.*—Sections 264-265. Chapter XXIII.—*Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.*—Sections 266-271.)

- (g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);
- (h) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;
- (i) the sentence or other final order; and
- (j) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

264. (1) In every case tried summarily by a Record in appealable Magistrate or Bench in cases which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

(2) Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

265. (1) Records made under section 263 and Language of record judgments recorded under and lodged at section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

(2) The Local Government may authorise any Bench may constitute Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in his behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

(3) If no such authorisation be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record.

(4) If the Bench differ in opinion, the dissentient members may write a separate judgment.

CHAPTER XXIII

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION.

A.—*Preliminary.*

266. In this chapter, except in sections 276 and 307, and in Chapter XVIII, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and such other Courts

as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

267. All trials under this chapter before a Trials before High Court shall be by High Court shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury. 24 & 25 Act, c. 104

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

269. (1) The Local Government may, with the Local Government previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district, and may, with the like sanction revoke or alter such order.

The Local Government may by general or special order in the official Gazette direct at what place or places the Court of Session shall hold its sittings, and may from time to time revoke or alter any order so made; but until such order be made, the Courts of Session shall hold their sittings as heretofore.

(2) The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of the offence shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order.

(3) When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

B.—*Commencement of Proceedings.*

271. (1) When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 272-274.)*

he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, lead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case :

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

273. (1) In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

(2) Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

274. (1) In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

(2) In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct.

275. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct :

Provided that—

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed ;

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of persons not summoned when eligible ; jurors required may, with

the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present ;

trials before special jurors. *thirdly*, in the presidency towns—

(a) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(b) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed ; and

fourthly, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325.

277. (1) As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

(2) Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated :

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed—

(a) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror ;

(b) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years ;

(c) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs ;

(d) his holding any office in or under the Court ;

(e) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police duties ;

(f) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury ;

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(g) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or when such evidence is interpreted the language in which it is interpreted;

(h) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

279. (1) Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

(2) If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276, or if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury:

Provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

280. (1) When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

(2) The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

(3) If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

282. (1) If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

(2) In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

285. (1) If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is unable to attend, or is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

(2) If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

286. (1) When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused.

(2) The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused preliminary inquiry before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

289. (1) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

(2) If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and, if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 290-297.)*

tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(3) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(4) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, has stated, when asked under section 280, that he means to adduce evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply. *But if the accused does not then so state, the prosecutor shall not be entitled to reply.*

293. If Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

(2) Such officer shall not, except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the

Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

296. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day; and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in cases tried by Jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

298. In such cases it is the duty of the Judge—

- (a) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;
- (b) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;
- (c) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given:

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 299-306.)*

(d) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

(2) The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case, on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

(a) to decide which view of the facts is true and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(b) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(c) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(d) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(b) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

303. (1) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the heads of charge on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

(2) Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

305. (1) When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

(2) When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

(3) If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

(4) If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

306. (1) When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 307-311.)*

(2) If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

307. (1) If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the heads of charge on which the accused has been tried, and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

(2) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(3) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal: but it may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it, and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

309. (1) When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then

require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

(2) The Judge shall then give judgment, but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

(3) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

(a) the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence:

(b) if he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge:

(c) when the trial is held with the aid of assessors, judgment in writing need not be given until the question of previous conviction has been disposed of:

(d) if he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury, or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be), shall then hear evidence concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

311. Notwithstanding anything in the last [Act of 1882, s. 310, last para.] section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 312-319.)**J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.*

312. The names of not more than four hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

313. (1) The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

(a) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(b) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

(2) Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

(3) No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors list for a previous year.

(4) The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at *Fort William* and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

(5) The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

314. (1) Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

(2) Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

(3) Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house.

315. (1) Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

(2) No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

(3) If, during the continuance of any sessions it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

317. (1) In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

(2) All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable, by order of the Judge, to such fine as he thinks fit, and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Provided that the Court may in its discretion remit any fine or imprisonment so imposed.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 320-325.)*

serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district in which they reside,

or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely:—

- (a) officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;
- (b) Judges;
- (c) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;
- (d) police-officers and persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;
- (e) persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;
- (f) persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;
- (g) persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as-jurors or assessors;
- (h) Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;
- (i) persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;
- (j) persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641;
- (k) other persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

321. (1) The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the district or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (b) to (h), both inclusive.

(2) The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is an European or an

American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the list reside.

323. To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the sessions court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

324. (1) For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

(2) In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

(3) A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

(4) Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

(5) Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

(6) The list so prepared and revised shall be [Act X of 1882, s. 32] Annual revision of list or again revised once in every year.

(7) The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

325. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 326-333.)*

and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superior qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury.

326. (1) The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, three days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list or the said special list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

(2) The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those who have served within six months unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

329. When any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

330. (1) The Court of Session may, for reasonable cause, excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

(2) The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury, direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months.

331. (1) At each session the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

(2) Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

(3) A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

332. (1) Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

(3) For good cause shewn, the Court may remit or reduce any fine so imposed.

(4) In default of recovery of the fine by attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may, by order of the Court of Session, be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 334-336.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 337-339.)

on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge ; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

335. (1) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

(2) But it may, from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

(3) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214 who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

337. (1) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other

Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

(2) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

(3) Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

(4) Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing ; and, when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

339. (1) Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

(2) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been withdrawn under this section.

(3) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 340-345.)*

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

342. (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Power to examine the accused.

(2) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

(3) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

(4) No oath shall be administered to the accused.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. (1) If, from the absence of a witness, or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

to time, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody:

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

Remand.

(2) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

EXPLANATION.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Reasonable cause for remand.

345. (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:—

Compounding offences.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	293	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 346-348.)*

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Criminal trespass .	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass .	448	
Criminal breach of contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery . . .	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	498	
Defamation . . .	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.

(2) The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, causing hurt by an act which endangers life, or causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life, punishable under section 324, section 325, section 335, section 337, section 338, section 428, section 429, or section 430 of the Indian Penal Code, may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused.

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

(7) No offence shall be compounded except as provided by this section.

346. (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

347. (1) If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

(2) If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, unless the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted;

Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, the case may be transferred to him instead of being committed to the Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 349-352.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 353-355.)

349. (1) Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106 or that he should be dealt with under section 561, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law :

Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

350. (1) Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and recommence the inquiry or trial :

Provided as follows :—

(a) in any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard ;

(b) the High Court or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new inquiry or trial.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

351. (1) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination for any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

(2) When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them :

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

354. In inquiries and trials other than summary trials under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

355. (1) In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 260, clauses (b) to (d), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, and in all proceedings under section 137, and section 514 (if not in the course of a trial) the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 356-361.)*

(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

356. (1) In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

(2) When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

(3) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

357. (1) The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do

so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

359. (1) Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

360. (1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(2) If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

361. (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, or the accused is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 362-365.—Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Section 366.)

shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

362. (1) In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

(2) Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

(3) Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

364. (1) Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English; and such record shall be shown or read to him, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or

Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Punjab may, from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

366. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 263 and section 31c, the judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced, or the substance of such judgment shall be explained,—

(a) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders, and

(b) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accused or his pleader understands;

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge, if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence.

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or, if not in custody, shall be required by the Court to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only, in which case it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader.

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Sections 367-373.)*

on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 537.

367. (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court as the time of pronouncing it.

(2) It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

(3) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed;

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

368. (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

(2) No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

369. No Court, other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in sections 395 and 484 or to correct a clerical error.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

- (a) the serial number of the case;
- (b) the date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) the name of the complainant (if any);
- (d) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;
- (e) the offence complained of or proved;
- (f) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);
- (g) the final order;
- (h) the date of such order; and
- (i) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

371. (1) On the application of the accused a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

(2) In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

(3) When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and, where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVII.—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.—Sections 374-380. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 381.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

375. (1) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(2) Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

- (a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or
- (b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or
- (c) may acquit the accused person :

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon shall be laid before another Judge, and such

Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

380. (1) When a sentence passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge or by a District Magistrate acting under section 34 is submitted to a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge for confirmation, such Judge—

- (a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence which the lower Court might have passed ; or
- (b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the lower Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial or commitment on the same or an amended charge ; or
- (c) may acquit the accused ; or
- (d) if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself, or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken ; or
- (e) make any such further or other order as may be just.

(2) Unless the Court of Session otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or evidence taken ; and, when the sentence has been submitted by an Assistant Sessions Judge, such inquiry shall not be made, nor shall such evidence be taken, in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the Court of Session, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving

Execution of order passed under section 376.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution—Sections 382-393.)*

the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

382. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, *if it thinks fit*, commute the sentence to transportation for life.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is *or is to be* confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

388. (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence

of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) *The provisions of this section shall also apply to any case in which a fine or penalty has been imposed, and on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded*

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

390. When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

391. (1) When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court; but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

(2) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

(3) *Where the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, the term of imprisonment shall not be less than three months.*

392. (1) In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

(2) In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely):—

- (a) females;
- (b) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;
- (c) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty five years of age.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 394-399.)*

394. (1) The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

(2) If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

395. (1) In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

396. (1) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

(2) If the new sentence is severer in its *kind* than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

(3) When the new sentence is not severer in its *kind* than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) a sentence of transportation or penal

servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, already sentenced for penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

398. (1) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

(2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

399. (1) When any person under the age of fifteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 400.—Chapter XXIX.—Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.—Sections 401-402.—Chapter XXX.—Of previous Acquittals or Convictions.—Section 403.)

willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

(2) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

(3) *Nothing in this section or in sections 397 and 398 shall affect the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.*

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

401. (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

(2) Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

(6) *The Governor General in Council and the Local Government may by general rules or*

special orders give directions as to the suspension of sentences, and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with.

402. The Governor General in Council, or Power to commute the Local Government, may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

403. (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, sub-section 1.

(3) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

(4) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

(5) *Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or of section 188 of this Code.*

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.***(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 404-413.)**

(b) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(c) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(e) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section.

(f) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(g) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

(h) A is charged on the same facts with two different offences and is convicted of the one and acquitted of the other. The Appellate Court may convict him of the offence of which he has been acquitted and acquit him of the offence of which he has been convicted.

PART VII.**OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.****CHAPTER XXXI.****OF APPEALS.**

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment unless otherwise provided, no appeal to Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

406. Any person ordered by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour or to be placed under police supervision under section 118 may appeal to the District Magistrate.

407. (1) Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

(2) The District Magistrate may direct that Transfer of appeals to any appeal under this first class Magistrate. section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, shall be transferred to such subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session :

Provided as follows :—

(a) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Court of Session, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Court of Session ;

(b) any European British subject so convicted may, at his option, appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Appeals to Court of Sessions Judge shall be Session how heard. heard by the Sessions Judge by an Additional Sessions Judge.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or of Court of Session, an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or any Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted cases.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 414-423.)*

person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has also been passed.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any case tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and

in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

421. (1) On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may dismiss the appeal summarily:

Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

(2) Before dismissing an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

422. If the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

423. (1) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

(a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(b) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 424-431.—Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Section 432.)*

(2) alter the finding, maintaining, the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or, (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence but not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(d) *make any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper.*

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorise the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

425. (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

426. (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(2) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(3) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

428. (1) In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, shall record its reasons, and may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

(2) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(4) The taking of evidence under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV as if it were an inquiry.

429. When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

431. Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

Abatement of appeals.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 433-439.)*

arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

433. (1) When a question has been so referred Disposal of case the High Court shall pass according to decision such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

(2) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

434. (1) When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

(2) If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail; and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

435. (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any subordinate Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying himself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such subordinate Court

(2) If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under sub-section (1) considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

(3) Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

(4) If an application under this section has been made either to the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Sessions Judge, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the subordinate Court, the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Provided as follows:—

(a) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Judge or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made;

(b) that, if such Judge or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Judge or Magistrate may direct the subordinate Court to inquire into such offence.

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or the Sessions Judge may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged or released under section 169, or the District Magistrate may himself deliver judgment and pass sentence or direct the subordinate Magistrate to deliver judgment and pass sentence on a person convicted under section 561.

438. The Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

439. (1) In the case of any proceeding the High Court's powers of revision called for by itself or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII)—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 440-442.)

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 443-446.)

which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence; and, when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorise a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

(5) *Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained, and, except as provided by this Code, no proceedings by way of appeal or revision shall be entertained.*

440. No party has any right to be heard Optional with Court either personally or by to hear parties. pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision:

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, sub-section 2.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before over-ruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court, it shall, *in manner hereinbefore provided*, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders

as are conformable to the decision so certified and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session, except the Sessions Judge, shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both, and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both,

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 447-451.)*

447. (1) When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

(2) When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

449. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

(2) If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

450. (1) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

(2) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (1), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

451. (1) In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate, any such subject may, in a summons-case before he is heard in his

defence under section 244, or in a warrant-case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450.

(2) If a claim is made under sub-section (1) in a summons-case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant-case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid.

(3) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

(4) In every such case the Magistrate shall notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

(5) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

(6) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.

(7) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), in so far as they are made applicable by those sub-sections, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 147.

[Act X of 1882, s. 451.]

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 452-457.)*

Art X o
1882, s.
451 B.

(9) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under this section and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under this section transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

(10) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under this section.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

Provided that, if the European British subject When Native may requires under section 450 claim separate trial. to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

453. (1) When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(2) When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject such Court shall, after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(3) When the Court before which any person tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

454. (1) If an European British subject does Failure to plead not claim to be dealt with status a waiver. as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

(2) Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject. as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, Procedure on such application before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 458-463.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Section 464.)

it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct.

459. (1) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session, not being a Justice of the Peace.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which a European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

462 (1) When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of sec-

tion 450 or section 460, or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section 451, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

(2) The Court shall also, at the same time, in like manner, cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

(3) From the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained:

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

464. (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry Procedure in case of or a trial has reason to accused being lunatic. believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

(2) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 465-471.)*

465. (1) If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury, or the Court with the aid of assessors, shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

(2) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

(3) *For purposes of record, the Court may examine such witnesses and take such evidence as it may think fit in manner provided by section 512 of this Code, and any evidence so taken or received shall have the like effect as by that section provided.*

466. (1) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Release of Lunatic pending investigation or trial.

(2) If the case is one in which bail may not be taken or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

467. (1) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

(2) When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

468. (1) If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

(2) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon judgment of acquittal the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

471. (1) Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

(2) The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

(3) The Governor General in Council may by general or special order direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody shall be removed from the place where he is confined to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India.

Power of Governor General in Council to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another.

(4) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or this section to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474.

Power of Local Government to relieve Inspector General of certain functions.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 472-475.
—Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the
Administration of Justice.—Sections 476-478.)

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

474. (1) If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

(2) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

475. (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(2) Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

(3) The provisions of sections 472 and 474 all. *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons

delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

476. (1) When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiry into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

(2) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and as if upon complaint made, and may, if he is authorised under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

(3) *Proceedings under this section shall not be questioned by way of revision under Chapter XXXII or otherwise.*

477. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

(2) Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

478. (1) When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

(2) For the purposes of an inquiry under this section the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 479-486.)

powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

479. When any such commitment is made by Procedure of Civil or a Civil or Revenue Court, Revenue Court in such the Court shall send the cases. charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorised to commit for trial, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

480. (1) When any such offence as is described Procedure in certain in section 174, section 175, cases of contempt. section 178, section 179, section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

(2) Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

481. (1) In every such case the Court shall Record in such cases. record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

(2) If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

482. (1) If the Court in any case considers that Procedure where a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting

the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

484. When any Court has under section 480 Discharge of offender adjudged an offender to on submission or punishment for refusing apology. or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

485. If any witness or person called to produce a document before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

486. (1) Any person sentenced by any Court Appeals from conviction under section 480 or sections in contempt-cases. under section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Section 487.—Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.—Sections 488-490.)

this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

(3) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

(4) An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the presidency-towns, to the High Court.

487. (1) Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

(2) Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

488. (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

(2) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, or if so ordered from the date of the complaint.

(3) If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for

levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.

(4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

(6) All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases:

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglects to attend the Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case *ex parte*. Any order so made may be set aside for good cause shown, on application made within three months.

(7) The accused may tender himself as a witness, and in such case shall be examined as such, and the Court in dealing with complaints under this section shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.

(8) The accused may be proceeded against in any district where he resides or is, or where he last co-habited with the complainant.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit: Provided that if he increases the allowance the monthly rate of fifty rupees in the whole be not exceeded.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order may be enforced by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXVII.—Directions of the Nature of a Habeas Corpus.—Section 491.)**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XXXVII.—Of the Public Prosecutor.—Sections 492-495.)*

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A
HABEAS CORPUS.

491. (1) Any of the High Courts of Judicature
Power to issue directions of the nature of a habeas corpus. at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

- (a) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;
- (b) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;
- (c) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;
- (d) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;
- (e) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and
- (f) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

(2) Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under the *Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818*, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the *State Prisoners Act, 1850*, or the *State Prisoners Act, 1858*.

III of 1818.

XXXIV of 1850.
III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

492. (1) The Governor General in Council or
Power to appoint Public Prosecutors. the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

(2) In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and
Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge. Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direction. plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by
Effect of withdrawal from prosecution. the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,—

- (a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;
- (b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

495. (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or
Permission to conduct prosecution. trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but no person other than the

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XXXIX.—Of Bail.—Sections 496-502.)*

Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

(2) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

(3) *And such person shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by section 494, and the provisions of that section shall apply to any withdrawal by such person.*

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail:

Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

497. (1) When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

(3) Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section

to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may, in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

499. (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

500. (1) As soon as the bond has been executed the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

(2) Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

502. (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

(2) On such application being made the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XL.—Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 503-508.—Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Section 509.)

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

503. (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

(2) When the witness resides in the territories of any Prince or Chief in India in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commissioner may be issued to such officer.

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

504. (1) If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

505. (1) The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

Parties may examine witnesses.

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

507. After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

Return of commission.

508. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

CHAPTER XLI.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

509. (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence

Deposition of medical witness.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Sections 510-512.)—Chapter XLII.—Provisions as to Bonds.—Sections 513-516.)

of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code although the deponent is not called as a witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

(3) *The provisions of this section do not apply to the deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness taken under Chapter XL of this Code.*

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

- (a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or
- (b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

512. If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable.

CHAPTER XLII.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix, in lieu of executing such bond.

514. (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code or under any rule made under section 401 has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person or his estate if he be dead.

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

(5) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(6) *Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond, but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a new surety.*

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.—Sections 517-523.)*

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

517. (1) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence or the title to which is doubtful or in dispute.

(2) When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

(3) When an order is made under this section in respect of property the title to which is doubtful or in dispute, and in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is live-stock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not

exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order and make any further orders that may be just.

521. (1) On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted. XLV of 18.

(2) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed. XLV of 18.

522. (1) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immovable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

(2) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immovable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

523. (1) The seizure by any police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

(2) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property—Sections 524-525.—Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Sections 526-527.)*

consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

524. (1) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV.**OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.**

526. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

- (a) that a fair and impartial enquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or
- (b) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or
- (c) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or
- (d) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or
- (e) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice,

it may order—

(i) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(ii) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate

to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(iii) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself; or

(iv) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.

(2) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

(3) *The High Court may act either on the report of the lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative.*

(4) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(5) When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

(6) Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

(8) If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under this section in respect of the case, the Court shall (unless it is of opinion that the application is made for the purpose of delay or otherwise prejudicing the course of justice) exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal.

527. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

[Act X of 1881, s. 526A.]

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Section 528.—Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.—Sections 529-531.)

from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

528 (1) Any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

(2) The Local Government may authorise the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrate subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

(3) A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same.

(4) *The head of a village under Madras Regulation IV of 1821 is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section.*

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

529. If any Magistrate do not vitiate proceedings. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings. 529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

- (a) to issue a search-warrant under section 98 ;
- (b) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence ;
- (c) to hold an inquest under section 176 ;
- (d) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits ;
- (e) to take cognizance of an offence under section 190, sub-section 1, clause (a) or clause (b) ;
- (f) to transfer a case under section 192 ;
- (g) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338 ;

(h) to sell property under section 524 or section 525 ; or

(i) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528 ;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered Irregularities which by law in this behalf vitiate proceedings. does any of the following things, namely:—

- (a) attaches and sells property under section 88 ;
- (b) issues a search-warrant for a letter, parcel or other thing in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department ;
- (c) demands security to keep the peace ;
- (d) demands security for good behaviour ;
- (e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour ;
- (f) cancels a bond to keep the peace ;
- (g) makes an order under section 133, as to a local nuisance ;
- (h) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance ;
- (i) issues an order under section 144 ;
- (j) makes an order under Chapter XII ;
- (k) takes cognizance, under section 190, clause (c), of an offence ;
- (l) passes a sentence, under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate ;
- (m) calls, under section 435, for proceedings ;
- (n) makes an order for maintenance ;
- (o) revises, under section 515, an order passed under section 514 ;
- (p) tries an offender ;
- (q) tries an offender summarily ; or
- (r) decides an appeal ;

his proceedings shall be void.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong sessions division, district, subdivision or other local area, unless it appears that such error has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.
—Sections 532-538.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 539-540.)*

532. (1) If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

(2) If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

533. (1) If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded under section 164 or section 364 is tendered in evidence finds that any of the provisions of either of such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

(2) *The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal and Revision.*

534. An omission to ask whether he is an European British subject, in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

535. (1) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

(2) If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be re-commenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

536. (1) If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

(2) If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order (whether interlocutory or final) passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

(a) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, proclamation, order, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or

(b) of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

(c) of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

(d) of any misdirection in any charge to a jury; unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has *in fact* occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustration.

A Magistrate being required by law to sign a document signs it by initials only. This is purely an irregularity, and does not affect the validity of the proceeding.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 541-549.)*

541. (1) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

[Act X of 1882,
s. 541.]

(2) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

(3) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (2), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or

(b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

XIV of 1882.

542. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case

Act of 1869.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

(2) The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Gov-

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

ernor General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

545. (1) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

(2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith:

Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

549. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by Court-martial; and when

Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

44 & 45 V.
c. 58

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.***(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 550-555)**

550. *Vict.*, any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

550. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

552. (1) Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person in a presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

(3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

553. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

(2) Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;
- (b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;
- (c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and
- (d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines;

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

554. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

555. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

EXPLANATION.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in any case, by reason only that he is a Municipal Commissioner or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity.

Illustration.

A Magistrate who has taken cognisance of an offence under section 190 or to whom a case has been transferred by a Magistrate who has so taken cognisance of an offence is not a party or personally interested in the case merely from the fact that he has proceeded to the locality in which the offence is alleged to have been committed and has held a preliminary or informal inquiry into it.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 556-563.)*

556. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

557. All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

558. The provisions of this Code shall apply, to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Code, and so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

559. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

560. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Code, no Magistrate except a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall—

(a) take cognizance of the offence of rape where the sexual intercourse was by a man with his wife, or

(b) commit the man for trial for the offence;

(2) And, notwithstanding anything in this Code, if a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate deems it necessary to direct an investigation by a Police-officer with respect to such an offence as is referred to in sub-section (1), no police-officer of a rank below that of police inspector shall be employed either to make, or to take part in, the investigation.

First Offenders.

561. (1) In any case in which a person is convicted of theft, criminal misappropriation, cheating, or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment before any Court, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court before whom he is so convicted that, regard being had to the youth, character and antecedents of the offender, to the trivial nature of the offence, and to any extenuating

circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties, and during such period as the Court may direct, to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that the offender shall pay the costs of the prosecution, or some portion of the same, within such period and by such instalments as may be directed by the Court.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section the term "Court" shall mean a High Court, Court of Session, District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

562. (1) If a Court having power to deal with the offender in respect of his original offence is satisfied by information on oath that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(2) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall, if not brought forthwith before the Court having power to sentence him, be brought before a Magistrate, and that Court or Magistrate may either remand him by warrant until the time at which he was required by his recognizance to appear for judgment, or until the sitting of a Court having power to deal with his original offence, or may admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for judgment.

(3) The offender, when so remanded, may be committed to a prison, either for the place in or for which the Court remanding him acts, or for the place where he is bound to appear for judgment, and the warrant of remand shall order that he be brought before the Court before which he was bound to appear for judgment, or to answer as to his conduct since his release.

563. (1) The Court, before directing the release of an offender under the foregoing provisions of this Code, shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(2) Nothing in this section or in sections 561 and 562 shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 564-565.)

Habitual Offenders.

564. (1) When any person having been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards is again convicted of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he shall think fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that he be placed under police supervision for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

(2) If such conviction be set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order for police supervision shall become void.

(3) Such order for police supervision may be passed by a Court of Appeal or Revision, but no such order shall be open to appeal or revision unless the conviction and sentence of which it forms a part shall come before such Court in manner hereinbefore provided by this Code.

565. (1) A person ordered to be under police supervision shall be bound to inform the District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police of the dwelling-place in which he resides or intends to reside.

(2) If such person shall, without previous notice to such District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, change his residence, or if he shall without permission of a Magistrate or Police-officer not inferior to the rank of head constable or other person appointed by the District Magistrate in that behalf be absent from his notified place of residence between sunset and sunrise, he may be arrested without warrant and shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section

XLV of 1860. 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule I.—Enactments repealed.)*

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1875	X	<i>High Courts' Criminal Procedure</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
1882	X	<i>The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
1884	III	<i>The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
1886	X	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts.</i>	<i>Sections 1 to 19 (both inclusive).</i>
1887	V	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
"	XIV	<i>The Indian Marine Act, 1857 . . .</i>	<i>Section 78.</i>
1889	I	<i>The Metal Tokens Act, 1889 . . .</i>	<i>Section 7.</i>
	K	<i>Abolishing the Office of Coroner of Madras.</i>	<i>Section 4, sub-section (1).</i>
	XI	<i>The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889 . . .</i>	<i>So much of the second schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>
	XIII	<i>The Cantonments Act, 1889 . . .</i>	<i>So much of the schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>
1891	III	<i>Amending the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>Section 9.</i>
	IV	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole</i>
		<i>Amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>Sections 2 and 3.</i>
	XII	<i>The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 . . .</i>	<i>So much as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>
1894	III	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code.</i>	<i>Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive).</i>
	X	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
1895	IV	<i>Amending sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>
1896	XIII	<i>Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.</i>	<i>The whole.</i>

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)*

SCHEDULE II.
TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column. The third column of this schedule applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compensation is payable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court is triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may be issued for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compensable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether the offence is bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court is triable.
115	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	Not bailable.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
116	Abetment of an offence, punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public or by more than ten persons.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.)*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.									
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.		
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.		
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.		
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				
	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not comm- poundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of prop- erty.	Court of Session.		
121									
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprison- ment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.		
122	Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or im- prisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and forfei- ture of property.	Ditto.		
123	Concealing with intent to facili- tate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either des- cription for ten years and fine.	Ditto.		
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exer- cise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either de- scription for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.		

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—continued.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Session.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy.)*

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
131 Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.						
132 Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133 Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134 Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135 Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136 Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137 Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138 Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140 Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or summons should ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable . . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
147	Rioting . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto . . .	The same as for the offence . . .	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after	Ditto . . .	Summons . . .	Bailable . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.)*

	it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed . . .	Ditto . . .	Summons . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . . .	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Fine . . .	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed . . .	Ditto . . .	Warrant . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray . . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.							
CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.							
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall be issued or not.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether punishable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not punishable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
162	Faking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.										
163	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
166	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	.	.	Summons	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
172	Absoconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	.	.	Summons	.	Bailable	.	Not compound- able.	Any Magistrate.
173	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.							
CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.							
Section.	Offence.	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIV of 1850.		Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether punishable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
152	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not punishable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate of the first or second class.
153	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
154	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
155	Hiding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
156	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
157	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Willfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not comm-pounded.	Imprisonment of either de-scription for 7 years and fine.	Court of Ses-sion, Presi-dency Magis-trate or Mag-istrate of the first class.
193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either de-scription for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Ses-sion.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	The same as for the offence.	Court of Session.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable.	Ditto	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)*

	screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence; or fine; or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for obtaining bail or security.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine order, sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)*

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
214— <i>contd.</i>	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)*

								which the offence is triable.
216A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punish- ment, or property from for- feiture.	Shall not arrest with- out warrant.	.	.	Summons	.	Ditto	Presidency Mag- istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or prop- erty from forfeiture.	Ditto	.	.	Warrant	.	Ditto	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be con- trary to law.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or con- finement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to ap- prehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If punishable with transport- ation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)*

SCHEDULE II.—continued.							
CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—continued.							
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
221— <i>contd.</i>	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend a person under sentence of a Court of Justice if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences.* Chapter XI.—*False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.* Chapter XII.—*Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*
CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the case.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
225B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

Section.	Offence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.						

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)*

232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin . . .	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeit of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—continued.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)*

		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto			
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)*

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable . . .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps. Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.*)

	known to have been before used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first or second class.
263 A	Fictitious stamps	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
264	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
265	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
266	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the first or second class.
269	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.							
CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.							
Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)*

		May arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto			
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto	Warrant		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion.*)

SCHEDULE II—continued.							
CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—continued.							
Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene books, etc., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.
CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.							
295	Destroying, damaging or	May arrest without	Summons	Bailable	Not com-	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion, Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.*)

	defiling a place of worship, or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	warrant.			poundable.	scription for 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral, with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Compoundable.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of Offences affecting Life.

	Murder . . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
302	Murder . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Death . . .	Ditto.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .		

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.
Of Offences affecting Life—concluded.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
304— <i>confd.</i>	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences: Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.)

		Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
309	'Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.
<i>Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.</i>														
312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die a fier its birth.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births; Of Hurt.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.
Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concl'd.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
313	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Hurt.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurl.)

[illegible]

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt; of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—continued.
Of Hurt—concluded.

Section.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.	
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable . . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.	
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.	
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.	
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.	

Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

Section.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.	
341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable . . .	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.	

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement; of Criminal Force and Assault.)

	Wrongfully confining any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
342	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
344	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
345	Wrongful confinement in secret.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
348	<i>Of Criminal Force and Assault.</i>							
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Available . . .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.	

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Criminal Force and Assault; of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—continued.
Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences.* Chapter XVI.—*Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour; of Rape; of Unnatural Offences.* Chapter XVII.—*Offences against Property. Of Theft.*)

SCHEDULE II.—*continued*
CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*
Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—concluded.

Section.	Offence.	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall be issued in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape— If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife. In any other case.	Shall not arrest without warrant. May arrest without warrant.	Summons. Warrant.	Bailable. Not bailable.	Not compoundable. Ditto.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Ditto.	Ses- sion. Ditto.
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Of Unnatural Offences.

377	Unnatural offences.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ses- sion.
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CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
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*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft; of Extortion.)*

380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences Chapter XVII—Offences against Property. Of Extortion; of Robbery and Dacoity.)*

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*
Of Extortion—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	By what Court triable.
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	Court of Session.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years. If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion. If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Transportation for life . . Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine. Transportation for life . .	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	393
Robbery	Attempt to commit robbery
May arrest without warrant.	Ditto
Warrant	Ditto
Not bailable	Ditto
Not compoundable.	Ditto
Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.
Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property; of Criminal Breach of Trust.)

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.
Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property—continued.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
405	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
406	Criminal breach of trust						
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Breach of Trust; of the Receiving of Stolen Property; of Cheating.)

	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	trate of the first or second class. Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
409							
<i>Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.</i>							
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
<i>Of Cheating.</i>							
417	Cheating . . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable . . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Cheating; of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—continued.
Of Cheating—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)*

<i>Of Mischief.</i>						
	or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compounding when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Any Magistrate.
426	Mischief					
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)*

SCHEDULE II.—*continued.*
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*
Of Mischief—concluded.

XLV of 1860.	Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable . . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	438	The mischief described in the	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Transportation for life, or im-	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief; of Criminal Trespass.)*

last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
439	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

<i>Of Criminal Trespass.</i>						
447	Criminal trespass	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass.)*

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—continued.
Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section. XLV of 1860.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
455	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

	Forgery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
465	Forgery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XLV of 1850. Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be issued in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bailable.	Ditto.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punishment for forgery.	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks)*

473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 469 of the Indian Penal Code.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing, counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Not bailable	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477A	Falsification of accounts	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences.—Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks.)

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.—continued.
Of Trade and Property Marks.

Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall be issued in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks. Chapter XIX.—Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.)

												trate of the first or second class.
	believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc.											
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey or to convey or guard any property or person and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons		Billable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.					
490													
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.				
492	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.				

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences.—Chapter XX.—Offences relating to Marriage. Chapter XXI.—Defamation.)*

SCHEDULE II—continued.
CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

Section.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court tried.	
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.	
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.	
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.	
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto	
497	Adultery	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Magistrate of the first class.	
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.	

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

520	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Bailable	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 2 years or less.
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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXI.—Defamation. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance.*)

	Without warrant.	With warrant.	Not bailable.	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
301	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
302	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.						
304	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable.	Any Magistrate.
305	False statement, rumour, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
306	Criminal intimidation.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable.	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
307	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
308	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—*Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance. Chapter XXIII.—Attempts to commit Offences. Offences against other Laws.*)

SCHEDULE II.—*concluded.*CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.—*concluded.*

Section.	7	3	4	5	6	8
	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	By what Court triable.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

Section.	511
	Offence.
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

Section.	Offence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.					.....
	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....

According to the provi-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

If punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.	Ditto	.....	sions of section 29 of this Code.
If punishable with fine only	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates.)

SCHEDULE III.

(See section 36.)

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

- (1) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
- (2) Power to arrest or direct the arrest, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.
- (3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
- (4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
- (5) Power to attach and sell property cases judicially before him, section 88.
- (6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
- (7) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
- (8) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 94.
- (9) Power to record statements or confessions during a police investigation, section 164.
- (10) Power to authorise detention of a person during a police investigation, section 167.
- (11) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
- (12) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
- (2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
- (2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
- (3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
- (4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
- (5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
- (6) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases, sections 145, 146 and 147.
- (7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
- (8) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
- (9) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
- (2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
- (3) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.
- (4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
- (5) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
- (6) Power to make orders under section 144.
- (7) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
- (8) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
- (9) Power to entertain complaints, section 196.
- (10) Power to receive police reports, section 197.
- (11) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 199.
- (12) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
- (13) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
- (14) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.
- (15) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, section 528.

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate, being a Magistrate of the first class.
- (2) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, section 93.
- (3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
- (4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
- (5) Power to try summarily, section 260.
- (6) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
- (7) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
- (8) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
- (9) Power to call for records, section 435.
- (10) Power to revise orders passed under section 514, section 515.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)*

SCHEDULE IV.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A
MAGISTRATE OF THE
FIRST CLASS MAY BE
INVESTED.BY THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT.

- (1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 :
- (2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 :
- (3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
- (4) Power to make orders under section 144 :
- (5) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
- (6) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 180 :
- (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
- (8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
- (9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 190 :
- (10) Power to try summarily, section 260 :
- (11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407 :
- (12) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524 :
- (13) Power to order a person convicted of a first offence to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour (section 561).
- (14) Power to give an order of police supervision, section 564 :

BY THE DISTRICT
MAGISTRATE.

- (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
- (2) Power to make orders under section 144 :
- (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
- (6) Power to transfer cases, section 192 :

POWERS WITH WHICH A
MAGISTRATE OF THE
SECOND CLASS MAY BE
INVESTED.BY THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT.

- (1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32 :
- (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
- (3) Power to make orders under section 144 :
- (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
- (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
- (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 190 :
- (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206 :

BY THE DISTRICT
MAGISTRATE.

- (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
- (2) Power to make orders under section 144 :
- (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
- (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE IV—concluded. *

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE IN- VESTED.	By THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting re-
		petitions of nuisances, section 143 :
		(2) Power to make orders under section
		144 :
		(3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
		(4) Power to take cognizance of offences
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUBDIVISIONAL MAGIS- TRATE MAY BE INVEST- ED.	By THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.	upon complaint, section 190 :
		(5) Power to take cognizance of offences
		upon police-reports, section 190 :
		(6) Power to commit for trial, section 206 :
		(1) Power to make orders prohibiting re-
		petitions of nuisances, section 143 :
	By THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(2) Power to make orders under section
		144 :
		(3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
		(4) Power to take cognizance of offences
		upon complaint, section 190 :
		(5) Power to take cognizance of offence
		upon police-reports, section 190 :
		Power to call for records, section 435.

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 554.)

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(See section 68.)

To _____ of _____
 WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of *(state shortly the offence charged)*, you are hereby required to appear in person *(or by pleader, as the case may be)* before the *(Magistrate)* on the _____ day of _____, 18____. Herein fail not.
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.
(Seal.)

(Signature.)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

*(See section 75.)*To *(name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.)*

WHEREAS _____ of _____ stands charged with the offence of *(state the offence)*, you are hereby directed to arrest the said _____, and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.
(Seal.)

*(Signature.)**(See section 76.)**This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*

If the said _____ shall give bail himself in the sum of _____, with one surety in the sum of _____ *(or two sureties each in the sum of _____)* to attend before me on the _____ day of _____ and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Signature.)

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(See section 86.)

I, *(name)* of _____, being brought before the District Magistrate of _____ *(or as the case may be)* under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of _____, do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Signature.)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed _____ of _____, that he shall attend before _____ in the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Signature.)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that *(name, description and address)* has committed *(or is suspected to have committed)* the offence of _____, punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said *(name)* cannot be

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V—continued.

found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said _____ of _____ is required to appear at (place) before this Court (or before me) to answer the said complaint within _____ days from this date.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of (mention the offence concisely) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (name, description and address of the witness) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (name of witness) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (name) is required to appear at (place) before the Court of _____ on the _____ day of _____ next at _____ o'clock, to be examined touching _____, the offence complained of.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(See section 88.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at _____.

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (name, description and address) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said _____ to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said _____ to the value of rupees _____ which you may find within the District of _____ and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(See section 88.)

To (name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of _____ punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said _____ to appear to answer the said charge within _____ days; and whereas the said _____ is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (or town) of _____, in the District of _____, viz., _____, and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(See section 88.)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of _____.

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of _____ punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said _____ to appear to answer the said charge within _____ days, but

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*SCHEDULE V.—*continued.*

he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (or town) of in the district of .

You are hereby authorised and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(See section 90.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and it appears likely that (name and description of witness) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (name) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(See section 96.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.)

WHEREAS information has been laid (or complaint has been made) before me of the commission (or suspected commission) of the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (specify the thing clearly) is essential to the inquiry now being made (or about to be made) into the said offence (or suspected offence);

This is to authorise and require you to search for the said (the thing specified) in the (describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(See section 98.)

To (name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable.)

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (describe the house or other place) is used as a place for the deposit (or sale) of stolen property (or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section);

This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house (or other place) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose and to search every part of the said house (or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly) and to seize and take possession of any property (or documents, or stamps, or seals, or coins, as the case may be)—[Add (when the case requires it) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin (as the case may be)], and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 109.)

WHEREAS I, (name), inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*SCHEDULE V.—*continued.*

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See sections 109 and 110.)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all Her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(See section 114.)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*), and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned*), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or by a duly authorised agent*) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add*, and also to give security by the bond of one (*or two, as the case may be*) surety (*or sureties*) in the sum of rupees (*each if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or Keeper*) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or by his authorised agent*) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (*or a bond with two sureties each in rupees*), that he, the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or Keeper*) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (*or sureties*) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or Keeper*) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the district of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or, and, that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself*);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or housebreaker, etc., as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or two or more sureties, as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or each of the said sureties*) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or Keeper*) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—continued.

(or sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (name) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.) _____
(Signature.)

XV.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(See sections 123 and 124.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____ (or other officer in whose custody the
person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community ;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

[illegible]

XVI.—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

(See section 133.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (or nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (or other public place) which, etc. (describe the road or public place), by, etc. (state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance), and that such obstruction (or nuisance) still exists,

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of *(state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on)*, and that the same is injurious to the public health *(or comfort)* by reason *(state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused)*, and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

07

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (or are in possession of or have the control over) a certain tank (or well or excavation) adjacent to the public way (describe the thoroughfare), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (or well or excavation) being without a fence (or insecurely fenced);

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc. (as the case may be);

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to (state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance) or to appear at _____ in the _____ Court of _____ on the _____ day _____ next and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc. ;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (state the time allowed) to put up a sufficient fence (state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced); or to appear, etc.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc. (as the case may be).

[illegible]

XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY.

(See section 1.38.)

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, 18____, an order was issued to (name) requiring him (state the effect of the order), and whereas the said (name) has applied to me, by a petition bearing date the _____ day of _____, for an order appointing a jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (the names, etc., of the five or more Jurors) to be the jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said jury to report their decision within _____ days from the date of this order at my office at _____.

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from your land on any part of the said road ;

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*SCHEDULE V.—*continued.*

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &c., IN DISPUTE.

(See section 145.)

It appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*), situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true.

I do decide and declare that he is (*or they are*) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or their*) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC.

(See section 146.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or, To the Collector of*].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid*];

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR WATER

(See section 147.)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or water*) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or water*) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*) or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or retain*) possession of the said land (*or water*) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or they*) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (*or them*) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(See section 169.)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V—continued.

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at _____, in the Court, of _____, on the _____ day of _____ next (or on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signature.)

I hereby declare myself (or we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (or sureties) for the abovesaid _____ that he shall attend at _____, in the Court of _____, on the _____ day of _____ next (or on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (or we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signature.)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(See section 170.)

I, (name), of (place), do hereby bind myself to attend at _____, in the Court of _____, at _____ o'clock on the _____ day of _____ next, and then and there to prosecute (or to prosecute and give evidence) (or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of _____ against one A. B., and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signature.)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(See section 218.)

THE Magistrate of _____ hereby gives notice that he has committed one _____ for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (state the offence as in the charge).

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signature.)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(See sections 221, 222, 223.)

(1)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a) I, [name and office of Magistrate, etc.], hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for Court of Session substitute High Court].

(c) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge,

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b)]:—

(2) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(3) That you, being a public servant in the _____ Department, directly accepted from [state the name], for another party [state the name], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(4) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, did [or omitted to do, as the case may be] _____, such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act _____, section _____, and known by you to be prejudicial to _____, and thereby committed an offence punish-

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V—continued.

able under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

- (5) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the trial of _____, before _____, stated in evidence that _____, which statement you either knew or believed to

be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

- (6) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 304.

- (7) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 306.

- (8) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 325.

- (9) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, robbed [state the name] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 392.

- (10) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 395.

[In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," and in (c) omit "by the said Court".]

(11)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

- (a) I, [name and office of Magistrate, &c.], hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

- (b) *First.*—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On section 241.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

- (c) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b)]:—

- (2) *First.*—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed murder by causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, by causing the death of _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

- (3) *First.*—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V—continued.

(4) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the inquiry into _____, before _____, stated in evidence that "_____" and that you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the trial of _____, before _____, stated in evidence that "_____" one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

[In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" "for within the cognizance of the Court of Session" and in (c) omit "by the said Court".]

(III)—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I, (name and office of Magistrate, etc.), hereby charge you (name of accused person) as follows:—
That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or {High Court} {Magistrate} as the case may be].

And you, the said (name of accused), stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the _____ day of _____, had been convicted by the (state Court by which conviction was had) at _____ of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, &c.

XXIX.—WARRANT OR COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 245 and 258.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, 18____, (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd) of the Calendar for 18____, was convicted before _____ (name and official designation) of the offence of (mention the offence or offences concisely) under section (or sections) of the Indian Penal Code (or Act _____), and was sentenced to (state the punishment fully and distinctly);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (prisoner's name) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18____.
(Seal.) (Signature.)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(See section 250.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____

WHEREAS (name and description) has brought against (name and description of the accused person) the complaint that (mention it concisely), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (or vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (name of complainant) of the sum of rupees _____ as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (name of complainant) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of _____ days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18____.
(Seal.) (Signature.)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

(See sections 68 and 252.)

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that _____ of _____ has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (state the offence concisely with time and place) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms;)*SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the _____ day of _____ next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(See section 326.)

To the District Magistrate of _____.

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(See section 328.)

To (name) of (place).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of _____ requiring your attendance as an Assessor (or a juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (place) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the _____ day of _____ next.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(See section 374.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____.

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the _____ day of _____ 18. (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. _____ of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the _____ Court of _____;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (prisoner's name) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(See section 381.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____.

WHEREAS (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. _____ of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____, has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the _____ day of _____, committed to your custody under sentence of death; and whereas the order of the _____ Court of _____ confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said _____ to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (time and

(Schedule V--Forms.)

place of execution), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.) _____ (Signature.)

XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(See sections 381 and 382.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Session held on the _____ day of _____, 18____, (name of prisoner), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case Nn. _____ of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of _____, punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to _____, and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of _____ (a duplicate of which is herennto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (or as the case may be);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), safely to keep the said (prisoner's name) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order.

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words " custody in the said jail " " and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Seal.) _____ (Signature.)

XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(See section 386.)

To (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS (name and description of the offender) was on the day of 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (mention the offence concisely), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees and whereas the said (name), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part, thereof :

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (name) which may be found within the district of _____; and, if within (state the number of days or hours allowed) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (or forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

[illegible]

XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(See section 48.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And whereas for such contempt the said *(name of offender)* has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees _____, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of *(state the number of months or days)*;

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (name of offender) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

[illegible]

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

*(See section 485.)*To *(name and designation of officer of Court)*.

WHEREAS *(name and description)* being summoned *(or brought before this Court)* as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question *(or certain questions)* put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for *(term of detention adjudged)*;

This is to authorise and require you to take the said *(name)* into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of _____ days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

*(See section 488.)*To the Superintendent *(or Keeper)* of the Jail at _____.

WHEREAS *(name, description and address)* has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife *(name)* *[or his child (name), who is by reason of (state the reason) unable to maintain herself (or himself)]* and to have neglected *(or refused)* to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said *(name)* to allow to his said wife *(or child)* for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees _____; and whereas it has been further proved that the said *(name)* in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees _____; being the amount of the allowance for the month *(or months)* of _____. And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple *(or rigorous)* imprisonment in the said jail for the period of _____;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent *(or Keeper)*, to receive the said *(name)* into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said order into execution according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

*(See section 488.)*To *(name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant)*.

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring *(name)* to allow to his said wife *(or child)* for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees _____, and whereas the said *(name)* in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees _____, being the amount of the allowance for the month *(or months)* of _____;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said *(name)* which may be found within the district of _____, and if within *(state the number of days or hours allowed)* next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid *(or forthwith)*, to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 496 and 499.)

I, *(name)*, of *(place)*, being brought before the Magistrate of *(as the case may be)*, charged with the offence of _____, and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signature.)

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

I hereby declare myself (or We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (or sureties) for the said (name) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (or we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(See section 500.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at (or other officer in whose custody the person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (or sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name) from your custody, less he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.

(See section 514.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (name, description and address of person) has failed to appear on (mention the occasion) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (the penalty in the bond); and whereas the said (name of person) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him;

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (name) that you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.

(See section 514.)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (name) of (place) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (name) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 514.)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety by a bond for (name) of (place) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas

SCHEDULE V—continued.

[illegible]

(See section 514.)

To of

WHEREAS (name, description and address) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (mention the condition of the bond), and the said (name) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (the penalty in the bond);

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (name) which you may find within the district of _____, by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

(Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.
(Seal.) (Signature.)

XI.VIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS (name and description of surety) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (state the condition of the bond) and the said (name) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (name of surety) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the civil jail for (specify the period);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said (term of imprisonment), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18__.

(Seal.) _____ (Signature.)

XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 514.)

To (name, description and address).

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, 18____, you entered into a bond not to commit, etc.,
(as in the bond), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees _____, or to show cause before me within _____ days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18__.

(Seal.) _____ (Signature.)

1.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 514.)

To (name and designation of Police-officer), at the Police-station of

WHEREAS (name and description) did, on the _____ day of _____, 18____, enter into a bond for the sum of rupees _____, binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, etc. (as in the bond) and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (name) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (name) to the value of rupees _____ which you may find within the district of _____, and, if the said sum be not paid within _____, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Seal.) _____ (Signature.)

*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**(Schedule V.—Forms.)*

SCHEDULE V—concluded.

LI.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that *(name and description)* has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said *(name)* has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said *(name)* in the civil jail for the period of *(term of imprisonment)*;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) of the said civil jail, to receive the *(name)* into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)*; and to return that warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 514.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS *(name, description and address)* did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of *(name, etc., of the principal)*, and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said *(name)* of the offence of whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said *(name)* calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said *(name)* to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of and, if the said sum be not paid within to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS *(name, description and address)* did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of *(name, etc., of the principal)*, and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said *(name)* has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said *(name)* in the civil jail for the period of *(term of imprisonment)*;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said *(name)* into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)*, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

*(Seal.)**(Signature.)*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been usual to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure at the end of successive decades. Thus the first Code of Criminal Procedure Act, XXV of 1861, was succeeded by Act X of 1872 and the latter was followed by Act X of 1882.

Since 1882 there have been passed sixteen Acts all relating to Criminal Procedure and many of them expressly amending the Code of 1882.

Act III of 1884.
 „ X of 1886.
 „ V of 1887.
 „ XIV of 1887.
 „ I of 1889.
 „ V of 1889.
 „ XIII of 1889.
 „ III of 1891.
 „ IV of 1891.
 „ X of 1891.
 „ XII of 1891.
 „ III of 1894.
 „ X of 1894.
 „ IV of 1895.
 „ V of 1896.
 „ XIII of 1896.

In addition to this, several matters have been brought to the notice of the Government of India in regard to necessary amendments of the law, which have been deferred until the periodical amendment of the Code shall have been undertaken. The Law Reports also have shown many defects and difficulties in administering the law and occasionally contradictory interpretations by the High Courts in giving it effect.

On these considerations the Government, of India have determined again to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. Such alterations as have been made in the present law are printed in italics, and the material amendments it is proposed to introduce are referred to in the notes on clauses given below. Where changes have been made in the numbering of existing sections, their former numbers have been given on the margin.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—It is proposed to enable a Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend such portions of the Code as may be necessary to the police of Presidency towns in addition to those already expressly extended, as some inconvenience has been felt from the restriction imposed by the present law.

Clause 3.—As Joint Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges indicate the same class of judicial officers, it is proposed to abandon the former term.

Clause 4.—The definitions have been arranged alphabetically.

(1) The definition of “accused” has been extended so as to include all persons against whom proceedings may be taken or are sought to be taken under the Code, as for instance, proceedings taken for security for good behaviour or to keep the peace, which closely resemble trials for specific offences to which at present the expression is limited.

The alteration of the definitions of “inquiry (*m*)” and “trial (*j*)” restores the definitions of those terms under the former Code of 1872 so as to distinguish between an inquiry and a trial.

The alterations in the other definitions call for no special mention, but certain definitions given in the Code of 1882 are omitted, as they are now included in the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Clause 5.—The amendment makes section 5 more complete so as to make the Code apply to proceedings before the police (investigations), as well as to inquiries and trials which are proceedings before judicial officers.

Clause 10.—This amendment, which has been suggested by the Punjab Government, will enable a Local Government to appoint an additional District Magistrate for a term not exceeding three months to meet an emergency which may require the entire attention of the District Magistrate.

Clause 17 (4).—This is intended to provide for unforeseen accidents which may incapacitate a Sessions Judge.

Clause 21 (c).—It is here proposed to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate the same general powers of control over other Presidency Magistrates as are now vested in a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District.

Clause 23.—It is proposed to give the Government of Bengal sole power to appoint Justices of the Peace for Calcutta as is now exercised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay in respect of those Presidency-towns. The power conferred under previous Codes concurrently on the Governor General in Council has not been exercised for many years and need not be retained.

Clause 28.—This amendment is merely a matter of drafting to remedy an inaccuracy of expression brought to notice.

Clause 29.—This amendment will make the section correspond more accurately with the last portion of Schedule II to which it relates.

Clauses 31 and 34.—It is proposed to give an Additional Sessions Judge the same powers as a Sessions Judge in regard to passing orders on a reference from an Assistant Sessions Judge.

Clause 35.—The amendments are calculated to make the law more clear in respect of the difference between separable offences dealt with under section 71, Indian Penal Code, and distinct offences for which separate and additional sentences may be passed beyond the ordinary powers of a Magistrate.

Clause 40.—An illustration has been added to explain more clearly the proper interpretation of this section.

Clause 41.—As many powers may be conferred on Subordinate Magistrates by a District Magistrate, it is proposed to enable such a Magistrate to withdraw all or any of such powers in the same manner as the law now empowers a Local Government.

Clause 42.—This amendment merely reproduces section 128, and will more conveniently in one place set out the obligations of the public to assist a Magistrate and Police-officer on their demand.

Clause 44.—The new clause is necessary in regard to the giving of information of offences committed or intended to be committed in Native States, especially on the borderland of British India.

Clause 54, para. (1), last clause.—This repeats a portion of section 566, which for completeness it is proposed to insert here also.

Para. (3).—This addition has been suggested by the Government of Bombay and is necessary in consequence of the case of *Empress v. Bojjigan*, I. L. R., 5 Mad. 22, in which it was held that a village-chowkidar was not a Police-officer competent within the terms of this section to arrest without a warrant, and that therefore an escape from such custody, not being from lawful custody, was no offence.

Clause 57.—This section has been recast at the instance of the Government of India and with the approval of the Local Governments so as to provide a procedure which may be applicable to the case of a person resident in a Native State who is accused of having committed a non-cognizable offence in British India.

Clause 61.—This amendment is intended to show that the period of detention in police custody commences from the time that the person arrested is put in charge of a regular police-officer and not of a village police-officer, otherwise the term of lawful detention will have expired in many cases before it has been possible to commence a police investigation.

Clause 69.—This amendment provides for service of summons on a company or other body corporate in such cases as public nuisances under Chapter X.

Clauses 83, 85 and 86.—"District Superintendent of Police" has been added to these sections as matters falling within them properly come before him and need not come only before a Magistrate.

Clause 88, para. (4).—It is here proposed to give discretionary power to sell live stock or property of a perishable nature which may have been attached.

Para. (7).—The inconvenience of not providing for the summary adjudication of claims to property attached has been shown in several reported cases, and there is no reason why a Magistrate should not in this respect have the same power as a Civil Court. Hence this amendment.

Clause 96, para. (2).—The insertion of the words "or parcel or other thing" is intended to authorise search-warrants for *postal parcels*.

Clause 102.—This amendment will make a search-warrant more effective by enabling the search of a person in or about the place on whom there may be reasonable suspicion that any article sought for is concealed.

Clause 106.—As reported cases have been contradictory in regard to the exercise of powers under this section, the doubt has been removed by expressly extending it to Courts of Appeal or Revision. The words "by threatening injury to person or property," which occur after the words "criminal intimidation," have been omitted.

Clause 107.—The amendments express more clearly what has been the general interpretation of this section and what its scope should be.

Clause 109.—In this provision the period of six months has been raised to twelve, which brings the period into accord with that fixed by section 107 of the present Code.

Clause 110.—These amendments have been proposed to make this section more complete. They are taken from clause 2 of the Habitual Offenders Bill, which it is proposed to abandon. Sub-clause (f) reproduces a part of the corresponding section of the Code of 1872, as its omission has been found to be inconvenient.

Clause 117, para. (2).—This amendment will enable a Magistrate in one proceeding to deal with two or more persons associated in the same matter which is under inquiry relating to security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

Clause 118.—The provisos are intended to admit of an order for police supervision (see clause 565) being passed where that is deemed more appropriate than an order requiring security.

Clause 122.—It is here proposed, by omitting the words "for good behaviour," to extend the power of refusing any surety to cases of security to keep the peace.

Clause 123.—It is proposed to omit the last portion of the first clause and by the addition of another clause to deprive the Superintendent of a Jail of the power of determining the sufficiency of security tendered and thereupon releasing the particular person from prison, as this is inconsistent with section 122 and the Superintendent is not a proper person to determine such a matter. The second clause provides the course to be taken when security is tendered to the Superintendent.

Clause 124.—It is first proposed to limit the exercise of these powers in Presidency-towns to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and next to enlarge the operation of the section to mitigation of the particular order.

Clause 125.—This is merely an extension of the present law in regard to security to an order for police supervision.

Clause 127.—It is proposed to extend to all persons acting under Chapter IX the same protection as is now given only to a Magistrate in regard to requiring the sanction of the Governor General in Council before they can be prosecuted for anything purporting to have been done while so acting. The words "under military law" have been omitted as being unnecessary.

Clause 144.—It is proposed to give a Chief Presidency Magistrate power to act under this section.

Clause 145.—As much inconvenience and difficulty has been experienced in acting under this section in consequence of the expression "tangible immoveable property" substituted in the present law for the terms previously used, it is proposed to revert to the latter; and as the collection of rent is generally the means by which possession of land is asserted and maintained, and is a fruitful source of dispute generally resulting in a breach of the peace, it is proposed to extend the section to such matters.

Reported cases have shown that the time of the possession to be determined by the order of the Magistrate is doubtful. This is now made clear.

It is also proposed to declare that, unless either of the parties has at the hearing disputed the Magistrate's finding that there was a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace within the terms of the first clause, the matter shall not be raised hereafter so as to affect the final order passed.

Clause 146.—This amendment will remedy a difficulty found to exist regarding the management of property under attachment. It will apply the rule already existing in regard to property attached under section 88.

Clause 147.—As in the amendment of section 145, it is proposed to revert to the terms of the former law in preference to the expression "tangible immoveable property" in the present Code.

The amendment of the proviso reproduces the terms of the Code of 1872, the omission of which is a defect in the present law.

Clause 156, para. (2).—This will enable a Magistrate to order the investigation of a cognizable offence. The present law does not expressly provide for this. The power to pass such an order has been limited to Magistrate empowered, under section 191, to take cognizance of an offence.

Clause 157.—This amendment will require a police-officer who declines to investigate a cognizable offence, to inform the complainant so that he may proceed to complain to the Magistrate if so advised.

Clause 160.—The proviso declares the course to be taken by a police-officer in regard to the attendance of a parda lady at an investigation.

Clause 162.—This amendment will make statements recorded by a police-officer part of the diary, and therefore not open to inspection by the accused or his agents.

Clause 164.—The *explanation* added to this section makes it clear that any Magistrate may record a statement or confession, and that it will not be necessary that he should have jurisdiction to inquire into or try the particular case.

Clause 169, para. (2).—This will make this section more complete.

Clause 174.—It has been represented that it is often not possible for the police-officer in charge of a police station to hold an inquest in consequence of the press of other important work or from local considerations. It is proposed to give Local Governments power to appoint special police officers for such purposes.

Paragraph clause.—This will enable the Local Government to appoint a Medical Officer not in the regular service of Government to hold a *post-mortem*.

Paragraph clause.—This will provide for inquiries into deaths of prisoners in jail.

Clause 188, para. (3).—Some drafting amendments have been made in this provision to bring it into accord with the Acts of Parliament which give extra-territorial jurisdiction, and provision has been made for requiring the sanction of the Local Government in cases of prosecution for offences committed in places for which there is no Political Agent.

Clause 190, para. (3).—An objection to the proceedings before any particular Magistrate should be taken at the earliest stage and before evidence has been taken. Hence this amendment.

Clause 192.—The power conferred on a District Magistrate in regard to cases before Subordinate Magistrates is here given to a Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer any case from his Court to that of any other Presidency Magistrate.

Clause 193, last para.—This has been added for administrative convenience.

Clause 194, para. (2).—Act X of 1875, section 144, is here inserted. Section 146, the other unrepealed section of that Act, is sufficiently covered by section 333 of the Code.

Clause 195.—In order to meet conflicting judgments of the High Courts, and because the Registration Act sufficiently deals with such matters, it is proposed to declare that proceedings under that Act do not fall within this section. It is also proposed to bring within section 195 abetments of or attempts to commit any of the offences specified. Lastly, as the High Courts have not been concurrent in regard to the power to extend the period for making a complaint on sanction obtained, it is proposed expressly to give such power, but only to a High Court, for good cause shown.

Clauses 203 and 209.—The additions to these sections are necessary to enable a Court of Revision to act under section 437.

Clause 225, para. (2).—This requires an objection to any matter connected with the charge to be made at the earliest opportunity, and provides also that, if it is not so made, it is barred on appeal or revision.

Clauses 227 and 231.—These amendments will settle the law as laid down in contradictory judgments of the High Courts—see I. L. R., 8 Bom. 200, and I. L. R., 9 All. 525.

Clause 234, para. (2).—This has been inserted to meet the case of a series of embezzlements extending over some time when there is a balance proved to have been embezzled, but the prosecution cannot show the exact amount or date of any particular embezzlement.

Clause 236, illustration (b).—This is proposed to settle the law that contradictory statements by a witness which are irreconcilable constitute the offence of intentionally giving false evidence, though it cannot be proved which of the two statements is false.

Clause 237.—By this it is intended to show that on a charge for a specific offence a man may be convicted of an attempt to commit that offence without a charge of such attempt.

Clause 256.—It is here intended to prevent a second cross-examination when there has been already a cross-examination on the facts constituting the charge before it has been drawn up, and thus to prevent a common abuse of this privilege.

Clause 257.—The discretion to be given to a Magistrate under this amendment is proposed with the same object.

Clause 260, sub-clause (1).—This will include amongst cases triable summarily cases under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, which it has been held are not so triable.

Para. (2).—This applies *mutatis mutandis* to the course to be taken in cases coming within section 209.

Clause 269, para. (2).—This will empower a Local Government to prescribe generally or specially in what place or places a Court of Session shall be held.

Clause 292.—This is intended to prevent a right of reply on the part of the prosecution where the only evidence tendered by the defence has been on the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution. On this point the judgments of the High Courts have differed.

Clause 310.—The new sub-clause (c) is intended to settle a doubt which has been expressed, by declaring that in a case tried with the assistance of assessors it is unnecessary to record and deliver a judgment on the substantive charge before proceeding to try a charge of aggravation of the offence or offences charged and found by reason of any previous conviction or convictions.

Clause 318.—It is proposed to limit to six months the term for which a High Court may sentence a juror for failure without lawful excuse to attend or for departure without permission of the Court, and also expressly to declare that such Court may, in its discretion, remit any fine or imprisonment inflicted.

Clause 320, sub-clause (d).—Police-officers have been added to the list of those exempt from attendance as jurors or assessors. It will be for consideration whether Legal Practitioners should not also be exempt as in England.

Clause 332.—Discretion to remit or reduce any fine or imprisonment imposed on a juror or assessor failing without lawful excuse to attend or departing without permission is given to a Court of Session as is already given in ordinary cases of contempt of Court by section 484.

Clause 345.—Offences under sections 325, 428, 429, and 430, Indian Penal Code, have been added to the list of those which may, with the permission of the Court, be compounded.

Para. (5).—It is proposed that after a commitment to the Court of Session or when after a conviction an appeal has been preferred, no offence shall be compounded without leave of the Court to which the case has been committed or before which the appeal is to be heard.

Clause 380, sub-clause (c).—This has been added so as to make it clear that a Court of Session in a case so referred is competent to direct the case to be committed for trial to that Court if it is of opinion that the sentence which can be passed on the case so referred is inadequate or that it is otherwise desirable for the ends of justice that such a trial shall be held.

Clause 388 (2).—This is intended to apply to such a case as that of an order for compensation under section 560 in which an alternative sentence of imprisonment cannot be passed until it has been found that the amount cannot be recovered by distress, as in the case of a fine, by enabling the Court to require the execution of a bond for the attendance of the person fined on the day fixed for the return of the warrant for distress.

Clause 391.—It is proposed to enact that, unless a sentence of imprisonment not less than for three months is passed, a Court shall not be competent to pass an additional sentence of whipping.

Clause 399.—The substitution of "fifteen" for "sixteen" brings this provision into accord with the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

Clause 401.—This clause is to enable the different Governments to make rules for respites in emergent cases, so that execution of a sentence, especially one of death, may be suspended until the orders of Government shall have been received on a petition made to it by the convicted person.

Clause 406.—The addition here is to provide for an appeal against an order for police supervision.

Clause 423, sub-clause (d).—This is necessary to give effect to the amendment of section 106.

Clause 439, last para.—If the person affected has the right of appeal, he should not be allowed to move a Court of Revision without having previously applied for relief to the Appellate Court. Hence this amendment.

Clause 465.—The object of this amendment is to enable statements of witnesses to be recorded during the incapacity of an accused to stand his trial by reason of unsoundness of mind, as otherwise such evidence may be lost. The procedure (section 512) in the case of an absconding accused has been applied.

Clause 471, para. (3).—This will enable the Governor-General in Council to deal with such matters by general orders instead of requiring specific orders in each case. This is necessary especially in cases of persons whose confinement in a lunatic asylum may have been ordered by a Court in a Province where no lunatic asylum has been established. Para. (4) reproduces section 475-B of the present Code.

Clause 476, last para.—The reported cases show that it is undesirable in the ends of justice that a Court of Revision should interfere in such matters with the discretion of a Court in proceedings before it. Ample opportunity is given to make *bona fide* objections when criminal proceedings have been instituted. Hence this clause.

Clause 480.—The addition of section 174 of the Indian Penal Code will enable a Court to deal summarily as a contempt of Court with the case of a witness who may unlawfully depart from such Court.

Clause 488, para. (2).—This will enable a Magistrate to order maintenance to be paid from the date of the complaint and not only from the date of his order.

Para. 3, proviso.—The alteration of the concluding words will give a Magistrate larger discretion in making an order for maintenance. This is necessary because under a reported case a wife may be compelled to live with her husband or lose the right to separate maintenance even when the husband may be cohabiting with another woman so long as she is not a married woman so as to constitute the offence of adultery within the terms of the Indian Penal Code—see I. L. R., 17 Mad. 260.

Para. (6).—The proviso here will enable a Magistrate to proceed and pass an *ex-parte* order for maintenance in the contumacious absence of the person summoned; provision is also made for the re-opening of such a case.

Para. (7).—This will enable the person summoned to have himself examined as a witness on his own behalf, and will also enable a Magistrate to pass an order as to cost in a maintenance case.

Para. (8).—This declares the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in such a case. The reported cases are doubtful on this point.

Clause 498.—It is left over for consideration whether, having regard to the provisions of section 426, the words "or Court of Session" should not be omitted.

Clause 514.—These amendments will enable proceedings to be taken against the estate of a deceased surety where his liability accrued before his death.

Clause 517.—The operation of this section has been enlarged so as to enable a Magistrate to pass orders for the disposal of any property produced before him.

Clause 520.—This will enable a Superior Court to give effect to an order setting aside the order of the Court of first instance, if that order has been carried out, by directing the restitution of the property.

Clause 526.—This amendment will enable a High Court to pass an order for the transfer of a case on a reference made by an inferior Court with the consent of the parties concerned without a formal motion or affidavit, and will generally in such cases extend the powers of a High Court.

Clause 526, para. (8).—It has been found necessary to give some discretion to a judicial officer in such a case as the power of requiring postponement or adjournment of an inquiry or trial has not unfrequently been abused.

Clause 528.—This amendment has been made so as to enable a District Magistrate in Madras to transfer a case from a Village Magistrate, as it has been held that under the existing law he cannot do so.

Clause 533.—It is proposed to declare that this section applies to a Court of Appeal or Revision.

Clause 537.—This clause has been enlarged so as to apply to a case which has not been finally disposed of so as to meet the objection raised in I. L. R., 23 Cal. 983.

Clause 555, Explanations and Illustration.—These additions have been made to meet the objections raised in I. L. R., 23 Cal. 328, I. L. R., 19 Mad. 263, and other similar cases.

Clauses 561, 562 and 563.—These clauses are new and enable certain Magistrates in specified cases to abstain from passing sentence on a first offender on conditions. They also provide for the course to be taken on failure to fulfil these conditions.

Clauses 564 and 565.—These clauses are new and provide for police supervision in regard to habitual offenders.

Schedule II.

Sections 263A and 477A.—Offences created by Act III of 1895 for which no provision was made in the Code of Criminal Procedure have been entered.

Offences under sections 409, 417, 418, 419, and 420 have been made cognizable offences by an alteration in column 3 on the recommendation of the Government of Madras.

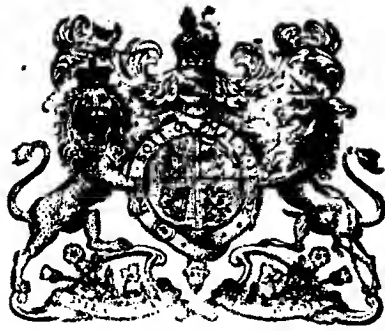
the necessity in President, has been made in respect of forgery, sections 465, *et seq.*, as

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 14th October 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 761.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable MR. CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The HONOURABLE MR. RIVAZ has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

No. 17.—Privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 28th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 761.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Charles Montgomery Rivaz, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Rivaz has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 20th October, 1897.

No. 765.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1897.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 770.—The Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Indian Civil Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 19th October, 1897.

No. 1271.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. J. Milne, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

No. 1272.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:

Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal),—21st September 1897.

Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal),—18th September 1897.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 1295.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant Krishnaji Vishnoolal Kukday, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd September 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 1405.—The services of Captain C. T. A. Searle, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th October 1897.

POLICE.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 578.—The services of Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 582.—The services of Captain H. F. E. Hodges, 3rd Bombay Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 425.—The services of the Reverend A. S. Dyer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tirah Field Force.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 2453—133-2.—Captain G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, held charge temporarily of the Office of Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the absence on privilege leave for one month from 15th September of Lieutenant-Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E.

No. 2470—6-21.—Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India De-

partment as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

FAMINE.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 3245—32-60-F.—The services of Lieutenant L. T. Hay, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, employed on famine duty in the North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 3942-I.B.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3061-I.B., dated the 13th August, 1897 after the words and figures "No. 1517-I., dated the 7th May, 1894." add the words and figures "and of the like Notification No. 3017-I., dated the 13th September, 1895."

No. 4122-F.—The services of Mr. A. H. Gunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his political duties with the Malakand Field Force.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 4164-F.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Punjab Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade,—8th October, 1897.

Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade,—6th October, 1897.

Lieutenant J. Frizelle, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade,—8th October, 1897.

No. 1525-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1526-G.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford, or until further orders.

No. 1527-G.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1528-G.—Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1530-G.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain R. B. Berkeley, with effect from the 6th October, 1897.

No. 1532-G.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Residency Surgeon at Indore and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 1538 G.—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th October, 1897, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, or until further orders.

The 23rd October, 1897.

No. 1547-G.—The services of Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Assistant of the 1st class and officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 28th October, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1897.

No. 4715-GI.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 15th September 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. C. W. C. Carson,—

Messrs. W. D. Woollam and J. S. Milne to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th September 1897,—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to Class IV;
Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Messrs. J. S. Milne and W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st October 1897,—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class III, and

Mr. H. Oung to revert to Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

SERARATE REVENUE. STAMPS.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 4718-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:

The stamp-duty payable under Article 22 of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be denoted by means of an eight-anna adhesive Court-fee stamp.

No. 4720-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5119-S.R., dated the 1st November 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following instruments shall be added to the list of instruments specified under clause 6 of the second schedule to the said notification as exempted from stamp-duty, namely:

"(c) copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies of maps or plans prepared or maintained under chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copies are granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act;

Provided that the copies are supplied for the private use of the persons applying for them and that they are not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer;

(f) Certified copies of maps shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to the said cultivators.

No. 4722 S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (a) of Article 8 of the second schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5199-S.R., dated the 1st November 1895, the word, and figures "or under rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Acts (I of 1876" shall be cancelled.

No. 4724-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, for clauses (44), (45) and (46) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"G—Special for Burma only—

(44) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents furnished to cultivators, namely:

Certified copies of extracts from settlement or supplementary survey registers containing particulars of the holdings of cultivators;

(45) to remit the fees chargeable in Upper Burma on plaints, applications, petitions

and copies which are filed, exhibited or recorded in the Court of a Circle officer, or in any Court presided over by a Thugyi or Myothugyi, or which are received or furnished by a Thugyi or Myothugyi;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause the expression 'Thugyi or Myothugyi' includes any person, however designated, who in any part of Upper Burma occupies a position similar to that which is held in other parts by a Thugyi or Myothugyi."

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Lower Burma see K below.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 4727-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
		Silver Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	9,52,60,550	3,14,12,812	...	3,41,12,812
Allahabad	1,86,72,540	1,15,93,490	...	1,46,63,400
Lahore	1,07,34,615	1,00,87,280	...	1,61,87,580
Bombay	7,21,16,855	4,01,51,212	...	4,04,53,272
Kurrachee	5,44,045	43,33,230	...	4,633,230
Madras	2,60,10,800	1,07,77,607	...	1,07,77,607
Calicut	17,13,093	20,32,038	...	20,32,038
Rangoon	88,77,320	2,45,37,310	...	2,15,37,310
TOTAL	31,40,05,520	11,57,27,130	...	4,82,27,439
<i>Deduct remittances in transit</i>				8,20,315
NET TOTAL				4,74,06,924
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,51,500 held under Section 19 of the Act				0,00,00,946
GRAND TOTAL				21,54,06,870

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1156.—Mr. I. H. W. Dalrymple-Clark to be Superintendent of the Kheddah establishment at Dacca, with effect from the 11th July 1896, *vice* Mr. W. B. Savi, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1157.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., I.M., to be Principal Medical

Officer, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., withdrawn for employment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1158.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Jeremy Taylor Marsh 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—24th August 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Marsh will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th August 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Edmund John Arthur, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—28th September 1897.

Lieutenant Basil Andrew Corbett, South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th September 1897.

STATION STAFF.

No. 1159.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Colonel on the Staff and Base Commandant, Edwardesabad, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. D. O. O. Mealy, who has been unable to take up the appointment owing to ill-health.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1160.—The following addition to and alteration in the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1145 of 1897 :

1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION.

Provost Marshal { Lieutenant H. F. Bate-
man-Champain, 1st
Battalion, 1st Gurkha
(Rifle) Regiment.

STAFF AT THE BASE.

Adjutant and Quar-
termaster, Native
Troops' Dépôt. { *For* " Lieutenant A. B.
Tillard, 1st Battalion,
3rd Gurkha (Rifle)
Regiment," *read*
" Lieutenant W. G. L.
Beynon, D.S.O., 1st
Battalion, 3rd Gurkha
(Rifle) Regiment."

TOCHI.

No. 1161.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 597 of 1897, Lieutenant G. N. L. Labertouche, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be assistant to the Brigade Commissariat Officer, and Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect

from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Lieutenant J. Muscroft, withdrawn for duty with his regiment.

No. 1162.—The following appointments to the Staff of the Tochi Field Force are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :

Lieutenant G. R. Fitz R. Talbot, Royal Horse Artillery, to be orderly officer to Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., *vice* Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, Highland Light Infantry, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., *vice* Captain A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

No. 1163.—In line 3 of G. G. O. No. 1122, dated 8th October 1897, *for* " Inspecting Veterinary Officer " *read* " Veterinary Inspector."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1164.—The following extracts are published for general information :

" *London Gazette*," dated the 28th September 1897, page 5322.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,
28th September, 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 14th September 1897.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :

C. F. Cambier. Dated 22nd June 1897.

H. H. H. Aspinall. Dated 18th June 1897.

K. M. Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major, while serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command :

F. G. Bradfey. Dated 18th June 1897.

E. C. Thwaytes. Dated 9th May 1897.

A. W. Leonard. Dated 14th June 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 12th September 1897.

Colonel James Grant Duff Walker to be Major-General. Dated 12th September 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant :

Frederick Richards, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Frederick Taylor, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Benjamin Curtis, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Alfred Thomas Reynolds, Bombay Establishment. Dated 20th July 1897.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1165.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent will, in future, be organised in class squadrons and class companies.

The composition of the regiments will be as follows :

Cavalry.

1st Lancers	{	1 squadron Sikhs.
		1 " Deccani Mahomedans.
		1 " Jats.
2nd Lancers	{	1 squadron Sikhs.
		1 " Deccani Mahomedans.
		1 " Jats.
3rd Lancers	{	1 squadron Sikhs.
		1 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		1 squadron Jats.
4th Lancers	{	1 squadron Sikhs.
		1 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		1 squadron Jats.

Infantry.

1st Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Deccani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Jats.
2nd Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Ahirs (Gurgaon and Rewari).
3rd Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Jats.
4th Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Deccani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Jats.
5th Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Ahirs (Gurgaon and Rewari).
6th Infantry	{	3 companies Rajputs.
		3 " Hindustani Mahomedans.
		2 companies Jats.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1166.—Colonel Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th October 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1167.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

14th October 1897.

Alfred Montanaro.

Captains to be Majors.

9th October 1897.

Henry Augustus Carleton.

13th October 1897.

William James Knowles Dobbin.

Charles Falford Grantham.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

13th October 1897.

Henry Barnes Peacock.

No. 1168.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :

Major John George Ramsay. Dated 24th August 1897.

Major Robert Freebairn Clothier. Dated 16th September 1897.

No. 1169.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army :

Captain Louis Samuel Hyde Baker. Dated 28th August 1897.

Captain Henry Gerard Burton. Dated 30th August 1897.

Captain Henry George Sutton. Dated 16th September 1897.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade - Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, retired. Dated 1st October 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1170.—42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Abidal Rai to be Subadar and Havildar Manbir Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandar Singh Bisht, deceased, with effect from the 24th August 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1171.—2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry—

Jemadar Sibdit Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Dayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arijang, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS
AND RETIREMENTS.**No. 1172.—Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—**

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Bailey, resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

No. 1173.—Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—

Major A. J. Molloy, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1174.—Oudh Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Lincoln Gordon to be Captain, with effect from the 31st May 1897, *vice* Monk-Smith, resigned.

Sherbrooke Augustus John Keatinge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th October 1897, *vice* Gilmore, transferred to the supernumerary list.

John Mathews Harley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th October 1897, *vice* Ogden, promoted.

No. 1175.—Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles—

Gregory Goltzadyan Carapiet, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th October 1897, *vice* Branson, promoted.

No. 1176.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Edmund Dunlop Puzey to be Captain, with effect from the 8th October 1897, *vice* Gaye, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1177.—Coorg and Mysore Rifles—

Lieutenant Francis Clifford to be Captain, *vice* A. F. Clifford, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant H. G. Bonner resigns his commission.

No. 1178.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Second Lieutenant Samuel Carleton Aldridge to be Lieutenant, *vice* Glen, promoted.

David Edwin Marshall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clyde-Jones, resigned.

Alexander Thomas Maitland Topping, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Goode, resigned.

James Peter Wyness, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Harper, promoted.

No. 1179.—Assam Valley Administrative Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Buckingham, C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Colonel on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 70.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 20th August 1897:

To be Assistant Engineer.
Ewan Edward Macpherson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 71.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer Alfred Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

Engineer E. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (30th Bengal Infantry).	Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. L. O'Brien.	30th September 1897.	Gat	...	...
1st Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).	2nd Lieutenant W. C. Browne-Clayton.	30th September 1897.	Agrah	...	...
4th Dragoon Guards	Captain T. F. N. Jones	10th October 1897.	Sam Gaki Pass (near Junirood).	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 431.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 35, dated 21st January 1897, Mr. A. H. Barron, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th July 1897, *vice* Mr. R. A. Cordner, on furlough.

No. 432.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 431 of this date, Mr. H. Marsh, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Palmer, on deputation or until further orders.

Public Works Department Notification No. 315, dated the 16th August 1897, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 433.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 106, dated 10th March 1897, Mr. W. T. Jolly, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, Provincial Engineer Service, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 434.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, and officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is temporarily placed in charge of the Accounts of State Railway Stores.

No. 435.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Rewari-Kuchaman Chord Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

The 19th October, 1897.

No. 436.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India special leave for eight days in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 296, dated 5th August 1897.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 438.—The services of Lieutenant E. Bernardiston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

No. 439.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

No. 440.—Mr. M. P. Coode, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd Class, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 437.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. B. Larkins .	Director, Class III	Deputy Director General, Class II.	7th September 1897.
Mr. H. A. Kirk .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III	6th September 1897.
Mr. M. G. Simpson .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	4th September 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,**Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XXIV of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	2,35,91,236	2,75,13,000	39,21,764	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	146	25	25,390	203	125	31,700	254	4,8,080	5,0,000	53,920	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	802	1,03,315	120	822	6,3,000	80	25,22,255	26,14,000	1,23,745	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	149	2,45,295	29,18,000	5,29,705	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	71	3,019	144	21	2,900	138	6,050	74,100	8,450	...	...
Mad.-Eenur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	849	94	9	1,000	111	39,955	31,500	...	7,555	...	
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	171	94,63,125	90,34,000	...	4,29,125	...	
Pālanpur-Deesa	58	17	514	30	17	400	24	27,114	19,800	7,314	...	7,364	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,66,483	162	1,042	1,72,000	165	45,16,409	45,94,000	77,591	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	87	1,29,305	1,15,000	5,695	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	119	1,105	1,24,752	107	1,165	1,18,000	101	34,16,702	33,81,000	5,78,108	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta).	103	206	31,643	107	206	28,700	97	7,44,583	6,85,000	2,59,417	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	786	87,023	115	815	92,000	113	26,92,211	30,38,000	3,45,789	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	10,443	52	200	10,300	53	3,58,120	3,12,000	35,871	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	189	9,857	102	238	16,600	70	2,63,513	2,94,000	1,60,487	...	...
Burma	175	880	1,14,402	179	888	1,42,000	160	31,93,242	37,40,000	5,46,758	...	...
TOTAL	234	9,814	20,71,110	210	10,036	27,15,300	221	5,39,26,354	6,00,82,400	61,56,046	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	1,35,94,033	1,50,84,000	14,89,967	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	757	1,20,795	152	875	1,51,000	176	30,25,525	40,81,000	1,57,475	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,63,381	560	817	3,09,000	458	67,86,794	65,30,000	...	4,57,794	...	
East Coast	94	500	54,376	109	538	65,000	121	1,34,948	14,90,000	2,35,952	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,917	117	23	1,700	74	48,047	47,000	...	1,347	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	16,30,000	14,14,000	...	858	...
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,36,736	236	5,139	13,84,700	270	2,05,14,455	22,70,14,800	14,21,395	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,05,814	319	1,491	3,86,000	281	1,82,66,523	1,29,37,000	...	23,29,523	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	640	461	2,11,220	500	461	1,97,000	429	7,45,863	71,28,000	...	4,55,863	...	
Madras	283	830	2,18,955	280	840	2,19,000	261	5,67,988	5,85,700	4,54,912	...	...
TOTAL	347	2,791	9,57,115	343	2,792	7,97,000	288	2,48,08,371	2,88,92,000	...	23,11,374	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	588	17,477	41,62,081	238	17,994	44,00,000	218	10,77,2,144	11,59,12,200	82,60,077	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	24,005	154	160	32,400	204	6,01,076	7,21,000	1,19,924	...	...
Takessur	274	22	4,300	218	22	4,000	223	1,51,700	1,53,000	798	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	7,613	117	66	7,000	127	2,35,107	2,18,000	...	17,407	...	
Bengal-Dooars	146	30	6,001	133	30	8,400	233	1,15,203	1,13,000	...	2,203	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	13,008	168	78	14,800	160	3,00,845	3,05,000	85,155	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parāntij	...	...	...	...	41	1,700	41	...	(k) 38,700	38,700	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	12,984	255	51	11,000	255	4,05,048	3,81,000	...	22,948	...	
TOTAL	170	413	60,851	169	484	81,000	173	18,12,781	20,43,700	2,01,119	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goomti	28	74	2,300	32	74	2,200	30	16,215	50,600	4,355	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,700	80	7,89,124	1,31,000	...	75,329	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,550	49	25	000	20	1,17,221	20,500	31,279	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	111	333	64,012	191	324	70,000	210	15,12,021	16,77,000	1,72,079	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlād	189	13	1,000	90	13	700	51	7,500	31,300	...	39,800	...	
Rājputra-Bhātinda	159	108	14,243	132	108	11,000	90	5,77,312	3,44,000	...	2,13,942	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,040	305	10	5,000	550	77,106	92,000	21,894	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangūd	77	66	4,881	71	66	5,000	76	1,24,101	1,61,000	36,899	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehśāna	85	93	5,220	59	93	5,300	57	2,39,340	1,90,000	...	67,340	...	
Kolhapur	70	29	2,163	75	29	2,000	69	57,579	57,000	...	576	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,271	59	70	3,500	41	1,17,811	1,11,000	...	6,811	...	
Ankleswar-Pārdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	100	5	...	(m) 2,000	2,600	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,252	57	22	1,300	50	30,870	25,100	...	5,779	...	
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,495	110	996	1,13,700	114	20,78,161	20,49,100	...	1,38,581	...	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metro gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandr.	108	334	25,002	78	334	23,000	69	8,86,247	8,14,000	...	52,247	...	
Jetalpur-Rājkot	81	40	3,605	80	46	3,300	72	88,001	66,700	8,230	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,000	43	...	(n) 57,700	57,700	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	22,203	61	364	23,500	64	5,49,560	5,21,000	40,433	...	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,432	40	60	1,000	32	64,001	60,000	...	4,009	...	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,959	71	94	5,300	50	1,93,840	1,00,000	...	3,840	...	
TOTAL	82	898	60,951	68	940	50,000	62	17,74,114	18,10,400	45,286	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	219	10,756	44,00,254	223	20,363	46,55,000	229	11,44,21,500	11,07,05,100	53,73,800	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
 (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
 (c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
 (d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
 (e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli

- (g) Information not received.
 (h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 31st March 1898.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 31st June 1897.
 (j) Includes the Wadhwa Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khānnaon, and the Amritoli railways.
 (k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 25th September 1897.
 (l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 20th September 1896.
 (m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 25th September 1897.
 (n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 25th September 1897.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 16th, 1897.

During the greater part of the present week very quiet conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. During the early part of the week pressure was very uniform over the whole area, but on the 12th a shallow depression began to form over the Bay, and this depression formed the principal feature in the weather of the latter half of the week. The disturbance apparently advanced very slowly westward across the Bay, and though at no time developing into a storm of any serious intensity it occasioned a fair amount of rain over Lower Burma, Bengal and the southern half of the Peninsula. North-West India experienced steadily fine weather throughout, but snow fell on the higher ranges in Kashmir, etc., during the week, and the temperature over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, probably on this account, was below the normal average. In other parts of India the mean temperature was higher than usual, and the heat of the whole country for the whole week was consequently very nearly normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 10th.*—The barometer had risen slightly at nearly all stations. Pressure was very uniform generally, but was slightly higher over Western India and slightly lower over the north-west of the Bay and North Bengal than elsewhere. The wind directions were generally between north-west and north-east, but calms were very numerous. The mean temperature was excessive, except in parts of North-West India. The weather was generally fine, but a few scattered showers had been received over Northern India, Berar and the west of the Peninsula.

Monday, October 11th.—Pressure had decreased in Burma, but had generally increased elsewhere. Pressure remained exceedingly uniform, though rather higher in the west than in the east. The barometer slightly exceeded the normal almost everywhere. The winds were practically unchanged, remaining light from between north-west and north-east generally, but with calms in many places. The mean temperature was slightly to considerably below the normal average over North-West India and slightly to considerably above elsewhere. Generally fine weather continued, but Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, the North-West Himalayas and the west and south of the Peninsula had received some showers.

Tuesday, October 12th.—The barometric rise which had prevailed during the past two days had ceased and had been succeeded by a fall which had been brisk over the Punjab and had been brisk to rapid over the Bay. A slight low pressure area had appeared over the east of the Bay, but this was the only important change in the distribution. South-westerly breezes had appeared over Ceylon and South Madras and westerly winds were blowing over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were still between north-west and north-east. The mean temperature remained low over the north-west of India and higher than usual elsewhere. General showers had fallen over Lower Burma and the west of the Peninsula and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and Madras.

Wednesday, October 13th.—The barometer was still falling everywhere and the decrease had been brisk, except over Burma, the central parts of the country and along the foot of the hills in the Punjab. The depression over the east of the Bay was slightly deeper than on the preceding day and was beginning to drift slowly westward. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay and were variable with numerous calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was below the normal over Lower Burma, over the Gangetic Plain, over the Punjab and over Sind, while elsewhere the heat was more or less excessive. The greatest excess was reported from the Deccan and Upper Burma. Rain had fallen over Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine.

Thursday, October 14th.—The barometer had changed very slightly almost everywhere, but the inclination was generally downward. The depression over the Bay was unchanged in intensity, but had continued to drift slowly westward and was beginning to affect the east of the Peninsula. Cyclonic winds, which were light except at Diamond Island, continued to blow over the Bay area, while variable winds and calms were reported elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Burma and over the extreme north-west of India and high over Hyderabad, Central Bengal and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the variations from the normal were slight or moderate. Rain continued to fall over Lower Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather remained fine.

Friday, October 15th.—The barometer had fallen over the east and south of the Peninsula and the adjoining parts of Bengal and of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the barometer had risen. The depression over the Bay had moved very slightly westward. Cyclonic winds, generally light or moderate in force, continued to prevail over the Bay area, while elsewhere the directions were between north-west and north-east. Calms prevailed over the central parts of the country. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were very irregular and in many places large: thus at Kurrachee the variation was $-4^{\circ}2$, at Sholapur $-2^{\circ}8$, at Cuttack $-5^{\circ}8$ and at Thayetmyo $-2^{\circ}3$, while at Amraoti it was $+2^{\circ}8$, at Coconada $+4^{\circ}2$ and at Bogra $+5^{\circ}3$. Rain had been received around the Bay as well as over Ceylon and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, October 16th.—The barometer had fallen across the centre of the Bay, over North Madras and over the east of the Central Provinces, but had risen elsewhere. As a consequence of these changes the depression over the Bay had become more strongly marked as also had the area of high pressure in the north-west, so that the gradients between North-West India and the Bay area had become rather steep. Cyclonic winds of feeble strength prevailed around the Bay, and light or moderate northerly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was generally low, except on both coasts of the Peninsula and in Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and the greater part of Burma. Rain had fallen over parts of Burma, over the whole of Bengal and over the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall amounts over parts of Bengal and over Travancore were heavy.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, snow fell at different times during the week on the higher elevations of the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and this fall appears to have had the effect of keeping temperature low over North-West India. Over other parts of the Indian region the heat was generally higher than usual until the rainfall connected with the storm over the Bay became heavy when a brisk fall of temperature occurred over parts of Burma, South-West Bengal, etc.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0.6	+1.3	+1.3	-0.9	-0.6	+0.8	+0.9	+0.7
Bengal and Assam	+2.0	+2.4	+2.4	+1.8	+1.9	+1.4	+0.5	+1.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.6	+1.9	+0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	+1.0	+0.6
Punjab	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8
Bombay	+1.6	+1.5	+1.1	+1.2	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.8	+3.4	+2.5	+1.6	+0.2	-0.2	-1.0	+1.3
Central India and Gujarat	-0.4	+0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-1.4	-0.8	-1.3	-0.8
Sind and Rajputana	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-0.3	-1.7	-1.5	-2.2	-1.6
Madras	+2.3	+2.3	+2.5	+2.5	+0.6	+1.1	+0.2	+1.6
Mean for whole of India	+1.0	+1.1	+0.7	+0.5	-0.2	0	-0.3	+0.4

The mean temperature of the whole country was slightly above the normal average during the first four days of the week when it fell to the normal or slightly below. The mean for the whole week for the whole country showed a variation of less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the normal. The provincial variations show a slight deficiency of heat for the week over the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and a slight excess over the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October 10th	101°·5	at Jacobabad.
„ 11th	99°·5	„ „
„ 12th	100°·5	„ „
„ 13th	100°·5	„ „
„ 14th	98°·8	„ Tinnevely.
„ 15th	99°·5	„ Jacobabad.
„ 16th	99°·5	„ „

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall has been lighter and less extensive than during the past few weeks. The first few days of the week were marked by quiet fine weather with no general rain, but only a few scattered showers. On Tuesday, the 12th, a shallow storm appeared over the east of the Bay, rain commenced in Burma, and as the depression drifted across the Bay the rainfall slowly extended to Bengal and the east and south of the Peninsula. The rainfall records show that rain fell in Lower and Central Burma on most days of the week, but less generally on the first two than on the latter days; in Upper Burma the rainfall occurred generally between the 13th and 16th; in Assam and Bengal nearly all the rain fell on the last two days of the week, though there were some light showers earlier. Over the west of the Peninsula the showers were distributed throughout the week, while in Madras the rainfall was generally received between the 13th and 16th. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that no rain whatever was received during the week in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, and that in seven more the total fall for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. These twenty-two divisions included all the North-West Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions, except the south and hills divisions, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, all the North Bombay divisions and all the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In other parts of the country effective rainfall has been received, the average actual amounts ranging from 5·95 inches in Orissa, 3·29 inches in Coorg, 3·05 inches in Deltaic Burma and 3·00 inches in the north of the East Coast (a), to 0·21 inch in the South Punjab, 0·23 inch in the Punjab Hills, 0·19 inch in Berar and 0·17 inch in the Central Provinces (West). No rain of importance is anticipated at this period over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and North Bombay, but in the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is expected. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in eighteen of the divisions and has been less than usual in the remaining divisions. Excessive rain was received in Deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, in Deltaic and Central Bengal, in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, in the South Punjab, in all the west of the Peninsula divisions, in the East Coast [North (a)], in the East Coast (South) and in Madras (South). The abnormal excess is more than two inches in Orissa (2·25 inches) and more than one inch in Coorg (1·40 inches), the East Coast [North (a)] (1·92) inches and the south of the East Coast (1·26) inches. The area of deficient rainfall is more extensive than that of heavy rainfall, but the variations are not larger. The deficiency exceeds one inch in Tenasserim (1·38 inches), Arakan (1·18 inches), Cachar (1·11 inches) and the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces (1·27 inches).

The three last columns of the table, which exhibit the average actual and average normal rainfall for the whole monsoon period from May 30th to October 16th, 1897, show that for the whole period the rainfall has been about normal in no less than thirty-seven of the rainfall divisions, it has exceeded the normal by

20 per cent. or more in fifteen of the divisions—*viz.*, the North-West Provinces (East, West and Hills), the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), and has been in defect of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in four divisions—*viz.*, Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan. As the present week is the last week of the monsoon period of 1897, the above returns are interesting showing that the rainfall has been normal in thirty-seven divisions, that it has been excessive in fifteen divisions and deficient in only four divisions, and hence that the monsoon as a whole has been about normal, but with a trifling tendency to excess.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review :

Burma	.	.	.	Thayetmyo	.	.	.	.	5.75 inches
Assam	.	.	.	Sibsagar	.	.	.	.	1.97 "
Bengal	.	.	.	Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri)	.	.	.	.	4.82 "
Orissa	.	.	.	Balasore	.	.	.	.	9.36 "
Bihar	.	.	.	Aurangabad (Gaya)	.	.	.	.	3.97 "
Madras (South-Central)	.	.	.	Yercaud (Salem)	.	.	.	.	10.38 "
Madras	.	.	.	Venkatagirikota (N. Arcot)	.	.	.	.	7.73 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16TH, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 16TH, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 16th.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0'99	2'37	— 1'38	141'48	160'49	— 12
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3'05	2'14	+ 0'91	86'35	84'75	+ 2
	3. Central do.	2'27	1'56	+ 0'71	45'66	53'78	— 15
	4. Upper do.	1'94	1'21	+ 0'73	21'67	35'13	— 38
	5. Arakan	1'49	2'67	— 1'18	162'13	166'08	— 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0'99	1'55	— 0'56	74'39	74'52	0
	7. Assam Surma	0'77	1'88	— 1'11	85'44	98'46	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	1'34	1'73	— 0'39	79'63	119'98	— 34
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0'79	0'92	— 0'13	57'27	59'35	— 4
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'28	1'20	+ 0'08	49'87	47'03	+ 6
	11. Central do.	1'27	1'11	+ 0'16	44'54	47'64	— 7
	12. North do.	0'62	0'91	— 0'29	74'50	81'72	— 8
	13. Bengal Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Orissa	3'95	1'70	+ 2'25	46'58	46'60	0
	15. Chota Nagpur	1'22	0'97	+ 0'25	40'56	45'89	— 12
	16. South Bihar	1'07	1'00	+ 0'07	45'44	38'77	+ 17
	17. North do.	0'51	1'29	— 0'78	45'31	45'57	— 1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0'76	— 0'76	43'67	35'65	+ 22
	19. South Oudh	0	0'48	— 0'48	37'21	33'55	+ 11
	20. North do.	0	0'59	— 0'59	39'47	36'28	+ 9
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0'29	— 0'29	31'10	31'49	— 1
	22. Do. West	0	0'21	— 0'21	30'45	24'22	+ 26
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	1'27	— 1'27	44'61	38'88	+ 15
	24. Do. West do.	0	0'32	— 0'32	45'35	39'16	+ 16
	25. Do. Hills	0'02	0'40	— 0'38	51'68	39'72	+ 30
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0'03	0'14	— 0'11	20'18	20'77	— 3
	27. South do.	0'21	0'08	+ 0'13	11'38	13'29	— 14
	28. Central do.	0'01	0'12	— 0'11	11'53	14'12	— 18
	29. Punjab Submontane	0'03	0'13	— 0'10	18'22	23'39	— 22
	30. Do. Hills	0'23	0'40	— 0'17	48'04	57'04	— 16
	31. North Punjab	0'06	0'13	— 0'07	15'23	12'09	+ 26
	32. West do.	0	0	0	7'44	5'97	+ 25
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	2'54	3'08	— 0'54	125'06	101'16	+ 24
	34. Madras South-Central	2'96	1'97	+ 0'99	34'24	25'40	+ 35
	35. Coorg	3'29	1'80	+ 1'49	128'78	112'27	+ 15
	36. Mysore	2'45	1'67	+ 0'78	32'09	25'93	+ 23
	37. Konkan	2'01	1'37	+ 0'64	125'42	114'43	+ 10
	38. Bombay Deccan	1'76	0'79	+ 0'97	33'80	25'94	+ 30
	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'83	0'49	+ 0'34	25'26	23'51	+ 7
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0'19	0'57	— 0'38	27'90	32'74	— 15
	42. Central Provinces West	0'17	0'39	— 0'22	35'58	38'58	— 8
	43. Do. do. Central	0'06	0'41	— 0'35	42'84	48'76	— 12
	44. Do. do. East	0	0'54	— 0'54	48'90	45'65	+ 7
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0'02	0'25	— 0'23	34'06	43'18	— 19
	46. Kathiawar	0	0'10	— 0'10	22'80	19'83	+ 15
	47. Sind	0	0	0	8'28	4'89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'36	2'25	— 84
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0'20	— 0'20	34'55	34'57	0
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0'10	— 0'10	22'52	26'04	— 13
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'03	— 0'03	15'96	11'46	+ 39
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1'32	1'85	— 0'53	39'36	28'30	+ 39
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	3'00	1'08	+ 1'92	53'35	50'33	+ 6
	53. Hyderabad South	0'26	0'86	— 0'60	22'71	21'98	+ 3
	54. Madras Central	1'28	1'45	— 0'17	23'47	19'03	+ 23
	55. East Coast Central	0'90	1'63	— 0'73	22'07	18'60	+ 19
	56. Do. South	2'79	1'53	+ 1'26	24'40	18'34	+ 33
	57. Madras South	1'49	1'24	+ 0'25	12'07	8'61	+ 41

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 21st October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall during week heavy in the central districts; elsewhere generally below the average expected in the period. The water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; outturn of crops generally middling to average, but *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Northern Circars is poor. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—9,013 men, 19,321 women, 6,056 children; total 34,390 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—5,147 men, 4,950 women, 865 children with 6,529 unspecified; total 17,491 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 51,881. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan: (dependants)—57 men, 92 women, 2,595 children; total 2,744. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—363 men, 841 women, 4,645 children; total 5,849. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Circars—2,481 men, 6,980 women, 3,814 children; total 13,275. Total on gratuitous relief—21,868. Grand total on Government relief 73,749. Relief in Ganjam has now practically discontinued. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam and Kurnool 13, Bellary 14, Cuddapah 15½, and Anantapur 16½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 13,079.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain good in the Deccan, Karnatak and slight in Konkan. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Ahmednagar where they are slightly damaged by insects and excessive rain and of Shikarpur by blight. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar, two of Karachi, four of Shikarpur, and five of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops commenced generally in the Presidency. Preparations for late crops commenced in Sind, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Broach, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient, except in two talukas of Poona. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik and are stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 11½, Bijapur 11½, Sholapur 8½, Ahmednagar 9, Poona 10½, Nasik 9½, Satara 9½, Khandesh 10, and Dharwar 12½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 18,761, Sholapur 53,309, Ahmednagar 39,204, Poona 13,797, Nasik 700, Satara 6,231, Khandesh 458, Belgaum 5,124, Dharwar 475, Ratnagiri 33, Kolaba 209; total 138,301, of whom 111,040 are relief workers and 27,261 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 14,747, including 1,837 in poor-houses; Sholapur 12,081, including 145 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 14,845, including 355 in poor-houses; Poona 26,355; Nasik 540, including 109 in poor-houses; Satara 3,582, including 246 in poor-houses; Khandesh 128; Belgaum 870; Dharwar 499; Kolaba 2,406; total 76,053. Total number on relief 214,354.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th October.*—There was general rain, except in parts of North Behar during the week. The rain was heavy in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in parts of Champaran, where high floods caused by the excessive rain of the preceding week have damaged the cut early autumn crops and destroyed winter rice on low lands liable to inundation. Insects are reported to have attacked the rice plants in places in Patna and Puri. Jute is still being steeped and washed. The harvesting of all other autumn crops is nearly over. The preparation of land for the spring crops is in progress and sowings have begun in places. The price of common rice shows a fall in several districts, but in Champaran it has risen from 12½ to 11 seers per rupee. The average price of common rice in Manbhum where relief works are still open is 9 seers against 8½ seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were as follows—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 155, Manbhum 11,803; total 12,487 against 15,181 in the

preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 2,851, Champaran 206, Bhagalpur 2,001, Sonthal Parganas 1,209; total 6,267 against 3,979 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 4,807, women 2,296, children 186; total 7,289. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 469, women 788, children 2,365; total 3,622. Otherwise relieved—men 179, women 1,397, children *nil*; total 1,576. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 836, women 3,415, children 2,016; total 6,267.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th October.*

—There was practically no rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and spring sowings are in progress. Locusts appeared in some districts and caused injury to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 16th October, in eight districts which had been officially recognised as distressed and in the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares were as follows:—Cawnpore 510, Banda 1,333, Hamirpur 6,446, Allahabad 312, Jhansi 5,887, Jalaun 4,207, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 549, Unao 2,479; total 22,594. This total is distributed as follows:—Relieved in poor-houses—1,224. Relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 10,195 from Charitable Relief Fund, 21,370; total 22,594. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. The districts of Etawah, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Hardoi, and Rai Bareilly, have been removed from the list of districts, which had been distressed and Shahjahanpur, and Benares from the list of districts which had been under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in Sialkot and $\frac{2}{5}$ in Rawal Pindi; a slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore. The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good; those on unirrigated lands in Lahore and Gujranwala are suffering for want of rain. The late crops in Shahpur are withering. Stocks of food-grains are large in Rohtak and Peshawar, and sufficient elsewhere. Locusts have damaged the crops to some extent in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Mooltan, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, but passed on without doing any damage in Shahpur. Grass-hoppers have also damaged the early sown wheat in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala. The prices, especially of wheat, are generally unchanged; they are slightly rising in Sialkot and Shahpur and falling in Karnal, Jullundur, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from 10 $\frac{1}{6}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$, gram 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, barley 13 to 16, bulrush-millet 13 to 18, great millet 13 to 15, maize 14 to 21, and rice 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th October.*—The weather is generally cloudy with light showers in most districts: in Bilaspur and Chanda heavy rain has fallen; some damage is anticipated in Bilaspur to spring sowings and in Balaghat to early cut rice in consequence. A little more rain would, however, be beneficial in Hoshangabad for spring sowings in high lying lands, and in Seoni, Mandla, and Raipur, for rice and other autumn crops. Prospects continue on the whole excellent throughout the Provinces and the crops hitherto harvested have yielded full outturns, but flights of locusts have visited parts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, and Saugor doing considerable damage in 40 villages of the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Spring sowings are being actively prosecuted everywhere. Prices fluctuate somewhat but the tendency to fall continues in most districts. There is a decline of 38,000, and 17,000, respectively in the number of relief workers and the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 5,736, Damoh 4,470, Jubbulpore 7,556, Mandla 5,600, Seoni 904, Narsinghpur 3,220, Hoshangabad 9,453, Nimar 816, Betul 3,243, Chhindwara 8,106, Wardha 919, Nagpur 8,292, Chanda 142, Bhandara 11,857, Balaghat 19,674, Raipur 37,894, Bilaspur 42,691, and Sambalpur 421; total 170,994. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 31,011, Damoh 20,043, Jubbulpore 34,667, Mandla 26,181, Seoni 17,482, Narsinghpur 15,108, Hoshangabad 10,643, Nimar 2,831, Betul 17,135, Chhindwara 16,993, Wardha 3,534, Nagpur 5,739, Chanda 9,218, Bhandara 22,800, Balaghat 17,604,

Raipur 47,860, Bilaspur 92,225, and Sambalpur 98; total 391,172. Total number on relief 562,166. There were also 8,988 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 55,008, women 81,270, and children 34,716. Dependants—men 1,669, women 1,946, and children 19,420, with 1,215 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 3,801, women 4,498, and children 7,988. Otherwise relieved—men 53,380, women 114,248, and children 135,804, with 47,203 unclassified. Wage prices—Wardha, Nagpur, and Sambalpur 11, Nimar 10½, Mandla and Chanda 10, Seoni and Bhandara 9½, Raipur 9¼, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat 8½, Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th October.*—In Lower Burma prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, and Myingyan. Standing crops as a rule are in good condition and reaping of early paddy has commenced in places. More rain is still required in Myingyan. Recent rain has considerably improved the millet crop in Meiktila; in Yamethin standing crops are in good condition, but the fallow area is very large. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst; fallen very largely in Bassein; considerably in Myaungmya, Tavoy; and slightly in Tharrawaddy and Pakokku; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were Meiktila 667, Myingyan 8,095. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 104 and Myingyan 2,482. Total number on relief 11,348. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Weather hot. Prospects of late rice generally good. Sowing of pulses and preparation of land for mustard continue. Prospects of sugarcane unfavourable. Outturn of tea improved. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Sibsagar 8, Gauhati 10½, Tezpur 7½, and Dibrugarh 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th October.*—**MYSORE.**—Two inches 53 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain throughout the State. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in five districts. Paddy sown in Kolar and Tumkur districts.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 75 cents. Rice crops are thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) almost completed. Picking of cardamoms continues. Coffee berries are beginning to ripen. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th October.*—**BERAR.**—Weather generally bright and clear. Condition of standing crops excellent. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Sowings of gram, wheat, and linseed in progress. Weeding continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices have fallen in four and are stationary in two districts. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—Buldana 600, Ellichpur 774. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 412, Buldana 234, Ellichpur 275. On gratuitous relief—Buldana 735 and Ellichpur 517. Total number on relief 3,547. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 11, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 9½, Ellichpur 10, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 45 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings in progress. Prospects everywhere continue good. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Anrangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 15,002. Prices in affected districts—6¾ Naldrug and Mahbubnagar, 7 Raichur, 7½ Aurangabad and Gulburga, 8½ Bir, 8½ Nalgonda, 8¾ Lingsagar and 9 seers per rupee Elgandal. 19 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 99 Naldrug, 344 Mahbubnagar, 434 Lingsagar, 578 Elgandal. Total number on relief 16,476. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 5½, and *jowari* 9½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Some rain fell in Baghelkhand and Bhopal Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition in Central India, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in all agencies, except in Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa; falling in other agencies. Land is being prepared for opium sowing in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—not reported from Gwalior and Bhopal, 5,801 in Bundelkhand and

217 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—40 in Gwalior, not reported from Bhopal, 13,089 in Bundelkhand, and 2,581 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 21,728. Prices—Gwalior and Bhopal not reported, Bundelkhand 9 to 12, and Baghelkhand 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th October.*—Rainfall over one inch in Shahpura and part of Jodhpore. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Spring cultivation commenced. Other operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are good; prospects good. Locusts have slightly damaged crops in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Bhurtore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara; fluctuating in Pertabgarh, Kotah; rising in Meywar and Jeypore; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on ordinary works were—Dholepore 7. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 94, Dholepore 116, Bhurtore 15. Total number on relief 225.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reappings going on. Spring sowings commenced. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 19th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Slight fall in prices. Ploughing for spring crops finished and sowings commenced.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall 0.01. Weather cool and cloudy, more rain is expected. Land is being prepared for the spring crops. Prospects of low land rice good. Price—6½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	61,851	46,547	108,398	37,124	36,615	73,749	—34,649
Bombay . . .	190,550	87,415	277,965	138,301	76,053	214,354	—63,611
Bengal . . .	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	(a) 12,487	— 2,694
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,309	(b) 12,399	—69,752
Central Provinces	208,959	408,750	617,719	170,994	391,172	562,166	—55,553
Burma . . .	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	+ 333
Berar . . .	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	— 3,138
Hyderabad . .	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	— 4,730
Central India .	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	— 3,459
Rajputana . . .	1	405	406	...	225	225	— 181
TOTAL . . .	509,005	656,908	1,165,913	384,874	543,605	928,479	—237,434

(a) Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 10,195 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{19}{251-2}$ -F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

Read—

Circular No. 10-F., dated the 12th June 1897, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1895-96.

Read also—

- (i) Report of the Forest School for 1896-97.
- (ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 909, dated the 27th September 1897, submitting the above Report.

RESOLUTION.

During the twelve months ending the 30th June 1897, the Directorship of the School was held by Mr. J. S. Gamble, M. A., from 1st to 31st July 1896, and by Mr. J. W. Oliver from the 1st August until the close of the year. The post of Deputy Director was held by Mr. F. Gleadow throughout the year. Mr. B. B. Osmaston officiated as Instructor until his departure on privilege leave, while Mr. A. F. Gradon resumed charge of his duties as Instructor on his return from furlough on the 27th November 1896. Instructor Mr. C. G. Rogers was granted two years' furlough with effect from the 5th February 1897, and Mr. B. B. Osmaston was, on return from privilege leave, posted to the School staff in his place. Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal continued to hold the post of Vernacular Instructor.

The School staff was also assisted by the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist, the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and the officers of the School Circle.

2. The number of students attending the School during the past four years is given below—

				Paid.	Private.	Total.
1893-94	...	...	...	73	33	106
1894-95	...	...	...	72	34	106
1895-96	...	...	...	54	29	83
1896-97	...	...	...	47	28	75

The number of students attending has thus again decreased during the year under review. Of the 75 students who attended during the year, 13 were already in Government service, 23 were stipendiary students, 28 attended at their own expense, and 11 were deputed by various Native States.

The very considerable increase in students of this last class is viewed with satisfaction, as tending to prove that the Rulers of Native States are gradually recognising the benefits that must arise from the appointment of properly trained men for the administration of their forest estates.

3. The table appended to paragraph 13 of the Report is interesting, as it shows how completely the number of students entering the School has in past years depended on the number of stipends granted by Government. It is, however, believed that when the prospects open to good men, under the recently sanctioned

reorganization of the Provincial Service, come to be more generally known, a greater number of natives by race will be found willing to enter the School at their own expense. The decrease in the proportion of students of European extraction is not to be regretted; for though the pay of the Provincial Service ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per mensem, the years which must necessarily be spent in the Ranger class, on a pay of from Rs. 50 to 150 per mensem, before the Provincial Service can be entered, render the service unsuitable for Europeans.

4. There were 35 students in the Senior Upper and Lower classes. Of these one obtained Honours, 23 the ordinary certificate by the Higher standard, 8 the Lower standard certificate, one, a lower class student, failed, one student died during the course, and one left the School before the examinations. These results are compared in the following table with those of the examinations during the previous five years :

YEAR.			Number of students attending final examination.			RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION.								
						HONOURS.			ORDINARY CERTIFICATE.			FAILED.		
			Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.
<i>Upper Class.</i>														
1892	...	...	3	22	25	...	...	...	2	18	20	1	4	5
1893	...	...	6	35	41	...	...	...	4	30	34	2	5	7
1894	...	...	13	35	48	...	3	3	12	24	36	1	8	9
1895	...	...	12	30	42	...	...	...	8	26	34	4	4	8
1896	...	...	9	28	37	...	...	...	7	22	29	2	6	8
1897	...	...	9	15	24	...	1	1	9	14	23	...	...	...
TOTAL			52	165	217	...	4	4	42	134	176	10	27	37
<i>Lower Class.</i>														
1892	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6*	...	...	...
1893	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
1894	...	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	3	8	11*	...	...	...
1895	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...
1896	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	...	3
1897	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	3	5	8	1	...	1
TOTAL			20	26	46	...	...	...	10	26	42	4	...	4
GRAND TOTAL			72	191	263	...	4	4	58	160	218	14	27	41

* FOOTNOTE.—These figures do not agree with those given in Appendix No. 11 to the Report, as the latter include failed upper class students who were granted lower class certificates.

The results of the year under review compare very favourably with those of previous years, both as regards the percentage of failures and the average marks obtained. It is observed from the table given above that the percentage of failures among private students during the last six years is considerably

higher than in the case of men sent to the School at Government expense, which appears to show that the stipendiary students are not less diligent in the prosecution of their studies than the men who enter the School at their own expense, and that due care has been taken in their selection.

5. The entrance examination was held this year in January, instead of in March as in previous years. It is observed that 47 men presented themselves, of whom 26 qualified and 18 finally elected to join the School. One man was admitted who had passed the entrance examination in 1895, and two others under Rule 12 (vii); five men also joined the Lower class, thus bringing the total number who entered the School up to 26. This is a very considerable decrease on the average of 46 that joined during the five years 1892—1896 and the falling off, though in all probability due to the small number of Government stipends offered, is much to be regretted.

6. The question of the desirability, or otherwise, of making further rules for regulating the grant of stipends to students, which was referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government of India review of the School Report for 1895—96, was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Control in March 1897. It was resolved that the matter was gradually righting itself, that no present change in the rules was required, and that the question must be left to the discretion of Local Governments. This view of the case has since been accepted by the Government of India.

7. It is observed that the physical capabilities of the students were satisfactory, but that their previous education, more especially as regards a knowledge of English on the part of the Native students, was insufficient to enable them to obtain the full benefit of the prescribed course of lectures. Both these questions were considered by the Board of Control, and upon their recommendation it has been suggested by the Government of India to the various Local Governments and Administrations that the standard of English at the entrance examination of the School should be raised, and that in future, candidates should, after passing the entrance examination, undergo a six months' course of practical training in the forests. It is hoped that orders on these two important questions will shortly be issued.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Comptroller and

Bengal.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma.
Central Provinces.

Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Nizam's Government and to the Mysore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Jeypore, and Rewah Darbars.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	23,964	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,027
2	Kurnool	80,162	32,247	112,409	61,916	21,239	83,155	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065
3	Bellary	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	21,832	74,150	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,463
4	Anantapur	40,496	10,112	50,608*	31,746	8,592	40,338	24,014	7,557	31,571	16,942	4,998	21,940
5	Ganjam	7,188	26,271	33,459	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844
6	Vizagapatnam	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Godavari	84	887	971	26	712	738*	67	712	779	—	849	916
	TOTAL MADRAS	237,554	116,890	354,444	169,708	88,322	258,030	101,486	70,357	171,843	61,851	46,547	108,398
Bombay.													
1	Bijapur	114,268	17,469	131,737	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662
2	Sholapur	102,272	15,705	117,977	91,413	15,453	106,866	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	11,001	76,592
3	Ahmednagar	91,361	23,455	114,816	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220
4	Poona	18,227	21,285	39,512	18,092	33,397	51,489	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,761
5	Nasik	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,994	817	3,811	1,984	704	2,688
6	Satara	14,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,589	15,982	7,409	4,660	12,069
7	Khandesh	1,857	654	2,511	1,741	632	2,373	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1,399
8	Belgaum	19,211	1,492	20,703	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	915	14,570	7,562	501	8,063
9	Dharwar	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,439	923	3,362	3,038	1,298	4,336	515	738	1,253
10	Ratnagiri	185	—	185	112	—	112	33	—	33	31	—	64
11	Kolaba	—	—	—	228	—	228	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270
	TOTAL BOMBAY	374,082	90,504	464,586	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	95,989	352,619	190,550	87,456	278,006
Bengal.													
1	Champan	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	671	2,280	606	—	606	—	—	—
2	Shahabad	—	972	972	—	564	564	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Nadia	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Patna	—	1,861	1,861	—	1,881	1,884	—	324	324	—	88	412
5	Khulna	—	3,831	3,831	—	3,733	3,733	—	3,541	3,541	—	3,082	3,623
6	Saran	1,851	9,592	11,443	—	2,656	2,656	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Darbhanga	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Muzaffarpur	61	2,299	2,360	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Manbhum	11,949	5,494	17,443	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863
10	Hazariabagh	—	211	211	—	165	165	—	141	141	—	148	289
11	Puri	—	582	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Bankura	6,986	2,013	8,999	7,817	—	7,817	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Lohardaga	—	1,113	1,113	—	918	918	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL BENGAL	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,008	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.													
1	Agra	—	6,573	6,573	—	6,512	6,512	—	753	753	—	—	—
2	Etawah	—	765	765	—	765	765	—	415	415	—	765	1,185
3	Banda	126	41,891	42,017	—	31,374	31,374	—	27,449	27,449	—	19,376	46,825
4	Cawnpur	—	2,122	2,122	—	1,898	1,898	—	1,351	1,351	—	867	1,351
5	Hamirpur	—	8,316	8,316	—	7,672	7,672	—	6,625	6,625	—	5,385	5,385
6	Allahabad	—	23,907	23,907	—	23,128	23,128	—	20,857	20,857	—	20,842	20,842
7	Alansi	—	10,104	10,104	—	7,210	7,210	—	6,152	6,152	—	5,621	5,621
8	Jalaun	—	15,686	15,686	—	11,962	11,962	—	6,924	6,924	—	5,565	5,565
9	Jaunpur	—	11,623	11,623	—	9,738	9,738	—	2,535	2,535	—	50	50
10	Gorakhpur	—	6,142	6,142	—	5,926	5,926	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Lucknow	—	16,105	16,105	—	16,341	16,341	—	1,129	1,129	—	948	948
12	Unao	—	14,343	14,343	—	12,905	12,905	—	10,179	10,179	—	4,710	4,710
13	Rai Bareilly	—	5,853	5,853	—	1,218	1,218	—	475	475	—	108	108
14	Sitapur	—	623	623	—	630	630	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Hardoi	—	39,707	39,707	—	35,947	35,947	—	16,870	16,870	—	7,240	7,240

(*) Includes 80,657 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratui- tous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.													
16	Barn Banki . . . .	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mirzapur	27	2,747	2,774	...	2,602	2,602	...	343	343	...	287	287
18	Bijnor . . . .	...	1,217	1,217	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Moradabad . . . .	...	808	808	...	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Bareilly . . . .	...	406	406	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Muttra . . . .	...	1,599	1,599	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...
22	Etah . . . .	...	703	703	...	251	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mainpuri . . . .	...	430	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Farukhabad . . . .	...	599	599	...	739	739	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Budaun . . . .	...	265	265	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Shahjahanpur . . . .	...	1,372	1,372	...	896	896	...	248	248	...	161	161
27	Pilibhit . . . .	...	1,897	1,897	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kheri . . . .	...	289	289	...	180	180	...	96	96	...	...	...
29	Sultanpur . . . .	...	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pertabgarh . . . .	...	940	940	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Fyzabad . . . .	...	186	186	...	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Fatehpur . . . .	...	6,307	6,307	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120
33	Azamgarh . . . .	...	1,600	1,600	...	568	568	...	30	30	...	...	...
34	Benares . . . .	...	14,466	14,466	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108†
35	Gonda . . . .	...	988	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Basti . . . .	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.		153	241,477	241,630	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151*	82,151
Punjab.													
1	Hissar	4,065	...	4,065	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Delhi . . . .	...	654	654	...	660	660	...	621	633	...	619	619
3	Karnal . . . .	...	210	210	1,211	210	1,424	...	210	280	...	...	...
TOTAL PUNJAB		4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833	...	619	619
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,518	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868
2	Damoh	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,824	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740
3	Jabalpur	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,341	34,694	60,035	23,539	31,999	55,538	17,848	34,217	52,065
4	Mandla	12,493	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,157	21,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013
5	Seoni	5,084	20,911	25,995	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,182	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891
6	Narsinghpur	15,171	15,669	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731
7	Hoshangabad	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018
8	Niruar	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461
9	Betul	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,150	26,978	8,453	20,426	28,879
10	Chindwara	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231
11	Nagpur	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,698	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786
12	Chanda . . . .	...	6,593	6,593	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928
13	Bhandara	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525
14	Balaghat	34,477	14,938	49,415	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,906	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443
15	Raipur	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435
16	Bilaspur	40,644	99,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381
17	Sambalpur	410	183	593	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	98	519
18	Wardha	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	919	4,136	5,085
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	651,852	231,286	385,713	616,999†
Burma.													
1	Meiktila	317	63	380	367	61	428	489	75	564	316	54	370
2	Myingyan	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498
3	Yamethin . . . .	...	176	176	...	163	163	...	150	150	...	147	147
TOTAL BURMA		13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015

* Exclusive of 45,390 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Includes 1,011 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Dendera.

‡ There were also 6,830 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Benar.</i>												
Akola	126	1,590	1,716	...	539	539	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,190
Basim . . . . .	...	306	306	...	323	323	...	317	317	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240
Amraoti . . . . .	...	610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496	...	248	248
Buldana	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007
TOTAL BENAR	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685
<i>Hyderabad.</i>												
Baichur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg . . . . .	...	333	333	20,086*	191	20,277	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600
Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar . . . . .	...	1,016	1,016	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325	...	...	300
Bir	18,777*	160	18,937	...	714	714	...	677	677	...	0	340
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	...	308	308	...	396	396	...	376	376	...	55	358
Elgandal . . . . .	...	884	884	...	516	516	...	635	635	...	608	608
Aurangabad . . . . .	...	1,385	1,385	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345
Baghelkhand	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,926	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719
Gwalior	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,977	216	1,293	50	187	237
Bhopal	(not reported.)	...	...	601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142	396	490	886
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Marwar . . . . .	...	732	732	...	589	589	...	339	339	...	189	189
Dholpur	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179
Bikanir . . . . .	...	49	49	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurlpur . . . . .	...	61	61	...	59	58	...	43	43	...	38	38
Tonk	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...
Deoli . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...
Bundi . . . . .	...	257	257	...	213	212	...	157	157	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	965,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853

* Includes Gulbarga, Baichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Besides 12 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 23rd October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 10th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per week.		Total.	Per mile per week.						
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State Lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	583	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	1,29,10,589	1,46,89,000	17,79,411	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	28,041	224	125	25,300	202	2,04,013	3,33,000	38,057	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,14,612	133	862	68,000	79	11,91,453	11,58,000	...	41,453	...	
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,24,605	166	752	91,100	121	1,14,000	15,25,000	2,10,940	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,235	154	21	2,500	119	35,211	45,400	10,189	...	...
Mad.-Punur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	24,017	17,100	...	6,917	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	43,52,326	45,70,000	2,17,674	...	...
Palanpur-Dera	45	17	501	33	17	700	41	7,314	7,100	...	214	...	
South Indian	161	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,61,000	156	23,07,743	24,67,000	69,257	...	...
Máyavaram-Metpet	89	54	5,002	104	54	5,700	106	69,400	74,700	5,300	...	...
Southern Mahatta (d)	109	1,105	1,34,957	119	1,105	1,03,000	88	16,28,587	21,40,000	49,343	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahatta)	102	296	35,331	119	296	25,000	37	3,96,809	5,34,000	1,57,131	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	99,439	133	815	83,000	102	12,66,637	13,62,000	85,363	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,775	75	200	10,200	51	1,57,908	1,51,000	...	1,998	...	
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,195	77	238	13,800	55	1,11,771	1,34,000	49,229	...	...
Burma	145	886	1,05,070	120	888	1,34,000	151	15,40,002	17,62,000	2,21,998	...	...
TOTAL	218	9,834	23,27,718	235	10,036	19,63,200	106	7,77,41,029	3,10,13,300	3,27,73,371	...	...
State Lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,18,000	214	70,08,342	92,63,000	23,54,658	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,38,000	158	18,49,979	19,64,000	1,14,031	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,24,201	521	817	3,33,000	498	47,24,742	41,64,000	...	5,60,742	...	
East Coast	89	500	32,284	65	535	42,000	79	6,34,749	8,60,000	2,25,251	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	57	25	2,996	120	23	1,200	52	34,902	23,300	...	11,609	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	(h)	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,35,778	257	5,136	11,32,200	221	1,42,54,711	1,62,74,300	20,21,589	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,400	4,81,021	344	1,491	3,44,000	231	64,82,707	61,35,000	...	3,47,797	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	361	2,30,660	320	461	2,00,000	453	30,37,813	31,04,000	66,167	...	...
Madras	248	840	2,01,486	216	840	1,00,000	257	2,02,5281	3,34,000	2,31,711	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	6,28,769	333	2,792	7,52,000	209	1,24,75,913	1,27,13,000	17,389	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
	240	17,477	43,61,105	251	7,994	38,50,000	214	1,44,70,351	5,97,51,600	53,11,019	...	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Unbhadra-Kalka	157	160	26,130	163	160	29,400	181	3,30,704	4,38,000	1,07,296	...	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,096	277	22	5,100	232	73,980	72,000	...	1,986	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,205	124	66	6,100	138	1,07,162	1,27,000	19,838	...	...
Bengal Doonars	176	36	8,444	232	36	7,900	211	92,466	8,400	...	4,068	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,072	142	78	11,800	151	1,00,030	2,21,000	51,964	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	30,100	26,100	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,793	310	51	14,000	275	2,01,271	2,04,000	720	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	75,649	183	454	78,100	173	9,76,717	11,79,500	1,00,783	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guwa	27	74	2,474	33	74	1,400	10	26,809	20,100	...	6,709	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	86	114	9,757	82	114	6,800	60	1,36,678	72,200	...	64,478	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,611	48	35	1,000	26	12,70,302	10,900	...	3,702	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	63,578	101	334	52,800	158	8,01,208	9,47,000	1,37,792	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	884	68	13	700	54	16,074	13,300	...	2,774	...	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	135	108	11,585	107	108	10,300	91	2,47,019	1,51,000	...	96,019	...	
Kolar-Gold fields	327	10	3,621	302	10	2,600	260	50,122	59,000	8,878	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,161	63	66	4,800	73	21,001	17,000	25,009	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,388	60	93	6,600	71	72,705	73,100	835	...	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	109	29,157	29,000	...	157	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dalhousie	49	72	3,289	46	70	3,800	48	41,930	50,200	8,270	...	...
Andover-Pardi section (Rajputana)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,100	3,100	...	...
Coch Behar	56	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	14,700	9,600	...	5,100	...	
TOTAL	115	968	1,10,638	114	990	93,000	94	15,15,605	15,41,700	5,915	...	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Portbl.	84	334	27,070	84	334	27,000	81	5,35,551	3,32,000	...	3,581	...	
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	3,409	75	46	4,200	91	45,826	51,000	7,174	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	32,200	32,200	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	24,320	57	363	16,000	45	2,89,701	2,80,000	21,701	...	...
Onedypore-Ghor	43	60	2,281	58	60	1,700	28	36,414	31,400	...	5,014	...	
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	6,872	71	94	6,700	71	88,108	9,200	5,002	...	...
TOTAL	70	808	64,912	72	949	58,700	62	7,62,803	8,19,800	56,997	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	228	19,756	46,42,964	235	20,363	46,80,000	200	5,77,45,336	6,31,10,100	55,73,764	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Bituri railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Gondakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

- (f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi palli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha canal, the Dhond-Mannud, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	2,57,91,242	2,05,60,000	37,64,758	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	28,041	224	125	25,300	202	5,01,930	5,55,000	53,970	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,14,612	133	862	68,000	79	27,74,429	28,24,000	50,571	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	754	1,24,605	166	752	91,100	122	26,79,828	11,60,000	4,83,172	...	...
Bezwa extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,235	151	21	2,500	119	72,254	80,000	7,740	...	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwa-Mad.)	103	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	40,810	33,600	...	...	7,210
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	1,01,46,521	96,43,000	...	...	5,03,521
Palanpur-Dhosa	58	17	561	34	17	700	41	28,305	21,100	7,205	...	...
South Indian	165	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,63,000	146	48,31,983	49,18,000	86,017	...	...
Máyavaram-Mintupet	91	54	5,592	104	54	5,700	106	1,38,878	1,46,000	7,122	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	110	1,165	1,34,957	110	1,165	1,03,000	88	36,82,406	41,80,000	5,03,534	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	35,334	119	296	25,000	87	8,00,766	10,50,000	2,49,204	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	99,430	132	815	83,000	102	28,88,863	32,03,000	3,14,137	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,075	75	200	10,200	51	3,86,047	4,12,000	2,053	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	12,195	77	238	1,000	58	2,85,647	4,20,000	1,37,353	...	...
Burma	175	880	1,05,076	120	888	1,31,000	131	34,01,371	40,15,000	6,03,519	...	...
TOTAL	232	9,874	23,27,718	235	10,096	12,05,200	106	5,84,45,580	6,47,25,700	57,80,120	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,18,000	214	1,46,22,267	1,64,72,000	18,49,733	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,37,000	158	41,62,940	42,89,000	1,26,051	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,24,201	521	817	3,33,000	408	76,31,251	70,47,000	...	...	5,84,281
East Coast	94	500	32,284	65	538	42,600	79	12,05,800	15,49,000	2,53,200	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,996	120	23	1,200	52	54,870	49,800	...	...	5,076
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 5,058	(i) 14,200	...	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,35,278	237	5,130	11,32,800	221	2,78,02,111	2,95,11,000	17,08,789	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,400	4,83,021	324	1,401	3,44,000	231	1,62,83,715	1,35,07,000	...	...	26,86,235
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,39,662	520	461	2,01,000	453	1,06,46,693	75,11,000	...	...	4,09,663
Madras	253	840	2,00,086	245	840	1,79,000	237	57,81,285	62,51,000	4,69,715	...	...
TOTAL	307	2,791	9,28,769	333	2,792	7,52,000	269	3,01,25,183	2,74,39,000	...	...	26,86,183
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	43,01,705	251	17,964	38,50,000	214	11,61,72,974	12,11,75,700	48,02,720	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	26,130	163	160	29,400	184	6,61,137	7,86,000	1,24,863	...	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,006	277	22	5,100	232	1,02,931	1,03,000	69	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	8,205	124	66	9,100	138	2,51,177	2,34,000	...	...	17,677
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	8,444	234	36	7,000	211	1,49,022	1,47,000	...	...	2,022
Dibru-Sadiy	168	78	11,072	143	78	11,800	151	3,32,483	4,24,000	91,517	...	...
Ahmedabad-Larantij	...	...	...	...	41	1,300	34	...	(k) 42,500	42,500	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,793	310	51	14,000	275	4,35,232	4,12,000	...	...	23,232
TOTAL	176	413	75,049	183	454	78,400	173	1,00,24,482	22,08,500	2,16,018	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Btota-Goonu	28	74	2,474	33	74	1,400	19	50,864	53,100	2,536	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,357	82	114	6,900	60	2,54,052	1,72,000	...	...	82,952
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,041	48	35	1,000	29	(l) 20,302	53,700	32,898	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	333	63,878	191	334	52,800	188	10,55,724	17,03,000	1,56,270	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	884	68	13	700	54	75,123	33,300	...	...	39,823
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	10,200	94	5,85,471	3,72,000	...	...	2,10,471
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,021	302	10	2,600	260	84,590	1,06,000	21,410	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,101	63	66	4,800	73	1,24,519	1,71,000	38,481	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,388	69	93	6,600	71	2,44,077	1,79,000	...	...	70,072
Kolhapur	70	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	69	62,190	60,000	...	...	2,166
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,289	46	79	3,800	48	1,24,407	1,10,000	...	...	5,407
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(m) 3,100	3,100	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	33,215	27,000	...	...	6,215
TOTAL	125	968	1,10,638	114	990	93,600	94	13,05,105	31,42,700	...	...	1,62,495
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandr.	108	334	27,070	84	334	27,600	83	9,41,057	8,87,000	...	...	54,057
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	46	3,469	75	46	4,700	91	95,511	1,05,000	9,489	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	(n) 62,300	62,300	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	24,320	67	364	16,700	45	5,88,540	6,70,000	31,400	...	...
Odeypore-Chitaur	42	60	2,281	38	60	1,700	28	60,000	62,800	...	...	6,806
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,772	73	94	6,700	71	2,07,231	2,02,000	...	...	5,231
TOTAL	82	898	64,912	72	949	58,700	62	19,02,035	19,70,100	37,065	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	210	19,756	46,20,664	235	20,361	40,30,700	200	12,35,55,596	12,84,66,000	48,91,404	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khangan and the Aniruti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 6th October 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 6th October 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 9th October 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

PROPOSALS BY FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES TO REOPEN
THE MINTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES AND OF INDIA TO THE UN-
RESTRICTED COINAGE OF SILVER.

No. 4738 Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, October 23, 1897.

Ordered that the following papers be published for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*Financial Despatch No. 129, dated the 5th August 1897, from Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.*

MY LORD,—Your Excellency is aware that special envoys from the United States and the Ambassador of France have had interviews with members of Her Majesty's Government in order to discuss the subject of currency reform, in which the Governments of both those countries are at present much interested.

2. The result of those discussions is that Her Majesty's Government have been asked whether, on certain conditions, the question of reopening the Indian mints, which have been closed since 1893, would be taken into consideration.

3. Her Majesty's Government understand that the Governments of France and of the United States desire to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that they are satisfied they would receive such assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver as would, in their opinion, justify them in such a policy. They propose to summon an International Conference to deal with the matter, if they are led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they are now undertaking, that such a Conference would arrive at any satisfactory result; and they ask whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, your Excellency's Government would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India. It would,

in this case, be clearly understood that no action shall be taken by you until you are satisfied that the intentions and undertakings of the two Governments will undoubtedly be carried into effect.

4. Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your Excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration.

5. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages would be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver, and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give a good prospect of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold, would, in all likelihood, disappear; and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling values which such a change would necessarily give them.

6. The present system, however great may be the benefits which it has conferred, may appear to be one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, moreover, that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which without lowering exchange would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by mint regulations has much to recommend it.

7. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your Excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities in India, would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation.

8. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two Governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the Governments concerned.

9. In conclusion, I will remind your Excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended by your Excellency's predecessor in Council on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the Letters of Lord Lausdowne's Government, dated 23rd March and 21st June 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and, if so, on what grounds.

10. The question involves issues of such magnitude that I cannot ask your Excellency to reply to this despatch without taking such time as you may require for full deliberation and confidential discussion. As, however, it is important that Her Majesty's Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to give an answer to the French and American representatives, I trust that you will at once undertake the consideration of the matter, and that you will let me know your views without any unnecessary delay.

Financial Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated the 16th September 1897.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of August 5, 1897, asking for our opinion whether the Indian mints may be reopened to silver as part of a contemplated arrangement

under which France and the United States of America will open their mints to silver as well as gold.

2. The present currency systems of the three countries may be thus described. France and the United States both have a gold standard; their mints are open to gold and closed to silver; but gold and silver coins are alike legal tender to an unlimited amount in both countries, at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the former and of 16 to 1 in the latter. The currency system of India is in a transition state; the Government of India in 1893 decided to establish a gold standard; and the first step towards that object was the closing of the mints to silver by Act VIII of 1893. The silver rupee is still the sole legal tender coin, though the Government has by executive orders undertaken to receive gold and sovereigns under certain restrictions set forth in Notifications No. 2662 and No. 2663 of June 26, 1893, the rate of exchange adopted being 16*d.* the rupee or Rs. 15 = £1. The measures to be taken when the transition period has passed have not been laid down, but it is probable that the Indian mints will be opened to gold, and gold coins will be made legal tender to an unlimited amount; silver rupees would also continue to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, and the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins as legal tender would at the same time be finally settled. The system towards which India is moving is thus a gold standard of the same kind as that which now exists in France and the United States, but with a different ratio for legal tender; but for the present the mints are closed both to gold and silver. The transition period has lasted for more than four years, but there is ground for hope that it is now drawing to a close.

3. The changes which are involved in the arrangements proposed to Her Majesty's Government are the following. France and the United States are to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, continuing the free coinage of gold and the unlimited legal tender of coins of both metals, the ratio remaining unchanged in France and being altered to the French ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the United States. India is to open her mints to silver, to keep them closed to gold, and to undertake not to make gold legal tender. France and the United States would thus be bimetallic; India would be monometallic (silver); while most of the other important countries of the world would be monometallic (gold).

4. The object which the proposers have in view is the establishment of a stable relation between the values of gold and of silver. This would include the establishment of a stable exchange between the rupee and sterling currency, which was the object of the Government of India in the proposals made in our Financial despatch No. 160 of June 21, 1892, which proposals ultimately resulted in the adoption, in view to the attainment of that object, of the policy of a gold standard, and in the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

If then it were certain that the suggested measures would result in the establishment of a stable ratio, the Government of India might well consider whether their adoption would not be preferable to the policy to which they committed themselves in 1893 in the hope of attaining the same result by isolated action on the part of India alone. The principal questions therefore for us to consider are whether the measures are more likely to succeed than the policy of 1893, and what consequences to India may be apprehended if the measures should fail of success after being brought into operation. From this point of view we propose to discuss the effect on trade and industry, and on our own revenues, of the changes when made, and of the failure of the arrangement if it should fail, the chances of success, and the risks of failure.

5. The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange which, if the ratio adopted were $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, would be a rise from about 1*d.* to about 23*d.* the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade, for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent, the paralysis of trade and industry would be

prolonged and accompanied by acute individual suffering ; none of the advantages expected would be attained ; and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results, the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from 16*d.* to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to 9*d.*, or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores.

6. We may here remind Your Lordship that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries ; for it seems clear that practically the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall on India alone. What would happen in each of the three countries if the agreement broke down and came to an end ? France possesses a large stock of gold, and the United States are at present in much the same situation as France though the stock of that metal is not so large. It may be admitted that if no precautions were taken these gold reserves might disappear under the operation of the agreement, and in that case if the experiment ultimately failed, the two countries concerned would suffer great loss. But it is inconceivable that precautions would not be taken, at all events so soon as the danger of the depletion of the gold reserves manifested itself, and therefore it is probable that no particular change would take place in the monetary system of France or the United States, the only effect of the agreement being a coinage of silver which would terminate with the termination of the agreement. Thus the whole cost of the failure, if the experiment should fail, would be borne by India. Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness, it would keep steady for a time, and then, when the collapse came, it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuation of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver ? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian mints were reopened to silver now, it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again ; and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation.

7. There is another important consideration in which India is affected in a manner different from France and the United States. The effect of the scheme will probably be an increase in gold prices (that is, in the prices current in France and in the United States) and a fall in silver prices (that is, in the prices current in India). This is not the place in which to discuss the economic effects of a rise or a fall in prices, a matter in respect of which there may be difference of opinion. But we presume that France and the United States contemplate with equanimity the possible effects of the change of prices upon their trade and production generally, while it is manifestly impossible for us, affected as we are in the opposite direction, to take the same view.

8. Moreover, it seems to us somewhat unfair to expect that India should, after its struggles and difficulties of the last decade, consider itself on the same plane, in the discussion of these projects, as France and the United States. India has since 1893 passed through a period of serious tension and embarrassment alike to trade and to the Government. We are satisfied that, great as have been the troubles which have attended this period of transition, the attainment in the end of the paramount object of stability in exchange is worth more than all the sacrifices made. We believe that our difficulties are now nearly over and that we shall in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16*d.* the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893.

9. The United States are possibly, in part at least, inspired, in making these proposals, by the idea that they may have before them some of the difficulties and dangers which we have experienced. We need not say that, if our way was clear before us, the consideration that another and a friendly

nation would derive benefit from the course adopted by us, would present itself to our minds as a good reason for the adoption of a course of action which would have that result.* But the case is quite different when, on the eve of emerging with success, by our own unaided efforts, from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, we are asked, in view of the benefit to other nations, to throw away the advantages we have gained and plunge into a new period of struggle and change. Only the most absolute certainty of early and permanent success would warrant our acceptance of such a position. We cannot help seeing that if the policy of 1893 is now abandoned, and if the triple union now proposed as a substitute should fail in its operation or should terminate, and in its failure subject Indian trade to the violent shocks we have described, the Government of India could not, as a responsible Government, call upon the commercial public to face another prolonged period of doubt, suspense, agitation, and difficulties. For it must be clearly and fully recognised that if India joins in the proposed measures, we shall be left dependent, as the sole means of attaining stability in exchange, on the success of those measures, and that if they should fail, India must be content to remain permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages.

10. If then there is any reasonable doubt of the success of the suggested measures, we are of opinion that we ought to refuse to co-operate and should maintain our freedom to watch the course of events and take such action from time to time as these may render expedient. A possibility or even a probability that the efforts of France and the United States might meet with success would not be enough to justify us in parting with our freedom or doing anything to further an experiment which, if it fails, will entail consequences to the trade and finances of India which must be described, without any exaggeration, as disastrous.

11. We have given very careful consideration to the question whether France and the United States are likely, with the help of India, to be able to maintain the relative value of gold and silver permanently at the ratio they intend to adopt, and have come to the conclusion that while we admit a possibility of the arrangements proposed resulting in the permanent maintenance of the value of gold and silver at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the probability is that they will fail to secure that result; and that it is quite impossible to hold that there is anything approaching a practical certainty of their doing so.

12. One reason for this conclusion is that the arrangement would rest on too narrow a basis. A union consisting of two countries, with a third lending assistance, is a very different thing from the general international union of all or most of the important countries of the world, which was advocated by the Government of India in the despatches of March and June 1892 and of February and September 1886.

13. To afford a hope that a monetary union will succeed in establishing stability in the relative value of gold and silver, it is essential that the nations adhering to it should be of such number and importance that the metallic currency of the whole body shall be of sufficient extent to allow of the exercise of adequate influence on the value of the two metals. We doubt whether any two or even three nations in the world, unless indeed one of them was Great Britain, could comply with this condition, and we have no hesitation in saying that France and the United States and India certainly could not. The intended ratio assigns to coined silver a much higher value than the present market value of silver; and the market value could only be raised by transferring the demand for coinage from gold to silver. But France, the United States, and India all possess a very large stock of silver coin, and it is doubtful whether there is much room in them for a large increase in the silver coinage except by the displacement in France and the United States of the existing gold coins. It is quite possible that the whole of the gold coinage of both France and United States might disappear and be replaced by silver coins before the market value of silver was raised to the intended ratio with gold. Whether the Governments of those countries will allow a total displacement of their gold by silver coins and the possible export from the

country of the entire stock of gold is, as we explain in paragraphs 6 and 17 of this despatch, open to more than doubt : and in so far as either enforces measures to prevent gold from being exported, the power of the union, and possibly also its desire, to effect its object will be diminished.

14. A further doubt occurs to us in the possibility that either France or the United States may, for reasons which will suggest themselves to Your Lordship, be reduced for a time to a paper currency. In that case the agreement would cease to operate for an indefinite period under the stress of circumstances. This possibility, though of no importance in the case of a union comprising all the important countries of the world, cannot be disregarded when two or three countries only form the union.

15. Another important source of doubt lies in the consideration that a three-sided agreement is open to much greater risk of termination by the action of one or two of the parties than a many-sided agreement such as the Government of India advocated before 1893. In the latter all the commercial countries would be in the union and all would be in an equal position ; there would be no ground for supposing that the operation of the agreement benefited one country at the expense of another. There would therefore be no substantial inducement for withdrawal from the régime adopted by common consent ; the union might for practical purposes continue to subsist and to produce its effect even after the dissenting country had withdrawn.

16. On the other hand, in a three-sided agreement such as is now proposed, either France or the United States might any day find some reason for thinking that some other nation was obtaining some advantage at their expense in consequence of the great difference in the standard of value ; and thereupon discussions might ensue as to the expediency of terminating the agreement which would have only a less serious effect than its actual termination.

17. Another reason for anticipating that the proposed agreement is not likely to succeed will be found in the considerations mentioned in paragraph 6 regarding the improbability of France and the United States allowing their gold reserve to disappear. We attach great importance to these considerations because we are convinced that they vitally affect the prospects of any agreement being successfully carried out. With the precautions to which we have referred the experiment might be continued, for the risk to the two nations would be very small. But without these precautions, or if they proved to be inadequate for their purpose, *i.e.*, the retention of a sufficient stock of gold, we believe the inducement to abandon the experiment would be very strong, and if even one country adopted that course it would be impossible to prevent the whole agreement breaking down.

18. For these reasons alone, without taking into consideration the objections based on the particular ratio proposed, which we shall separately discuss, we have no hesitation in recommending Your Lordship to refuse to give the undertaking desired by the Governments of France and the United States. We are quite clearly of opinion that the interests of India demand that her mints shall not be opened as part of an arrangement to which two or three countries only are parties, and which does not include Great Britain.

19. We note that the proposals of the Governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that they will receive assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence, if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other Powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurances, and we shall then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the conditions of the problem or adds materially to the chances of success.

20. We believe, however, that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connexions with that country are far more

important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages, which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain, are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part. And, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member. We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States, that we should say that the Government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an International Union: that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time, they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction and decided, as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them, to throw in their lot with Great Britain and to adopt the gold standard: that, as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893 until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetallism; and that they therefore wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from becoming a party to arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join.

21. So far, the arguments we have offered, in discussing the chances of success or failure of the arrangement, have been independent of consideration of the precise ratio proposed by France and United States. We have objected to the arrangement on grounds which apply to it whatever be the ratio adopted, but we must add that our objections are greatly strengthened by the fact that so high a ratio is proposed as $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. It seems to us that the difficulty of making the arrangement effective will be immensely increased by the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from the present market ratio. Indeed, even if it could be maintained successfully, we should object to that ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend that Your Lordship should, on behalf of India, decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based on that ratio.

22. We have said in paragraph 5 that the first result of the proposed arrangement would be an immediate disturbance of trade and industry by the advance of the exchange value of the rupee, which will be very intense if the rise is from between 15 and 16 pence to about 23 pence. There is no doubt that the effect would be to throw some branches of the export trade of India and the industries connected therewith, (the planting industries, for example, in which a large amount of European capital has been embarked), into the most depressed condition for some time at least. The period of depression might be long or comparatively short, though there are authorities who are inclined to attribute a permanently disastrous effect to such a large and sudden rise in exchange and to apprehend that Indian commerce might be utterly shaken by the change.

In any case, we are of opinion that the true interests of India demand that any measures for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16*d.* the rupee, and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level involves great dangers for which we see no adequate compensations. Your Lordship will observe that we attach no special importance to the advantages to be derived from the proposed considerable rise in exchange mentioned in paragraph 5 of your despatch, and consider them to be far outweighed by the resulting evils.

23. Pressed as we have been for many years by the difficulty of finding the continually increasing number of rupees requisite to discharge our sterling liabilities, we are apt to look too exclusively at the effect which a rise of exchange would have in diminishing the burden of that demand upon us. We do not deny that a large surplus of revenue will arise from so great an improvement in

exchange; but it is not to be forgotten that there are many respects in which our revenue account must directly suffer by a rise in the exchange value of the rupee, and that these considerations ought to greatly influence our estimate of the benefit to our revenue account which is almost the sole advantage which, as a Government, we can expect to obtain from the proposed measures.

The anticipated fall in prices is one that will adversely affect both our revenues and the general condition of the agricultural classes in the country. To take the case of our Land Revenue, a very large portion of the country has passed under Land Revenue Settlement during the last ten or fifteen years. One of the factors in fixing the demand of the Government for revenue is the price of agricultural produce: if that price falls away, the heavier the demand becomes, and if it falls away materially, the relation between the price that the ryot can obtain for his produce and the assessment he has to meet may be so seriously altered as to affect the agricultural prosperity of large tracts of country. The work of re-settlement is a tedious one, it cannot be effected in all probability for some years, and when it is effected it will *pro tanto* dissipate much of the advantage which the rise of exchange would bring to the Government account.

So, also, as regards our Railway Revenues, which are now so important a portion of our income. They are in part directly dependent upon the activity of the export trade, and a blow struck at that trade will be felt by us immediately and directly through our railway account.

24. For these reasons therefore, in addition to those set forth in the earlier portion of this despatch, we recommend that the reply to the request of the Governments of France and the United States should be in the negative. We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would be unacceptable to France and the United States.

25. With reference to paragraph 6 of Your Lordship's despatch, we invite attention to the description of the present currency system of India given in paragraph 2 above. There appears to be some misapprehension in the comparison drawn between the arrangement proposed by the United States and France and the "present system" in India. The present system is of course open to the objection that it is one of artificial restriction, but it is essential to bear in mind that it is not a permanent system or indeed a system at all. We are in a transition period, moving from one system to another, and the present artificial restriction is merely a temporary expedient which has for its sole object the acceleration of the movement and which will cease to exist with the completion of the movement. Thereafter the expansion and contraction of the currency will be left to the natural forces of the market, that is, it will be regulated automatically by the inflow and outflow of gold.

26. It is true that the system will be open to the other objection stated in paragraph 6 of the despatch, that the rupee will continue to remain at a value above its metallic value, but—as was pointed out by Lord Herschell's Committee—this is an objection which has not made itself seriously felt in the other countries, including France and the United States, in which an analogous system has been in operation for many years. It is not likely that the objection will make itself seriously felt in India when the gold standard has been effectively introduced.

27. The question really is not one of comparison, as put by Your Lordship, between the present temporary expedient in India and the arrangement proposed, but between a gold standard and the proposed arrangement, which involves the abandonment of the policy of a gold standard, adopted in 1893, in favour of reversion to the policy of a silver standard.

28. In paragraph 9 of the despatch, Your Lordship reminds us that "in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended" by Lord Lansdowne's Government "on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable," and we are asked to say whether

we see any reason to modify the views expressed in that sense in the despatches No. 68 of March 23 and No. 160 of June 21, 1892.

In reply we have first to point out that the international arrangement which Lord Lansdowne's Government contemplated is very far from being similar to that which is now proposed. The proposal now under consideration is for a union of two countries only, with some assistance from a third: the international arrangement contemplated in 1892 was a general bimetallic union of all important nations, or, to use the words of the despatch No. 277 of September 4, 1886, which is referred to in paragraph 2 of the despatch of June 21, 1892, as expressing the views held by Lord Lansdowne's Government, "an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and the making of both gold and silver coin a legal tender at a fixed ratio by a group of nations possessed of a metallic currency of sufficient extent to maintain that ratio permanently." We have already stated our opinion that the agreement now proposed does not fulfil the last named essential condition.

Secondly, circumstances have essentially altered since 1892. Despairing of securing the adoption of any of the measures which they had persistently urged, the Government of India decided to attempt the establishment of a gold standard and, as the first step, closed the mints to the coinage of silver tendered by the public. If the proposals now made had been made in 1892 or at any time before June 1893, it is conceivable that the Government of India of that time would have welcomed them as containing a possibility of securing the objects they desired, and would, in order to secure their adoption, have agreed to postpone the closing of the mints and to keep them open for a period sufficient to allow a full trial to the measures of France and the United States, say for five years. But our position is now very different. The experience of the last three or four years has cleared up many doubts which were present to our predecessors' minds in 1893, and it has taught us that the course we actually adopted in 1893 really had in it better chances of success than the alternative of a partial international agreement. To agree not to close mints, still open, for a definite time, and to agree to reopen closed mints, are two very different things. The former course would have been justifiable if the measures proposed were such as to afford a reasonable expectation of securing the main object of the Government of India, namely, stability in the rate of exchange. The latter is entirely unjustifiable, unless the measures afford a practical certainty of securing that object.

29. The conditions under which we have had to reply to Your Lordship's despatch preclude our consulting the commercial and banking communities in this country, although the subject is one in which they are, as we have explained, most closely interested. It was only after prolonged public discussion, and after a formal examination by a Committee of experts, that the policy of 1893 was adopted; and if we thought it our duty to advocate a change in that policy instead of to set out the strong objections which we see to its abandonment, we would, nevertheless, strongly deprecate any steps of the kind being taken without the fullest preliminary consideration on the part of the banking and commercial bodies in this country.

30. To sum up, our reply to Your Lordship's reference is a strong recommendation that you should decline to give the undertaking desired by France and the United States. Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearance approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 21st October 1897.

After careful consideration in Council of your letter of 16th September on the subject of currency proposals, I forwarded a copy to the Treasury with a covering letter, dated 13th October, expressing my concurrence in your

wishes that the proposals should be declined. Her Majesty's Government have now decided that they cannot agree to the proposal to re-open the Indian mints. As regards the remaining proposals, in view of decision above mentioned, they do not consider it necessary to discuss them at present, but they desire to know how far the views of France and the United States are modified by this decision, and whether they wish to proceed further with the negotiations. A communication in this sense was sent from the Foreign Office to the American and French representatives on the 19th October. A despatch follows, and the correspondence will be published here forthwith.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

H A

No. 1459.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.

ENGLAND.					INDIA.						
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST			WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST				
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
					RECEIPTS.						
					Revenue.						
					PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
					Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation).						
£	£	£	£	£	£	24,841,600	26,586,700	8,121,900	7,647,900	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,409,300	5,816,200	2,804,500	2,313,300	...	474,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,421,400	8,734,000	3,586,400	3,496,400	...	466,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,777,600	4,830,500	2,111,200	2,008,300	...	92,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,609,900	5,679,100	2,355,700	2,200,100	...	155,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,488,100	4,491,900	1,763,900	1,593,600	...	170,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,475,500	8,570,700	3,046,300	2,862,500	...	183,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	63,023,400	64,715,100	23,796,500	22,222,100	...	1,574,800
					TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS						
102,200	5,000	74,300	5,500	...	64,800	902,400	831,000	473,300	417,500	...	55,800
3,800	4,200	2,500	...	...	1,700	2,800,400	2,973,800	1,149,400	1,297,200	...	...
2,200	1,900	600	500	...	1,000	1,686,000	1,686,000	639,700	603,800	...	35,900
114,700	53,900	48,000	44,400	...	3,600	612,100	867,000	218,900	210,100	...	8,800
200	200	100	100	...	...	20,474,900	20,682,100	8,404,200	8,847,400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246,700	2,182,000	957,000	1,153,000	...	...
26,200	27,600	8,400	9,500	1,100	...	633,100	633,800	234,500	225,300	...	9,200
84,800	40,200	22,000	11,000	...	9,000	798,200	814,600	328,600	300,300	...	28,300
334,100	173,000	134,800	71,800	...	83,000	93,192,900	95,389,600	36,199,300	35,276,700	...	922,800
					Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	75,000,000	87,800	3,500,000	3,412,200	...	5,326,200	3,424,900	3,759,700	1,896,800	...	1,833,900
...	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	407,300	230,300	...	384,300
300	1,400	8,600	...	...	8,600	...	502,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	211,200	167,600	141,000	58,000	...	83,000
1,263,100	2,038,300	...	121,700	...	1,906,500	424,900	411,700	142,600	232,600	...	...
187,500	110,500	110,500	...	...	110,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	8,311,500	4,189,600	...	4,123,900	...	713,500	...	...	...	...
17,058,500	17,501,400	10,508,600	7,811,300	...	2,717,300	...	...	4,441,600	2,210,400	...	2,231,200
27,392,600	1,674,400	10,763,400	7,983,100	...	2,820,300	...	...	40,641,100	37,457,100	...	3,184,000
3,303,600	2,814,700	3,323,300	2,831,800	...	551,500	...	...	16,500,600	13,873,900	...	2,626,700
20,786,400	20,499,100	14,096,700	10,714,900	...	3,381,800	...	...	57,141,700	51,361,000	...	5,786,700
					GRAND TOTAL						

ENGLAND.				DISBURSEMENTS.				APRIL TO AUGUST			
WHOLE YEAR.				WHOLE YEAR.				APRIL TO AUGUST			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	15,600	13,600	2,000	118,400	1,068,700	1,174,400	4,971,900	5,000	...	...
2,630,800	2,718,000	1,314,100	1,432,500	...	...	3,827,100	4,421,900	1,820,600	33,800	...	...
231,100	267,000	80,400	97,000	...	16,600	14,480,800	14,573,700	958,200	72,100	...	...
538,500	518,500	217,400	228,000	...	10,600	2,312,600	2,383,300	5,971,000	232,400	...	...
2,170,500	2,183,400	957,600	979,800	...	22,200	2,054,600	3,066,200	989,600	12,300	...	...
8,400	...	...	600	...	...	12,100	7,300	4,180,000	4,127,600	...	...
5,790,600	5,871,800	2,876,000	2,919,400	...	33,400	9,456,600	9,653,200	3,536,300	111,300	...	...
1,400	1,000	500	400	100	...	1,033,000	1,835,000	767,800	17,700	...	...
116,100	103,200	41,900	44,500	...	2,600	5,471,600	5,605,500	1,598,200	...	123,400	...
4,213,600	4,353,400	1,757,100	1,743,900	13,200	...	17,158,200	16,908,900	6,721,100	258,100	...	...
52,500	11,700	2,000	2,500	...	500	21,300	...	1,000	...	2,700	...
15,845,000	16,088,500	7,463,000	7,452,300	...	159,600	69,775,200	72,633,900	31,923,500	4,741,600	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	250,200	1,190,200	...	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,488,500	7,361,600	7,452,300	...	189,600	69,516,000	71,433,900	31,923,500	4,741,600	...	...
1,150,100	1,083,100	461,100	418,800	42,300	...	289,4700	4,790,600	1,501,200	628,900	...	...
1,700,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	634,600	1,168,300	356,600	...	...	136,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	638,200	16,100	219,800	...	...	116,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	171,300	748,000	16,200	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208,300	950,300	897,300	654,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	931,100	...	610,100	430,700	...	...
...	317,700	...	...	...	...	368,300	13,025,300	502,700	...	455,800	...
...	728,500	...	359,000	...	359,000	15,170,500	7,618,100	4,411,900	...	3,266,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,037,400	8,554,700	2,714,000	...	2,630,500	...
1,000,000	1,046,200	2,000,000	950,300	1,634,700	...	29,377,700	34,469,300	9,432,000	...	5,444,500	...
17,954,600	18,217,800	9,723,700	8,231,300	1,492,400	...	101,732,400	100,693,800	42,930,700	...	74,000	...
2,891,800	2,271,300	4,373,000	2,483,600	1,890,400	...	13,873,400	13,321,700	8,504,300	...	5,706,700	...
20,786,400	20,483,100	14,096,700	10,714,900	3,381,800	...	115,655,800	114,015,500	57,141,700	...	5,780,700	...

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3012 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th October 1897:—

- No. 387 of 1897.—George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes.
- No. 388 of 1897.—The Patent Agglomeration Fuel Syndicate, Ltd., of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor.
- No. 389 of 1897.—Georg Polack, engineer, of 9, Canalstrasse, Bochum, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to roller bearings for railway carriages.
- No. 390 of 1897.—James Fitzgerald, artist, of 301 London road, and Hugh Sprott Clement, manager of the British Patents company, of 121 West Regent street, both of Glasgow, for a chainless gear for cycles and other vehicles.
- No. 391 of 1897.—Johann Otto Egestorff, merchant, of 331 Camden road, Camden town London, for improvements in or in connection with metal or other boxes or holders for containing and delivering laundry blue or the like, or other material, in suitable quantities.
- No. 392 of 1897.—Magnus Swenson, mechanical engineer, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A., for cotton bales, and method of, and apparatus for, making the same.
- No. 393 of 1897.—Ghulam Ahmad Sitware, gentleman, of Murud-Janjira, district Kolaba, now residing in Kandewady, Bombay, for an improved process and apparatus for aerating beverages.
- No. 394 of 1897.—Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for the better manufacture of pondrette (the article to be manufactured to be known as, "super-pondrette").
- No. 395 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved fibre-extracting machine.
- No. 396 of 1897.—David Declinus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, for improvements in conservancy carts.
- No. 397 of 1897.—John Strode Wilson, executive engineer, in the department of Public Works, Madras, for a floating frame for facilitating the complete elimination of the hyposulphite of soda used in certain processes of photography.
- No. 398 of 1897.—John Henry Rose Harley, merchant, of No. 87 Old China Bazar street, Calcutta, for an improved punkah motor, to be called "Harley's improved motor."
- No. 399 of 1897.—Charles Frederick Bamford, civil engineer, Assam-Bengal railway, for a new method and appliances for the construction and erection of girder bridges from overhead or roof level.
- No. 400 of 1897.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of No. 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improved methods of constructing new buildings so as to render them proof against earthquake shocks and like disturbances, and improved methods for rendering the walls of old houses damp-proof.

No. 401 of 1897.—Tito Livio Carbone, engineer, of No. 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, South America, for an improvement in sheet metal boxes.

No. 402 of 1897.—Edwards Atkinson, gentleman, of 12 Spencer Mansions, West Kensington, London, for improvements in and connected with non-refillable bottles and like vessels.

No. 3043 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 374 of 1896.—The Sussmann Electric Miners Lamp Co., Ltd., of 37 Walbrook, and Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, electrician, of 5 Christopher street, Finsbury square, both in the city of London, for improvements in active material for secondary battery plates. (Specification filed 10 June 1897.)

No. 435 of 1896.—Ivan Levinstein and Levinstein, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, both of Minshall street, Manchester, for the production of a new colour base, and of colouring matters therefrom. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

No. 70 of 1897.—William Owen Phillips, journalist, etc., of No. 136 Dhurumtollah street, Calcutta, for a bicycle umbrella holder. (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 254 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Meadows street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in telescopic stands. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 275 of 1897.—Herbert Manners, indigo planter, of the Ilmasnugger concern, Somastipore, Bengal, for an improved method of operating indigo presses and the like. (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 322 of 1897.—Stephen Pearce Quick, pitman, in the employ of the Wolhuter Gold Mining Co., Ltd., near Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 323 of 1897.—Henry Low Webster, engineer, of Palace hotel, Klerksdorp, in the South African Republic, for improvements in diamond core drills, in part applicable to other stone or like cutting tools or machines. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 3044 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 191 of 1892.—Robert Nesbit Coghlan's invention for improvements in scales or weighing machines. (From 18 October 1897 to 18 October 1898.)

No. 61 of 1893.—William Stronach Lockhart's invention for an improved process, and apparatus used therein, for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them. (From 13 October 1897 to 13 October 1898.)

No. 3045 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section

(2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 67 of 1893.—Gabriel Dupont-Dennis's invention for an improved process of and apparatus for preserving dried vegetables. (Specification filed 12 July 1893.)

No. 110 of 1893.—Richard Harte's invention for improvements in cryptographic instruments. (Specification filed 12 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 69 of 1892.—James Garner, Thomas Cockerill and Christopher Porrett's invention for improvements in and connected with hoists. (Specification filed 16 July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

No. 228 of 1890.—William Kendall's invention for an improved claw hammer. (Specification filed 10 July 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

*Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below ; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). { Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son). { Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). { Joseph Carroll (son). { Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	{ James Flynn (son). { William Flynn (son). { Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). { Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). { Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	{ Edward Healey (son). { Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	{ Elianor Scully (daughter). { John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). { Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). { Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, Major,

Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS,

1st October, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October, 1897.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	63,27,544	0 0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	75,38,892	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,61,774	14 8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,38,85,563	3 3
Public Deposits at Branches	55,16,033	1 8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,21,92,507	2 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,51,89,389	15 8	Bills discounted and purchased	1,40,47,827	5 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,86,138	12 0	Balances with other Banks	8,03,253	14 1
Sundries	22,85,360	10 7	Bullion	2,927	11 0
			Dead Stock	13,32,155	0 0
			Stamps	8,402	7 9
			Sundries	11,53,924	5 6
				6,72,93,027	9 0
RUPEES	9,90,39,197	6 7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,31,56,355	10 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,85,89,814	2 9
				3,17,46,169	13 7
			RUPEES	9,90,39,197	6 7

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 21st October, 1897.E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 44'6.By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 12-A.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified.—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	28th August, 1897.
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	6th September, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, Major-Genl.,
Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 255.—Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 6500.—In continuation of his Notifications cited in the margin, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that in the table annexed to his Notification No. 3619, dated the 11th July, 1890, the following additions shall be made, *viz.* :—

First column.	Second column.
The Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob	The Zhob District.

No. 6501.—In continuation of his office Notification No. 2288, dated the 26th April, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that in the table annexed to that notification, the following additions shall be made, *viz.* :—

First column.	Second column.
The Assistant Political Agent at Quetta	The Quetta District.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta	Ditto.
The Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob	The Zhob District.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner in Upper Zhob	Ditto.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob	Ditto.

2. This office order No. 3623, dated the 11th July, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 4591-G.—This office Notification No. 4065-G., dated the 15th September, 1897, granting privilege leave for one month to Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-
MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th October, 1897.

No. 1081-326.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the afternoon of 5th October, 1897.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 16th October, 1897.

No 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine,—for one year.

W. CHANDLER,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Koorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 16th October, 1897.*

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 15th October, 1897.*

No. 8.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank) in Baluchistan, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**ERRATUM.***Lucknow, the 18th October, 1897.*

In Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Notification No. 1, dated 9th October, 1897, omit the words "on medical certificate".

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Lahore, the 13th October, 1897.*

No. 5.—Mr. C. E. Stanley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 15th October, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
R. E., & Col.,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG.**NOTIFICATION.****RULE OF PRACTICE.***Bangalore, the 30th September, 1897.*

No. 129.—The Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to direct that notwithstanding anything contained in the late Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 25, dated the 23rd March, 1875, the plain water-marked paper referred to in Circular No. 86, dated the 5th July, 1897, may contain writing on both sides provided that an inner or right hand margin, half an inch wide and an outer margin two inches wide, be left.

By order of the Court,
A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.**

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W. 155 & 176 of 1890-97.	N:57-06837 N:57-23554	50 50	{ Durga Kantha Roy Choudhuri, Special Sub-Registrar, Berhampur, Bengal.

J. P. REDFORD,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 20th October, 1897.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.***Agra, the 12th October, 1897.*

No. 210.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed to the charge of the Dehra Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

The 16th October, 1897.

No. 215.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent, Pachbadra Division, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on Rs 150 per

mensem, with effect from the 19th August, 1897, *vice* Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, deceased.

No. 216.—Mr. Muhammad Shakur Raksh Kadri, B.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on Rs 150 per mensem, with effect from the 19th August, 1897.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 211.—Mr. H. B. Welsh, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is posted to the Central Office on special duty.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 214.—Mr. E. G. Winn, Assistant Superintendent, Pachhadra Division, is posted to the charge of the Khusalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(a) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at Rs 200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluk, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN.

Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

MASULIPATAM;

The 14th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs 175-8-0 was discovered on the 25th June, 1897, from the western tower of Sri Smetaraniya Swami

temple of Thiruvankadu Village, Shiyah Taluk, then under repairs, by Agorappier, Agent of Alagapillai, trustee of the said temple:—

Serial No.	Description of the treasure.	No. of articles.	Estimated value.
			R s. p.
1	Pieces of gold set with rubies, weighing Rs 6½	...	150 0 0
2	Pieces of silver weighing Rs 14.	...	10 0 0
3	Blue precious stones 2, emerald 1, ruby 1.	4	5 0 0
4	Rubies 4, imitation rubies 14.	18	3 8 0
5	Pearls 15, coral 1	16	1 0 0
6	Imitation emerald	20	2 8 0
7	Imitation diamond weighing Rs 5-6.	503	3 0 0
8	Old broken couches	2	...
9	Copper plate with 4 wires	5	0 8 0
10	Old damaged tray for keeping holy ashes.	1	...
11	Old damaged copper pieces, etc.	...	...
TOTAL		...	175 8 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 21st February, 1898, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,

Acting Collector.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is Rs 1,200 and Rs 70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

Chief Commissariat Officer.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

BANGALORE;

The 8th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1897.

No. 4238-C.—Mr. R. Keelan is appointed, with effect from the 12th September, 1897, to act as Postmaster, Amritsar, during the absence on deputation to the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances of Mr. A. D. Appleby, Postmaster, Amritsar, or until further orders.

The 16th October, 1897.

No. 4282-C.—Mr. A. Lumsden, Postmaster, Delhi, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 21st September, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAW.

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

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Alton, F. D.	George, E., Mrs.	Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
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Barker, F. S., Lieut.	Gillan, D. H., Rev.	Radmore, R.
Bauer, Fritz.	Grenyer, Mrs.	Raines, Mrs.
Baxter, Mrs.	Groscholz, A. E.	Rhode, Capt. J. H.
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Bishop, S. O., Dr.	Gutpay, B. L.	Kidsdale, H.
Blom Mary, Mrs.	Hardwick, A. A.	Robertson, G.
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Clementson, F.	Joakim, W. L.	Southall, W.
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Delataye, R.	Kidd, J. A.	Stoke, Archie.
Dettmer, Henry.	Lackerstein, A.	Tetley, A. E.
Devonshire, E. T.	McCallum, E.	Valentin, H.
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Eaton, F. C.	McNamee, R.	Williams, F. F.
Eisenstark, Leon.	Meikle, J.	Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Entwistle, R.	Meikle, James.	Winter, H., Dr.
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Brown, Ellen, Madam.	Jackson, H. C., Mrs.	Shawell.
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Cutler, D.	King, H.	Richards, W. E.
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Fernandez, A.	Martin, R. R.	Twarri, Chetoo.
	Munro, M. J.	
	Massani, S. P.	
	Moses, James.	
	Nesbitt, B., Mrs.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 23rd October, 1897.

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Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1897. 28th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th "	Ditto.
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Ditto ditto	30th "	Ditto.
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Colombo	30th "	Per P. & O. Str. Chusan.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	27th "	Per steamer Chelydra.
Rangoon and Moulemein	28th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Rangoon, Moulemein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	25th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulemein	23rd "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	30th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpysu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	23rd "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	30th "	Ditto.
South African Ports	23rd "	Per Steamer Pongola.
Ditto ditto	25th "	Ditto.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Via Madras. Per A. Lloyd's Str. Polluce.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LAIDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**PROPOSED UNIFORM SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALS FOR THE INDIA COAST PORTS
EXCEPT THOSE ON THE RIVER HOOGHLY.**

No. 2954-45-8, dated Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 26-45-8 (Meteorology), dated the 28th September, 1897.

The following papers relating to the modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian coast ports except those in the River Hooghly are published for general information.

(True Extract),

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. 26-45-8 (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 28th September, 1897.

From—F. G. SLY, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"	"	"	Bombay.
"	"	"	Bengal.
"	"	"	Burma.

In continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 1719-1722-45-1, dated the 18th July 1896, I am directed to forward a modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian Coast Ports (except those in the river Hooghly) which has been approved by the Government of India, and to request that with the permission of ^{the Governor in Council} ~~His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor~~ they may be brought into use at once and published in the Local Gazette for general information.

**Proposed uniform system of storm signals for the India Coast ports
except those on the River Hooghly.**

In accordance with the request of the Government of India we have carefully considered the uniform system of storm signals proposed by the Meteorological

A *

Reporter to the Government of India in his letter No. 456-S., dated 11th June 1896, to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and also the various suggestions that have been made by the authorities to whom the proposals were sent for the favour of opinion and criticism. We have the honour to submit the following revised system in final recommendation for the consideration of the Government of India and hope they will be judged worthy of adoption. The chief point we have endeavoured to keep in view is to make the system as simple as possible consistent with giving as full warning and information by storm signals as is desirable in the present state of meteorological observation and science in India.

The following gives the uniform system of storm signals and their significance that we propose for adoption at all ports in India, with the exception of those in and near the mouth of the River Hooghly:—

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

Bay of Bengal.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal indicates the existence of disturbed squally weather in the Bay of Bengal which may be the first stage in the formation of a cyclonic storm, and which, if it developes, is likely to affect that part of the coast on which the port is situated.

The disturbed conditions may pass away without developing into a cyclonic storm, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, the cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

Arabian Sea.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal, indicates the existence of disturbed weather off some part of the West Coast of India in the neighbourhood of the port or ports at which the signal is hoisted; or the advance of a cyclonic storm across the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal which may hence shortly cross the Western Ghats and give squally or stormy weather in the Arabian Sea.

The disturbed conditions may in either case pass away without giving stormy cyclonic weather to the West Coast ports or to the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, this cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it. The same signal will also be hoisted at the larger and more important ports on the West Coast of India to indicate that a storm has formed in the Arabian Sea at some distance from the coast and will shortly cross one or other of the tracks of vessels leaving these ports, but is not likely to give the ports bad weather. The port officers when instructed to hoist the warning signal will also be informed of the object of the signal so as to communicate its full purport to masters of vessels about to leave the port.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

- (1) A cone apex downwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (2) A cone apex upwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (3) A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



In order to indicate that a cyclonic storm in the sea area near a port is of great intensity, a ball is added to (and placed underneath) the corresponding danger signal. The following shows the proposed great danger signals and their significance :—

IV.—GREAT DANGER SIGNALS.

- (1) A cone apex downwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (2) A cone apex upwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (3) A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



The following gives the night signals corresponding to the day signals named above, together with a statement of their significance :—

NIGHT SIGNALS.

I.—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

None.

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

- (I) A red light vertically above a white light corresponds to day signal No. 1 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



- (II) A red light vertically below a white light corresponds to day signal No. 2 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



- (III) Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

IV.—GREAT DANGER SIGNALS.

- (I) Two red lights with a white light below arranged in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 1 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.
- (II) Two red lights with a white light above in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.
- (III) Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

In the above are given the day and night series of storm signals, proposed for general adoption at the storm warning stations on the coasts of India.

It will be observed that there is no night cautionary signal included in the series. We are of opinion that a night cautionary signal is unnecessary and also that the day cautionary signal should be employed only at ports frequented by ocean-going steamers.

We are also of opinion that it is desirable the signals should be as simple as possible, and consider that the system of night signals suggested by the Director, Indian Marine, is much better from this standpoint than the second system as proposed by Mr. Eliot and have hence adopted that system for our proposed series of night signals. The system of night signals we suggest is, it will be seen, a linear arrangement of lights and is not liable to be mistaken in any position of the lights. A triangular arrangement may under certain conditions appear only as two lights and may hence give a false indication.

In the instructions which we received from the Government of India, it was requested that we should take into careful consideration certain remarks and criticisms of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. These remarks are as follows :—

"That the signal stations under the control of the Salt Revenue Department on the coast of the Bombay Presidency are in each case in charge of the staff employed at the lighthouse. The men, although carefully trained for their particular duties, and fairly intelligent, are more or less illiterate, and it is desirable that directions given to them should be as few and as simple as possible. The steamers which visit the coast ports during the monsoon months are few in number. At present all of them belong to one Bombay Company, and any warnings which may be received in Bombay are communicated to them by the Company's agents at the ports which they enter. The principal use of the signals is to warn the country crafts, which swarm along the coast, of the approach of danger. It is therefore of the first importance that the system employed should be simple, and that no change which is not absolutely necessary should be made in any system to which the native seamen have become accustomed."

"The new system which is now proposed by the Meteorological Reporter is no doubt theoretically more perfect than the one now in use on the coast. But instead of the 5 day and 3 night signals, we shall have either 8 day and 2 night signals or 8 day and 9 night signals. In my opinion this elaboration is, so far as the small coast stations are concerned,

unnecessary and likely to do more harm than good. The men in charge may in course of time be taught to use the correct signals, but the masters of country vessels will certainly be bewildered, and may possibly disregard the signals altogether as some new freak which poor men cannot be expected to understand."

"I doubt whether the advantages resulting from uniformity will compensate for the confusion which will be caused by a change of system. The masters of steamers are presumably acquainted with the system used in the different ports which they visit and are not likely to be misled by the differences which exist. On the other hand, the masters of country vessels will be slow to realize that there has been any change, and still slower to appreciate the meaning of the new signals. For instance, the ball which it is now proposed to use for the day warning signal has been used for many years on this coast to denote the approach of the coasting steamers, and it will be long before the people who have become accustomed to it will take it for anything else."

With reference to the remarks of the Collector of Salt Revenue, we have first to state that we consider it to be of primary importance that as full and effective warning of storms as practicable should be given to the larger ports, and that it would never be tolerated by the various interests concerned that the system of storm signals should be cut down so as to suit the very limited intelligence of the masters of country vessels.

On the other hand, we agree with him that it is desirable the storm signals used at small ports, frequented only by country vessels or small coasting steamers, should be made as simple as possible. This can easily be done by using only a selection of the uniform series of storm signals given above, suited to the exigencies of these ports. In fact, they only require to be warned of storms likely to affect them directly. This can be done by the use of the following three day and the corresponding night signals shown below :—

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.

II.—DANGER SIGNAL.

A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

III.—GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

CORRESPONDING SYSTEM OF NIGHT SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.

II.—DANGER SIGNAL.

Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No. 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

III.—GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day (great-danger) signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

It will be seen that these signals are the same as in the larger series and only include those indicating the approach of a storm to the immediate neighbourhood of the port.

It would depend upon the local authorities concerned whether the smaller or the larger series of storm signals were adopted, and their decision would be communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Simla, who would frame his warnings to the respective ports in accordance with the wishes of the local authorities as sanctioned by the Local Governments.

We also desire to take this opportunity of suggesting that whenever a cyclonic storm is known to be in existence in the Arabian Sea, and is likely to cross the usual tracks of steamers between Aden and Bombay or Aden and Kurrachee, information to that effect should be telegraphed by the Simla Meteorological Office to the Port Officer, Aden, for communication to the Commanders of mail and other steamers leaving that port for either Bombay or Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ; }
July 26th, 1897. }

T. H. HEMING, *Commander, R.N.,*
In charge, Marine Survey of India.

GEORGE WILSON, *Commander, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer, Bombay.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 16th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	123,800	11,883,097
	Exports . .	58,430 + 65,370	5,102,205 + 6,780,892
RANGOON	Imports . .	2,104	374,940
	Exports . .	400,570 — 398,466	30,179,974 — 29,805,034
MADRAS	Imports . .	36,600	1,549,300
	Exports . .	10,500 + 26,100	429,200 + 1,120,100
BOMBAY	Imports . .	90,000	11,199,000
	Exports . .	74,100 + 15,900	5,128,400 + 6,070,600
KARACHI	Imports . .	51,600	1,824,071
	Exports . .	103,000 — 51,400	4,913,876 — 3,089,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 16th October 1897.
PATNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports . .	10,600 + 21,400	849,500 + 432,000
GAYA	Imports . .	18,200	352,900
	Exports . .	300 + 17,900	96,100 + 256,800
SHAHABAD	Imports . .	...	352,400
	Exports . .	...	346,400 + 6,000
SARAN	Imports . .	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports . .	800 + 25,500	175,100 + 1,257,500
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	...	476,400
	Exports . .	5,200 — 5,200	68,400 + 408,000
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	10,200	1,002,040
	Exports . .	8,200 + 2,000	103,351 + 898,689
DARBHANGA	Imports . .	26,800	1,419,700
	Exports . .	9,800 + 17,000	162,600 + 1,257,100
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	7,800	320,500
	Exports . .	20,300 — 12,500	1,195,000 — 874,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports . . .	2,891	336,924
	Exports . . .	91,409 —88,518	1,293,986 —957,062
PURNEA	Imports . . .	300	123,135
	Exports . . .	3,200 —2,900	182,381 —59,246
MALDA	Imports . . .	...	2,200
	Exports . . .	100 —100	2,100 +100
SANTHAL PARGANAS (incomplete) . . .	Imports . . .	...	247,463
	Exports . . .	... ...	466,118 —218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHÍ (incomplete)	Imports . . .	2,800	389,400
	Exports . . .	900 +1,900	59,498 +329,902
DINAJPUR	Imports . . .	100	68,700
	Exports . . .	700 —600	418,184 —349,484
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	10,900	393,703
	Exports . . .	183 +10,717	17,779 +375,924
DARJEELING (preceding week) . . .	Imports . . .	6,700	177,300
	Exports . . .	400 +6,300	7,400 +169,900
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	500	68,400
	Exports . . .	3,300 —2,800	90,100 —21,700
BOGRA	Imports . . .	7,500	80,100
	Exports . . .	... +7,500	299,100 —219,000
PABNA (preceding week)	Imports . . .	2,100	281,900
	Exports . . .	... +2,100	22,300 +259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	400	33,800
	Exports . . .	4,200 —3,800	38,800 —5,000
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	100	33,900
	Exports . . .	... +100	163,000 —129,100
MAIMENSINGH (preceding week) . . .	Imports . . .	1,278	91,707
	Exports . . .	... +1,278	9,768 +81,939
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	20,500	238,900
	Exports . . .	... +20,500	129,200 +109,700
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	2,000
	Exports . . .	... ...	48,700 —46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,300	50,004
	Exports	800	41,463
		+ 500	+ 8,541
NOAKHALI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . . . .	...	700
	Exports	100	7,100
		—100	—6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	6,100	619,842
	Exports . . . . .	...	140,020
		+ 6,100	+ 479,822
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,700	187,300
	Exports	44,900	1,914,900
		—43,200	—1,727,600
BIRBHUM	Imports	200	37,900
	Exports	11,000	1,677,800
		—10,800	—1,639,900
HOOGHLY (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	200	120,400
	Exports	1,200	88,900
		—1,000	+ 31,500
MIDNAPUR *	Imports . . . . .	...	498,781
	Exports . . . . .	...	2,031,089
		...	—1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	900	35,100
	Exports	200	26,500
		+ 700	+ 8,600
NADIA	Imports	5,700	838,700
	Exports	9,400	888,200
		—3,700	—49,500
MURSHIDABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	300	66,900
	Exports	2,300	317,000
		—2,000	—250,100
JESSORE	Imports . . . . .	...	272,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	71,700
		...	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports	100	17,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	34,000
		+ 100	—17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH	Imports	600	207,800
	Exports	100	3,200
		+ 500	+ 204,600
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MANBHUM (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,100	218,000
	Exports	50	8,350
		+ 1,050	+ 209,650
SINGHBHUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	51	9,384
	Exports	403	49,303
		—352	—39,919
RANCHI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports . . . . .	...	5,978
		+ 57	—2,877

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—concl'd.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .	...	2,130
	Exports . . .	155	338,127
		—155	—335,997
BALASORE	Imports . . .	400	29,900
	Exports . . .	20,000	1,257,700
		—19,600	—1,227,800
PURI	Imports . . .	23	3,002
	Exports . . .	676	61,362
		—653	—58,360
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . .	2,519	277,353
	Exports . . .	30,075	282,521
		—27,556	—5,168
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	200	219,600
	Exports . . .	12,200	525,300
		—12,000	—305,700
MEERUT	Imports . . .	1,000	335,340
	Exports . . .	7,100	674,959
		—6,100	—339,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	...	47,600
	Exports . . .	4,900	840,800
		—4,900	—793,200
ALIGARH	Imports . . .	4,600	197,000
	Exports . . .	47,900	956,000
		—43,300	—759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	250	90,818
	Exports . . .	532	178,700
		—282	—87,882
AGRA	Imports . . .	9,100	574,900
	Exports . . .	25,000	586,300
		—15,900	—11,400
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	500	121,700
	Exports . . .	7,700	39,100
		—7,200	+ 82,600
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	200	18,000
	Exports . . .	200	32,100
		...	—14,100
ETAWAH	Imports . . .	300	67,400
	Exports . . .	4,200	58,200
		—3,900	+ 9,200
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	200	20,200
	Exports . . .	2,500	227,200
		—2,300	—207,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd.</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	400	238,300
	Exports	400	11,600
		...	+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	2,100	222,400
	Exports	6,700	441,500
		—4,600	—219,100
SHAHJAHANPUR	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		—600	—221,878
BUDAUN	Imports	200	4,800
	Exports	1,600	25,500
		—1,400	—20,700
PILIBIT	Imports	600	55,475
	Exports	4,400	85,450
		—3,800	—29,975
BAREILLY	Imports	9,700	202,700
	Exports	2,000	216,100
		+ 7,700	—13,400
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	24,000	1,980,200
	Exports	11,700	728,800
		+ 12,300	+ 1,251,400
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	5,400	234,800
	Exports	8	3,478
		+ 5,392	+ 231,322
BANDA	Imports	6,300	667,400
	Exports	300	12,100
		+ 6,000	+ 655,300
HAMIRPUR	Imports	2,900	161,100
	Exports	1,500	6,900
		+ 1,400	+ 154,200
ALLAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	19,800	1,313,600
	Exports	2,700	22,000
		+ 17,100	+ 1,291,600
JHANSI	Imports	7,400	513,900
	Exports	1,700	24,000
		+ 5,700	+ 489,900
JALAUN	Imports	7,200	302,600
	Exports	100	16,800
		+ 7,100	+ 285,800
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	25,600	730,700
	Exports	1,400	50,100
		+ 24,200	+ 680,600
MIRZAPUR	Imports	5,600	264,215
	Exports	600	15,663
		+ 5,000	+ 248,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	12,000	245,300
	Exports	...	43,500
		+ 12,000	+ 201,800
GHAZIPUR	Imports	13,500	188,500
	Exports	800	86,000
		+ 12,700	+ 102,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concd.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	100	26,900
	Exports . . .	6,800	374,200
		—6,700	—347,300
BALLIA	Imports . . .	1,400	88,246
	Exports . . .	80	68,607
		+1,320	+19,639
GORAKHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>) . . .	Imports . . .	200	136,300
	Exports . . .	200	529,100
		...	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	...	28,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	15,400	565,200
	Exports . . .	3,200	95,300
		+12,200	+469,900
UNAO	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	...	900
		...	+61,300
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	6,200	295,000
	Exports . . .	700	11,900
		+5,500	+283,100
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	99	23,094
	Exports . . .	5,400	437,000
		—5,301	—414,506
KHERI	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
HARDOI	Imports . . .	300	168,500
	Exports . . .	2,300	55,000
		—2,000	+113,500
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports . . .	3,600	253,600
	Exports . . .	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
GONDA	Imports . . .	6,300	214,432
	Exports . . .	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	...	8,810
	Exports . . .	1,400	216,900
		—1,400	—208,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	400	70,700
	Exports . . .	11,200	349,700
		—10,800	—279,000
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	909	50,681
	Exports . . .	1,900	142,156
		—991	—91,475
BIKANER	Imports . . .	4,213	228,655
	Exports . . .	...	5
		+4,213	+228,650

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	2,400	349,300
	Exports	6,800	116,655
		-4,400	+232,645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	8,600	1,102,000
	Exports	7,100	115,600
		+1,500	+986,400
ROHTAK	Imports	100	9,500
	Exports	2,200	9,400
		-2,100	+100
GURGAON (incomplete)	Imports	2,700	117,200
	Exports	22,900	276,700
		-20,200	-159,500
DELHI	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,800
		+4,800	+425,100
KARNAL	Imports	900	57,822
	Exports	700	57,300
		+200	+522
AMBALA	Imports	8,500	460,800
	Exports	5,500	82,400
		+3,000	+378,400
SINHA	Imports	2,800	82,000
	Exports	100	300
		+2,700	+81,700
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	800	116,300
	Exports	25,900	990,500
		-25,100	-874,200
LUDHIANA	Imports	4,200	134,300
	Exports	18,300	841,100
		-14,100	-706,800
FEROZPUR	Imports	1,300	371,200
	Exports	8,400	858,500
		-7,100	-487,300
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	200	212,200
	Exports	2,900	227,100
		-2,700	-14,900
JHANG	Imports	400	29,300
	Exports	6,300	188,300
		-5,900	-159,000
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,400	118,400
	Exports	2,200	32,200
		-800	-86,200
LAHORE	Imports	8,800	543,121
	Exports	18,200	485,631
		-9,400	+57,490
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,800	332,200
	Exports	10,300	635,800
		-3,500	-303,600
GURDASPUR	Imports	6,100	67,800
	Exports	6,100	442,318
		...	-374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

{ Net imports + }.

{ Net exports - }.

PANJAB—contd.

Ráwalpindi Division—

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
SIÁLKOT	Imports . .	3,900	145,600
	Exports . .	1,300	66,200
		+ 2,600	+ 79,400
GUJRÁT	Imports . .	1,500	157,100
	Exports . .	300	38,400
		+ 1,200	+ 118,700
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports . .	1,700	127,200
	Exports . .	6,700	557,400
		— 5,000	— 430,200
SHAHPUR	Imports . .	300	78,200
	Exports . .	500	85,900
		— 200	— 7,700
JHELAM	Imports . .	2,448	225,261
	Exports . .	820	34,665
		+ 1,628	+ 190,596
RÁWALPINDI	Imports . .	133,000	1,280,251
	Exports . .	4,300	122,900
		+ 128,700	+ 1,157,351

Pesháwar Division—

PESHÁWAR	Imports . .	9,600	318,200
	Exports . .	8,900	367,700
		+ 700	— 49,500

Derajat Division—

BANNU	Imports . .	...	7,670
	Exports . .	300	125,457
		— 300	— 117,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . .	1,500	24,600
	Exports . .	5,500	243,100
		— 4,000	— 218,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . .	100	8,901
	Exports . .	4,000	177,300
		— 3,900	— 168,399

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—

Guzerat Division—

AHMADABAD	Imports . .	27,700	674,800
	Exports . .	10,800	402,400
		+ 16,900	+ 272,400
KAIRA	Imports . .	1,600	224,500
	Exports . .	700	217,100
		+ 900	+ 7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports . .	28	17,783
	Exports . .	5,254	671,436
		— 5,226	— 653,653

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd.			
BROACH	Imports	9,100	409,931
	Exports	1,200	287,366
		+ 7,900	+ 122,565
SURAT (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	14,100	709,900
	Exports	5,400	237,800
		+ 8,700	+ 472,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,952	202,812
	Exports	3	5,374
		+ 3,949	+ 197,438
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	1,800	1,060,000
	Exports	2,700	19,500
		—900	+ 1,040,500
NÁSÍK	Imports	3,900	700,400
	Exports	1,300	90,000
		+ 2,600	+ 610,400
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,700	330,500
	Exports	2,100	83,800
		—400	+ 246,700
POONA	Imports	14,400	1,130,021
	Exports	900	52,200
		+ 13,500	+ 1,077,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports	2,100	494,600
	Exports	900	214,700
		+ 1,200	+ 279,900
SATARA	Imports	1,898	626,132
	Exports	2,058	27,791
		—160	+ 598,341
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	8,700	564,600
	Exports	500	182,400
		+ 8,200	+ 382,200
BIJAPUR	Imports	2,600	720,600
	Exports	1,700	18,000
		+ 900	+ 702,600
DHARWAR	Imports	1,900	254,733
	Exports	11,600	632,421
		—9,700	—377,688
TANNA	Imports	1,100	224,100
	Exports	1,100	367,400
		...	—143,300
KOLÁBA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	2,200	134,367
	Exports	1,900	153,520
		+ 300	—19,153
KOLHAPUR	Imports	2,306	835,696
	Exports	2,326	89,064
		—20	+ 746,632
KANARA	Imports . . . . .	...	30,000
	Exports . . . . .	...	127,300
		...	—97,300
RATNAGIRI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	4,400	725,200
	Exports	300	25,400
		+ 4,100	+ 699,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202	2,294,578
		—37,424	—2,128,764
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,600	384,700
		+7,400	+32,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	400	31,200
	Exports	11,400	346,000
		—11,000	—314,800
HYDERABAD	Imports . . . . .	...	172,100
	Exports . . . . .	...	273,700
		...	—101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	7,900	385,300
	Exports	100	22,500
		+7,800	+362,740
JUBBULPORE	Imports	4,500	467,100
	Exports	4,900	283,800
		—400	+183,300
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	2,400	218,600
	Exports	1,000	98,300
		+1,400	+120,300
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	4,500	278,500
	Exports	700	46,200
		+3,800	+232,300
NIMAR	Imports	600	280,200
	Exports	3,400	42,100
		—2,800	+238,100
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	2,200	120,800
	Exports	300	22,600
		+1,900	+98,200
NÁGPUR	Imports	17,200	643,000
	Exports	3,700	137,500
		+13,500	+505,500
CHÁNDA	Imports . . . . .	..	17,600
	Exports	100	72,100
		—100	—54,500
BHANDÁRA	Imports	2,300	399,800
	Exports	4,400	107,700
		—2,100	+292,100
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	5,600	131,700
	Exports	1,600	519,800
		+4,000	—388,100
BILÁSPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	6,800	219,459
	Exports	200	60,498
		+6,600	+158,961
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	13,800
	Exports	13,500	666,400
		—13,400	—652,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRĀOTI	Imports . .	4,100	376,900
	Exports . .	1,100	29,100
		+ 3,000	+ 347,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . .	2,700	274,100
	Exports . .	800	136,500
		+ 1,900	+ 137,600
BULDĀNA (incomplete)	Imports . .	256	53,525
	Exports . .	...	5,300
		+ 256	+ 48,225
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . .	6,400	213,400
	Exports . .	600	137,400
		+ 5,800	+ 76,000
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . .	9,800	651,800
	Exports . .	300	42,500
		+ 9,500	+ 609,300
GODĀVARI	Imports . .	2,400	231,100
	Exports . .	20,000	1,748,800
		—17,600	—1,517,700
KISTNA	Imports . .	5,500	60,174
	Exports . .	3,800	1,248,807
		+ 1,700	—1,188,633
NELLORE (incomplete)	Imports . .	400	28,058
	Exports . .	1,400	94,604
		—1,000	—66,546
KARNŪL („)	Imports . .	500	132,900
	Exports . .	800	41,300
		—300	+ 91,600
BELLARY	Imports . .	4,700	638,600
	Exports . .	2,200	169,100
		+ 2,500	+ 469,500
ANANTAPUR (preceding week)	Imports . .	2,400	147,000
	Exports . .	2,900	186,400
		—500	—39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports . .	1,100	148,300
	Exports . .	2,000	128,700
		—900	+ 19,600
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . .	2,100	332,900
	Exports . .	21,600	779,400
		—19,500	—446,500
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . .	300	33,300
	Exports . .	22,400	364,100
		—22,100	—330,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . .	1,300	102,800
	Exports . .	32,500	1,135,600
		—31,200	—1,032,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM	Imports . .	3,900	47,900
	Exports . .	8,200	523,300
		—4,300	—475,400
COIMBATORE	Imports . .	15,600	426,800
	Exports . .	3,600	1,020,400
		+ 12,000	—593,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . .	1,261	53,777
	Exports . .	15,540	374,353
		—14,279	—320,576
TANJORE	Imports . .	7,400	208,300
	Exports . .	135,100	4,476,900
		—127,700	—4,268,600
MADURA	Imports . .	6,700	124,300
	Exports . .	8,600	687,800
		—1,900	—563,500
TINNEVELLY	Imports . .	17,000	1,009,300
	Exports . .	15,700	859,300
		+ 1,300	+ 150,000
MALABAR	Imports . .	22,500	1,900,600
	Exports . .	6,300	429,700
		+ 16,200	+ 1,470,900
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . .	1,300	116,520
	Exports . .	100	628,890
		+ 1,200	—512,370

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, OF										
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,07	98	1,26	1,51	1,51	1,47	1,45	1,56	1,64	1,69
Liquors :										
Spirit	23,14	23,87	26,50	24,71	26,87	24,83	25,55	28,25	28,14	28,17
Other liquors	3,01	3,04	2,97	3,31	3,02	3,11	2,66	3,15	2,87	2,83
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,51	3,26	3,55	2,43
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	1,23	1,19	1,29
Cotton manufactures :										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,79	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,45	27,34	20,43
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,65	10,68	8,19
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,03	11,17	6,15
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,27	97	70
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,54	1,50	1,63	1,76
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,80	1,81	1,90
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	1,70	2,01	1,31
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,55	3,32	3,74	3,38
Metals :										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,70	3,47	2,78	2,88
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	1,90	1,95	1,89
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,60	15,57	15,76	20,92
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	66	66	54
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07	1,31	1,02	1,24
Oils : Petroleum	5,80	7,71	7,10	8,60	8,56	8,47	7,03	23,27	19,36	22,57
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	81	91	75
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	1,23	1,26	85
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32	3,00	3,55	3,83
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,04	7,09	6,47	4,72
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,96	1,30	1,63	2,08
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	60	79	55
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,53	8,21	5,95	8,24
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,40	78	94	56
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	87	82	78
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	75	53	55
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,82	3,23	3,89	2,53
Imports by post	—	1	—	1	1	1	61	68	68	66
All other articles	2	1	2	1	1	9	9,49	10,78	11,17	11,13
TOTAL	33,04	35,62	37,91	38,15	39,98	37,98	1,08,76	1,92,35	1,76,86	1,07,55
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	25,46	32,48	42,58	39,79	29,47	33,33	40,08	40,73	33,82	23,87
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	58,50	68,10	80,49	77,94	69,45	71,31	1,49,44	2,33,08	2,10,68	1,91,42
TOTAL NET REVENUE	56,83	66,19	78,34	75,33	67,57	69,08	1,46,02	2,27,79	2,04,58	1,87,01
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.</i>										
Bengal { Import	10,05	11,56	12,28	13,03	13,85	12,81	27,56	74,69	66,18	60,80
{ Export	7,91	6,06	8,34	8,30	6,60	6,73	6,89	8,90	6,19	2,77
Bombay { Import	8,79	8,73	10,35	10,39	11,20	11,17	53,95	68,74	69,25	64,63
{ Export	59	94	78	52	83	82	1,68	1,23	1,31	1,26
Sind { Import	3,20	3,18	3,50	3,02	3,19	3,22	5,81	10,54	11,11	9,93
{ Export	19	24	38	31	33	25	29	30	16	32
Madras { Import	5,26	5,36	6,03	5,38	5,27	5,25	10,90	18,59	12,88	15,06
{ Export	2,05	3,42	2,32	2,14	1,98	2,09	3,86	2,58	4,18	6,05
Burma { Import	4,97	5,65	4,74	5,10	5,38	4,31	8,05	15,41	12,33	12,89
{ Export	13,22	21,05	20,62	27,14	18,94	21,83	27,03	26,81	20,99	12,70



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No. 44. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14) has been pleased to nominate Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 19.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 781.—Home Department Notification No. 770, dated the 22nd October 1897, granting privilege leave to the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Indian Civil Service, is hereby cancelled. The services of Mr. James are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 784.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

Mr. A. J. Chotzger, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Assam.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th October, 1897.

No. 375.—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2-Ex.—188-193, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364-T. F., dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1898. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., daily. There will be no examination for the Clerical Service of the Government of Bengal.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is ten. Of these, five will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining five vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of

**Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of 5th June 1894.*

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which teachers' good-conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is known to a District or Sub-District Magistrate or to the head of some Government office, this last fact being certified by the counter-signature of the officer in question.

particulars and documents* which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894 prescribing the

made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 1336.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Surgeon-Captain H. B. Melville, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 1339.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. C. Sprague, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he

SANITARY.

The 23rd October, 1897.

No. 2327.—Whereas cases of plague have occurred in Kanakhal and in the neighbourhood of Hardwar and there is consequently danger of an outbreak at Hardwar if large numbers of persons assemble there:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Roorkee, Landhaura, Lhaksar, Pathri, Jawalapur, and Hardwar shall be sold from the 23rd day of October 1897 till the 16th day of November 1897.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 2374.—The following notification which has been issued by the Government of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for general information :

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 212.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor cancels, with effect from the 18th October 1897, the rules for quarantine against plague contained in the undermentioned notifications :

Port in which rules had effect.	Port against which quarantine was imposed.	Number and date of General Department Notification.	Number and date of Notification under which the rules were republished by the Government of India.
Rangoon	Bombay	100, dated the 20th October 1896.	369, dated the 29th October 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay	101, dated the 21st October 1896.	381, dated the 3rd November 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay	101, dated the 27th May 1897.	1679, dated the 11th June 1897.
Akyab	Bombay	15, dated the 20th January 1897.	248, dated the 28th January 1897.
Moulmein ...	Bombay	17, dated the 25th January 1897.	324, dated the 5th February 1897.
Bassein ...	Bombay	18, dated the 26th January 1897.	325, dated the 5th February 1897.
Rangoon	"	"	"
Moulmein	"	"	"
Akyab	"	53, dated the 15th March 1897.	1101, dated the 26th March 1897.
Bassein	"	"	"
Rangoon	Goa ...	101, dated the 27th May 1897.	1679, dated the 11th June 1897.

NOTE.—These rules have been superseded by rules issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The latter rules will be found in Notification No. 307—311, dated 7th October 1897, printed on pages 514 to 524 of the *Burma Gazette* of the 9th October 1897.

No. 2376—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, XIV of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 22 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896 :

22. The upper deck and the between decks of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

No. 2388.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Pushkar in the Ajmere district, if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Pushkar on the occasion of the fair which was fixed to be held there on the 5th to 9th November next :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradhma or Mangalia-was, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akhri, or to Nasirabad or Bandanwara, shall be sold from the 1st day of November, until the 11th day of November

1897, at Roho or any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways south of Roho, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Pushkar Fair.

J.A.H.S.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 542.—In Home Department Notification No. 1607, dated 6th December 1882, for the words "the Juvenile Reformatory at Poona" read "the Reformatory School, Yerwada."

JUDICIAL.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 1431.—Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was granted furlough out of India for three months on medical certificate under Article 310 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Majesty's Government in order to discuss the subject of currency reform, in which the Governments of both those countries are at present much interested.

2. The result of those discussions is that Her Majesty's Government have been asked whether, on certain conditions, the question of reopening the Indian mints, which have been closed since 1893, would be taken into consideration.

3. Her Majesty's Government understand that the Governments of France and of the United States desire to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that they are satisfied they would receive such assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver as would, in their opinion, justify them in such a policy. They propose to summon an International Conference to deal with the matter, if they are led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they are now undertaking, that such a Conference would arrive at any satisfactory result; and they ask whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, your Excellency's Government would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India. It would, in this case, be clearly understood that no action shall be taken by you until you are satisfied that the intentions and undertakings of the two Governments will undoubtedly be carried into effect.

4. Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your Excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration.

5. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages would be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver, and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give a good prospect of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold, would, in all likelihood, disappear; and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling values which such a change would necessarily give them.

6. The present system, however great may be the benefits which it has conferred, may appear to be one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, moreover, that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which without lowering exchange would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by mint regulations, has much to recommend it.

7. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your Excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities in India, would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation.

8. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two Governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the Governments concerned.

9. In conclusion, I will remind your Excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended by your Excellency's predecessor in Council on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the Letters of Lord Lansdowne's Government, dated 23rd March and

21st June 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and, if so, on what grounds.

10. The question involves issues of such magnitude that I cannot ask your Excellency to reply to this despatch without taking such time as you may require for full deliberation and confidential discussion. As, however, it is important that Her Majesty's Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to give an answer to the French and American representatives, I trust that you will at once undertake the consideration of the matter, and that you will let me know your views without any unnecessary delay.

Financial Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated the 16th September 1897.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of August 5, 1897, asking for our opinion whether the Indian mints may be reopened to silver as part of a contemplated arrangement under which France and the United States of America will open their mints to silver as well as gold.

2. The present currency systems of the three countries may be thus described. France and the United States both have a gold standard; their mints are open to gold and closed to silver; but gold and silver coins are alike legal tender to an unlimited amount in both countries, at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the former and of 16 to 1 in the latter. The currency system of India is in a transition state; the Government of India in 1893 decided to establish a gold standard; and the first step towards that object was the closing of the mints to silver by Act VIII of 1893. The silver rupee is still the sole legal tender coin, though the Government has by executive orders undertaken to receive gold and sovereigns under certain restrictions set forth in Notifications No. 2652 and No. 2663 of June 25, 1893, the rate of exchange adopted being 16*d.* the rupee or Rs. 15 = £1. The measures to be taken when the transition period has passed have not been laid down, but it is probable that the Indian mints will be opened to gold, and gold coins will be made legal tender to an unlimited amount; silver rupees would also continue to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, and the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins as legal tender would at the same time be finally settled. The system towards which India is moving is thus a gold standard of the same kind as that which now exists in France and the United States, but with a different ratio for legal tender; but for the present the mints are closed both to gold and silver. The transition period has lasted for more than four years, but there is ground for hope that it is now drawing to a close.

3. The changes which are involved in the arrangements proposed to Her Majesty's Government are the following. France and the United States are to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, continuing the free coinage of gold and the unlimited legal tender of coins of both metals, the ratio remaining unchanged in France and being altered to the French ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the United States. India is to open her mints to silver, to keep them closed to gold, and to undertake not to make gold legal tender. France and the United States would thus be bimetallic; India would be monometallic (silver); while most of the other important countries of the world would be monometallic (gold).

4. The object which the proposers have in view is the establishment of a stable relation between the values of gold and of silver. This would include the establishment of a stable exchange between the rupee and sterling currency, which was the object of the Government of India in the proposals made in our Financial despatch No. 160 of June 21, 1892, which proposals ultimately resulted in the adoption, in view to the attainment of that object, of the policy of a gold standard, and in the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

If then it were certain that the suggested measures would result in the establishment of a stable ratio, the Government of India might well consider whether their adoption would not be preferable to the policy to which they committed themselves in 1893 in the hope of attaining the same result by

isolated action on the part of India alone. The principal questions therefore for us to consider are whether the measures are more likely to succeed than the policy of 1893, and what consequences to India may be apprehended if the measures should fail of success after being brought into operation. From this point of view we propose to discuss the effect on trade and industry, and on our own revenues, of the changes when made, and of the failure of the arrangement if it should fail, the chances of success, and the risks of failure.

5. The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange which, if the ratio adopted were $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, would be a rise from about $16d.$ to about $23d.$ the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade, for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent, the paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and accompanied by acute individual suffering; none of the advantages expected would be attained; and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results, the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from $16d.$ to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to $9d.$, or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores.

6. We may here remind Your Lordship that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries; for it seems clear that practically the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall on India alone. What would happen in each of the three countries if the agreement broke down and came to an end? France possesses a large stock of gold, and the United States are at present in much the same situation as France though the stock of that metal is not so large. It may be admitted that if no precautions were taken these gold reserves might disappear under the operation of the agreement, and in that case if the experiment ultimately failed, the two countries concerned would suffer great loss. But it is inconceivable that precautions would not be taken, at all events so soon as the danger of the depletion of the gold reserves manifested itself, and therefore it is probable that no particular change would take place in the monetary system of France or the United States, the only effect of the agreement being a coinage of silver which would terminate with the termination of the agreement. Thus the whole cost of the failure, if the experiment should fail, would be borne by India. Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness, it would keep steady for a time, and then, when the collapse came, it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuation of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian mints were reopened to silver now, it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again; and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation.

7. There is another important consideration in which India is affected in a manner different from France and the United States. The effect of the scheme will probably be an increase in gold prices (that is, in the prices current in France and in the United States) and a fall in silver prices (that is, in the prices current in India). This is not the place in which to discuss the economic effects of a rise or a fall in prices, a matter in respect of which there may be difference of opinion. But we presume that France and the United States contemplate with equanimity the possible effects of the change of prices upon their

trade and production generally, while it is manifestly impossible for us, affected as we are in the opposite direction, to take the same view.

8. Moreover, it seems to us somewhat unfair to expect that India should, after its struggles and difficulties of the last decade, consider itself on the same plane, in the discussion of these projects, as France and the United States. India has since 1893 passed through a period of serious tension and embarrassment alike to trade and to the Government. We are satisfied that, great as have been the troubles which have attended this period of transition, the attainment in the end of the paramount object of stability in exchange is worth more than all the sacrifices made. We believe that our difficulties are now nearly over and that we shall in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16*d.* the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893.

9. The United States are possibly, in part at least, inspired, in making these proposals, by the idea that they may have before them some of the difficulties and dangers which we have experienced. We need not say that, if our way was clear before us, the consideration that another and a friendly nation would derive benefit from the course adopted by us, would present itself to our minds as a good reason for the adoption of a course of action which would have that result. But the case is quite different when, on the eve of emerging with success, by our own unaided efforts, from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, we are asked, in view of the benefit to other nations, to throw away the advantages we have gained and plunge into a new period of struggle and change. Only the most absolute certainty of early and permanent success would warrant our acceptance of such a position. We cannot help seeing that if the policy of 1893 is now abandoned, and if the triple union now proposed as a substitute should fail in its operation or should terminate, and in its failure subject Indian trade to the violent shocks we have described, the Government of India could not, as a responsible Government, call upon the commercial public to face another prolonged period of doubt, suspense, agitation, and difficulties. For it must be clearly and fully recognised that if India joins in the proposed measures, we shall be left dependent, as the sole means of attaining stability in exchange, on the success of those measures, and that if they should fail, India must be content to remain permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages.

10. If then there is any reasonable doubt of the success of the suggested measures, we are of opinion that we ought to refuse to co-operate and should maintain our freedom to watch the course of events and take such action from time to time as these may render expedient. A possibility or even a probability that the efforts of France and the United States might meet with success would not be enough to justify us in parting with our freedom or doing anything to further an experiment which, if it fails, will entail consequences to the trade and finances of India which must be described, without any exaggeration, as disastrous.

11. We have given very careful consideration to the question whether France and the United States are likely, with the help of India, to be able to maintain the relative value of gold and silver permanently at the ratio they intend to adopt, and have come to the conclusion that while we admit a possibility of the arrangements proposed resulting in the permanent maintenance of the value of gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, the probability is that they will fail to secure that result; and that it is quite impossible to hold that there is anything approaching a practical certainty of their doing so.

12. One reason for this conclusion is that the arrangement would rest on too narrow a basis. A union consisting of two countries, with a third lending assistance, is a very different thing from the general international union of all or most of the important countries of the world, which was advocated by the Government of India in the despatches of March and June 1892 and of February and September 1886.

13. To afford a hope that a monetary union will succeed in establishing stability in the relative value of gold and silver, it is essential that the nations

adhering to it should be of such number and importance that the metallic currency of the whole body shall be of sufficient extent to allow of the exercise of adequate influence on the value of the two metals. We doubt whether any two or even three nations in the world, unless indeed one of them was Great Britain, could comply with this condition, and we have no hesitation in saying that France and the United States and India certainly could not. The intended ratio assigns to coined silver a much higher value than the present market value of silver; and the market value could only be raised by transferring the demand for coinage from gold to silver. But France, the United States, and India all possess a very large stock of silver coin, and it is doubtful whether there is much room in them for a large increase in the silver coinage except by the displacement in France and the United States of the existing gold coins. It is quite possible that the whole of the gold coinage of both France and United States might disappear and be replaced by silver coins before the market value of silver was raised to the intended ratio with gold. Whether the Governments of those countries will allow a total displacement of their gold by silver coins and the possible export from the country of the entire stock of gold is, as we explain in paragraphs 6 and 17 of this despatch, open to more than doubt: and in so far as either enforces measures to prevent gold from being exported, the power of the union, and possibly also its desire, to effect its object will be diminished.

14. A further doubt occurs to us in the possibility that either France or the United States may, for reasons which will suggest themselves to Your Lordship, be reduced for a time to a paper currency. In that case the agreement would cease to operate for an indefinite period under the stress of circumstances. This possibility, though of no importance in the case of a union comprising all the important countries of the world, cannot be disregarded when two or three countries only form the union.

15. Another important source of doubt lies in the consideration that a three-sided agreement is open to much greater risk of termination by the action of one or two of the parties than a many-sided agreement such as the Government of India advocated before 1893. In the latter all the commercial countries would be in the union and all would be in an equal position; there would be no ground for supposing that the operation of the agreement benefited one country at the expense of another. There would therefore be no substantial inducement for withdrawal from the régime adopted by common consent; the union might for practical purposes continue to subsist and to produce its effect even after the dissenting country had withdrawn.

16. On the other hand, in a three-sided agreement such as is now proposed, either France or the United States might any day find some reason for thinking that some other nation was obtaining some advantage at their expense in consequence of the great difference in the standard of value; and thereupon discussions might ensue as to the expediency of terminating the agreement which would have only a less serious effect than its actual termination.

17. Another reason for anticipating that the proposed agreement is not likely to succeed will be found in the considerations mentioned in paragraph 6 regarding the improbability of France and the United States allowing their gold reserve to disappear. We attach great importance to these considerations because we are convinced that they vitally affect the prospects of any agreement being successfully carried out. With the precautions to which we have referred the experiment might be continued, for the risk to the two nations would be very small. But without these precautions, or if they proved to be inadequate for their purpose, *i.e.*, the retention of a sufficient stock of gold, we believe the inducement to abandon the experiment would be very strong, and if even one country adopted that course it would be impossible to prevent the whole agreement breaking down.

18. For these reasons alone, without taking into consideration the objections based on the particular ratio proposed, which we shall separately discuss, we have no hesitation in recommending Your Lordship to refuse to give the undertaking desired by the Governments of France and the United States. We are quite clearly of opinion that the interests of India demand that her mints shall not be opened as part of an arrangement to which two or three countries only are parties, and which does not include Great Britain.

19. We note that the proposals of the Governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that they will receive assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence, if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other Powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurances, and we shall then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the conditions of the problem or adds materially to the chances of success.

20. We believe, however, that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connexions with that country are far more important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages, which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain, are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part. And, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member. We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States, that we should say that the Government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an International Union: that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time, they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction and decided, as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them, to throw in their lot with Great Britain and to adopt the gold standard: that, as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893 until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetalism; and that they therefore wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from becoming a party to arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join.

21. So far, the arguments we have offered, in discussing the chances of success or failure of the arrangement, have been independent of consideration of the precise ratio proposed by France and United States. We have objected to the arrangement on grounds which apply to it whatever be the ratio adopted, but we must add that our objections are greatly strengthened by the fact that so high a ratio is proposed as $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. It seems to us that the difficulty of making the arrangement effective will be immensely increased by the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from the present market ratio. Indeed, even if it could be maintained successfully, we should object to that ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend that Your Lordship should, on behalf of India, decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based on that ratio.

22. We have said in paragraph 5 that the first result of the proposed arrangement would be an immediate disturbance of trade and industry by the advance of the exchange value of the rupee, which will be very intense if the rise is from between 15 and 16 pence to about 23 pence. There is no doubt that the effect would be to throw some branches of the export trade of India and the industries connected therewith, (the planting industries, for example, in which a large amount of European capital has been embarked), into the most depressed condition for some time at least. The period of depression might be long or comparatively

nevertheless, strongly deprecate any steps of the kind being taken without the fullest preliminary consideration on the part of the banking and commercial bodies in this country.

30. To sum up, our reply to Your Lordship's reference is a strong recommendation that you should decline to give the undertaking desired by France and the United States. Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearance approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 21st October 1897.

After careful consideration in Council of your letter of 16th September on the subject of currency proposals, I forwarded a copy to the Treasury with a covering letter, dated 13th October, expressing my concurrence in your wishes that the proposals should be declined. Her Majesty's Government have now decided that they cannot agree to the proposal to re-open the Indian mints. As regards the remaining proposals, in view of decision above mentioned, they do not consider it necessary to discuss them at present, but they desire to know how far the views of France and the United States are modified by this decision, and whether they wish to proceed further with the negotiations. A communication in this sense was sent from the Foreign Office to the American and French representatives on the 19th October. A despatch follows, and the correspondence will be published here forthwith.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
OPIMUM.

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 4780.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 100 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification No. 4472-A, dated the 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely :

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere . . .	525
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere . . .	500

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 4818-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

September 1897.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN SEPTEMBER.		TO END OF SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1896-97.
For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1.18	1.03	8.83	9.16	26.59	24.84
Stamp	45	58	2.76	3.39	5.82	6.41
Malt	66	64	4.16	4.23	8.73	8.42
Amports	39	39	2.50	2.50	4.84	4.78
Excise	59	51	2.70	2.86	5.67	5.61
Provincial Rates	29	17	1.44	1.46	3.62	3.56
Customs	37	49	1.96	2.16	4.49	4.49
Assessed Taxes	20	21	84	90	1.72	1.73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	20	23	57	50
Registration	4	4	27	25	44	46
Contributions from Native States	3	1	22	23	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	26	25	1.72	1.80	3.84	3.67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4.33	4.28	27.69	29.17	67.23	65.35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 10	— 10	— 1.89	— 1.85	— 3.79	— 3.73
Stamp	— 30	— 37	— 2.13	— 2.24	— 2.65	— 2.48
Alms and Relief	— 21	—	— 1.86	— 3	— 1.49	— 60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2.21	— 1.91	— 12.48	— 11.01	— 26.77	— 25.86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2.85	— 2.38	— 18.36	— 16.03	— 34.70	— 32.67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 21	+ 21	— 15	+ 1.38	+ 56	+ 59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 7	+ 4	+ 10	+ 31	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 15	+ 7	+ 1.41	+ 1.48	+ 2.64	+ 2.91
Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	— 9	— 39	— 9	— 37	— 10	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 9	+ 20	+ 59	+ 71	+ 84
Issues	— 1.72	— 1.31	— 8.50	— 7.02	— 16.41	— 16.91
Telegraph Receipts	+ 7	+ 6	+ 37	+ 35	— 1	+ 76
Issues	— 6	— 6	— 32	— 34	—	— 71
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1.06	+ 1.17	+ 6.65	+ 6.15		+ 13.12
Issues	— 92	— 1.04	— 5.75	— 5.48		— 11.67
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 44	+ 34	+ 2.67	+ 2.47	— 2.68	+ 5.93
Issues	— 31	— 20	— 1.33	— 64		— 2.15
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 27	+ 17	+ 1.66	+ 1.34		+ 2.83
Issues	— 94	— 53	— 6.28	— 3.34		— 8.92
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 2.19	— 1.29	— 6.39	— 4.73	— 14.74	— 14.48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 60	+ 7	+ 2.50	+ 3.82	+ 3.42	+ 5.33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	— 4	+ 2	— 7	—	— 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 3	— 61	— 2.48	— 6.30	— 8.62	— 9.44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 45	— 1.53	— 5.91	— 8.66	— 13.00	— 14.97
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 31	— 14	— 1.15	— 1.04	+ 27	— 1.63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 19	— 2.25	— 6.12	— 12.34	— 17.93	— 20.83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 90	— 1.64	— 6.27	— 3.93	— 14	— 2.63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8.50	14.21	13.87	16.50	13.46	16.50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7.60	12.57	7.60	12.57	13.32	13.87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 4819-Gl.—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in charge of the Sidwana Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the 15th November 1897.

Mr. J. J. Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, and is placed in charge of the Didwana Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Siddons, or until further orders.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 4853-Gl.—Mr. T. C. Eagles, 1st Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November 1897.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed to act as 1st Assistant Comptroller, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Eagles, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.*The 29th October, 1897.*

No. 4845-S. R.—In the Notification in this Department No. 4720-S. R., dated the 22nd October 1897, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd instant, for "No. 5119-S. R." substitute "No. 5199-S. R."

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :

Bengal Command.

}

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

John George Patrick Murray.

Punjab Command.

Samuel Anderson.

} 18th Sep-
t e m b e r
1897.

Madras Command.

Alexander Fenton.

Bombay Command.

James Leslie Marjoribanks.

Francis Hope Grant Hutchinson ... 11th Sep-
t e m b e r
1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1180.—Captain H. L. Rosher, Dorsetshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bel-lary, and officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, *vice* Major T. A. H. Davies, D.S.O., whose tenure has expired. Dated 20th October 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1181.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the establishments noted below in G. G. O. No. 1036 of 1897,

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1182.—Captain E. F. Marriott, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain C. H. Selwyn, on leave, and in

relief of Captain I. Philipps, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dated 17th September 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1183.—Lieutenant E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

No. 1184.—Lieutenant J. E. H. Young, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 13th October 1897.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1185.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be extra Aides-de-Camp.

2nd-Lieutenant H. F. Fraser, 5th Lancers.
Dated 24th September 1897.

2nd-Lieutenant H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars.
Dated 2nd October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1186.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Gonville Warneford, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), wing officer, on probation 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—29th July 1896.

Lieutenant Arthur Hunter Buist, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 24th Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th August 1896.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 1188.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., Commanding the Peshawar District, giving details of the engagement near Shabkadr on the 9th August 1897.

The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Commander-in-Chief in approving the promptitude with which measures were taken by Brigadier-General Elles to repel the incursion of the tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Shabkadr, and concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency regarding the skilful manner in which the troops were handled by him. His Excellency in Council

Lieutenant Percyvall Hart Dyke, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—4th September 1896.

Lieutenant Lionel Maury Ross Deas, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—13th September 1896.

Lieutenant Dennis Deane, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—22nd September 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Wilfrith Gerald Key Green, East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—3rd October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Claude Bayfield Stokes, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—7th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Cunliffe Hamilton Martin, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—7th October 1897.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 1187.—Colonel E. A. Money, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General R. M. Jennings, C.B., officiating in command of the Oudh District, and in relief of Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., appointed to command the Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dated 14th October 1897.

also desires to express his cordial appreciation of the excellent behaviour of the troops engaged on the occasion.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DE C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1335-F., "Disturbances—Peshawar," dated Simla, the 4th October 1897).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a report from Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, giving details of the engagement near Shabkadr on the 9th August 1897. His Excellency recommends that the report may be treated and published as a despatch.

2. In forwarding this report, Sir George White desires me to express his high approbation of the prompt measures taken by Brigadier-General Elles to repel and punish an unprovoked raid within our borders, and of the skilful way in which the troops were handled by him, on his arrival at a critical moment on the scene of action.

3. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the troops engaged behaved in a most creditable manner in the face of the large number of tribesmen which opposed them, more especially as they were called upon to act after 36 hours of continuous heat and hard work. The steadiness of the Infantry and the brilliant charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers are specially brought to notice by Brigadier-General Elles, whose remarks on these points His Excellency cordially endorses.

4. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief commends for the favourable consideration of Government, Brigadier-General Elles and all those mentioned by him in his report.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. R. ELLES, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command,—(No. 349-M., dated Peshawar, the 10th August 1897).

I have the honour to make the following report on operations carried out against a rising of Mohmands and other tribes led by the Adda Mullah.

2. Two or three days before the 7th August rumours had reached the Commissioner that the Adda Mullah with his gathering was somewhere in the hills near by, and intended attacking the Hindu village of Shunkargarh under the walls of Fort Shabkadr. I offered to reinforce the Border Police in the Fort with a squadron and two companies, but the Commissioner declined.

3. At about 8-30 P.M. on the evening of the 7th, Saturday, the Commissioner came to me and informed me that Shunkargarh would be attacked and that he wanted troops sent out.

I at once issued orders for the following troops to move without delay :

51st Field Battery	...	...	...	4 Guns.
13th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	2 Squadrons.
Somersetshire Light Infantry	...	...	...	2 Companies.
20th Punjab Infantry	...	...	...	The Battalion.

Fortunately 100 sapper mules had arrived that morning, so ammunition and *pukhal* mules could be supplied, but I had been entirely stripped of trans-

port by the Malakand emergency. A number of tum-tums were also taken up to help the British Infantry.

The troops marched between 12 and 1 A.M. on the 8th. The distance to Shabkadr is fully 19 miles, and there was a ferry at 13 miles, the *Adizai*. It was an intensely hot night and the troops reached the ferry by daylight. Owing to paucity of boats a large number of the cavalry horses were swum across the stream over 200 yards wide and running very strong.

Adizai.—At Adizai, which I visited at daybreak, I heard and saw that Shunkargrh had been burnt, and from a report by the Border Police "Subadar" at Shabkadr it appeared that the enemy had come down at 4 P.M. on the 7th, and after burning the village and attacking the Fort had retired in the morning to the low hills. Cavalry were pushed on to reconnoitre, and at 8-30 Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved on Shabkadr with the remainder of the Cavalry, 2 guns 51st Field Battery, 2 companies Somersetshire Light Infantry and 2½ companies 20th Punjab Infantry. He reconnoitred the enemy and found them occupying the low hills west of Shabkadr covering the Gandab Pass. The heat was intense the troops done up, and the column was not yet concentrated, so Lieutenant-Colonel Woon withdrew to the Fort.

4. I returned myself to Peshawar by noon on the 8th as it was absolutely necessary for me to do so.

5. On the morning of the 9th, in accordance with my orders, which were to attack the enemy as soon as possible, Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved out with the force given in margin and found the enemy occupying the position on the undulating plateau at the foot of the hills. He determined to make a frontal attack with his Infantry whilst moving his Cavalry and Artillery to turn the enemy's left flank. He came into contact with the enemy at 7-40 A.M., but his guns, owing to getting into bad ground, only came into action at 8-30.

51st Field Battery	...	...	4 guns.
13th Bengal Lancers	...	...	151 Lances.
Somersetshire Light Infantry	...	...	186 Rifles.
20th Punjab Infantry	...	...	400 "

The engagement soon became very hot and the enemy made a determined attempt to turn Colonel Woon's left flank and he was forced to commence a retirement to prevent the enemy getting between his force and the Fort. At this period of the engagement I arrived on the scene having left Peshawar early, as I thought it necessary to proceed personally to Shabkadr and inform myself of the situation. I had started four companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry during the night as a re-inforcement, but there was a very heavy storm in the night with torrents of rain which delayed them.

On nearing Shabkadr I heard the guns and pushed on, reaching the scene of action a little before 9. I found that the enemy's line extended for about two miles, the left being on the lower spurs of the main hills. Our small force was outflanked and was too cramped up, being subject to cross-fire. The Artillery were close to the Infantry, and Cavalry with the guns. I brought the guns into action again to support the Infantry and sent the Cavalry well to the right flank, telling Major Atkinson to be prepared to charge. I also saw the necessity of extending the Infantry more to the left.

About this time there were many casualties, including Captain Blacker, the only officer with the guns, so I sent Captain Graham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to take charge of them.

When Major Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, had got into position, I ordered him to charge from under the hills right along the enemy's front and to double up his line. He carried out the order in the most brilliant manner covered by Artillery fire, charging for 1½ miles over nasty stony ground and completely cleared the enemy from the front. The effect of bolder tactics

was such that the enemy at once retired into the hills. With the small force at my disposal suffering from the heat and hard work of the last 36 hours I did not think it desirable to follow the enemy into the hills. I formed up the force on the edge of the plateau in an extended line and waited for an hour. It was then reported by the Cavalry that the enemy had completely cleared off to the hills and I ordered the troops to withdraw to the Fort. The Cavalry and part of the Infantry advanced some distance to the front before retiring. Two companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry came up as a reserve under Captain Dobbie just after the Cavalry charge.

6. I would beg to bring to favourable notice the following officers :

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon, 20th Punjab Infantry.—Owing to the paucity of officers he was mounted in the firing line throughout and greatly exposed.

Captain P. G. Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. C. Cox, Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Commanding the detachment as Major A. Lumb was almost the first man wounded.

Captain S. W. W. Blacker, Royal Artillery.—Severely wounded.

Major F. G. Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers.—Who brilliantly carried out the orders given him. Horse shot.

Lieutenant A. Y. Cheyne, 13th Bengal Lancers.—Horse shot ; slightly wounded.

Captain H. W. G. Graham, 5th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant G. B. Roney-Dougal, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Orderly Officer.

Surgeon-Captain T. H. J. C. Goodwyn, Army Medical Staff.—I would bring to very special notice the gallantry of this officer, the only medical officer with the force. He was attending to the wounded wherever the fire was hottest, and showed great devotion to his duty. He was himself knocked out of time by a stone or spent bullet, but refused to leave his work.

Subadar Ganda Singh	} 20th Punjab Infantry.—Com- manded their Companies in an able and gallant manner.
Jemadar Sant Singh	...	...
Jemadar Mahomed Sarwar Khan	} 13th Bengal Lancers, who were conspicuous for their conduct.
Duffadar Sewa Singh	...	...
Duffadar Fazal Hosain Khan	...	...
Sowar Hira Singh	...	...

Battery Sergeant-Major Wallman, 51st Field Battery, who fought the guns, when Captain Blacker was wounded, with great coolness.

7. The steadiness of the Infantry under trying circumstances was very noticeable, more especially considering the small number of British officers present.

8. I attach casualty reports on Army Form B. 103. The enemy's numbers have been estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 men, and they appear to have lost heavily,* and some 30 or 40 headmen of note were killed, whose names are known. Our losses were, I regret, heavy for the small force engaged, amounting to 4 officers wounded, 9 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 61 wounded.

* Has been since confirmed from other sources.

51st Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Return of casualties in action at Shabkadr on 24th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officer 1, killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 61, killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain	Blacker, S. W. W.	Bullet above knee, severe	Perforating wound of thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
...	..	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
10520	Battery Sergeant Major.	Wallman	Bullet—slight	Graze of hand.
15882	Sergeant	Chase	Bullet—slight	Graze of hand.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

SHABKADR; } A. BURTON, *Major*,
Dated 18th August 1897. } *Comdg. 51st Field Battery, Royal Artillery.*

13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Return of casualties in action at Shabkadr on 8th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 8, killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 100, killed *nil*, wounded 5, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound — dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
135	Duffadar ...	Uttam Singh ...	Severely wounded ...	Bullet, right thigh.
787	Lance Duffadar	Atma Singh ...	Severely wounded ...	Bullet, right fore-arm.
811	Sowar ...	Gopal Singh ...	Slightly wounded ...	Bullet, right fore-arm.
1151	Sowar ...	Harnam Singh ...	Slightly wounded ...	Bullet, right hand.
1319	Sowar ...	Khudadad Khan ...	Slightly wounded ..	Bullet, left thigh.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No, if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

CAMP SHABKADR;

Dated 18th August 1897.

G. W. DEANE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,**Commanding 13th (D., C.) Bengal Lancers.*

15th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Return of Casualties in action at Shabkadar on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 10, killed *nil*, wounded 3, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 143, killed one, wounded 10, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	A. Y. Cheyne	Slightly wounded	Sword cut and bullet.
Bessaidar	Khuda Bakhsh	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right hand.
Jemadar	Mohamed Azim Khan	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1137	Sowar	Chanda Singh	By bullet

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
202	Duffadar	Jagat Singh	Slightly wounded	Bullet, chest.
771	Sowar	Mihir Singh	Severely wounded	Sword cut, left hand.
324	Sowar	Kahn Chand	Severely wounded	Sword cut, left hand.
1228	Sowar	Gholam Husain	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right hand.
918	Sowar	Sultan Khan	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right shoulder.
1673	Sowar	Shamas Khan	Severely wounded	Bullet, right shoulder.
1310	Sowar	Bostan Khan	Severely wounded	Bullet, left thigh.
867	Sowar	Zaman Ali Khan	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right hand, toe.
198	Duffadar	Ghazan Khan	Slightly wounded	Bullet, left thigh.
1218	Sowar	Sheibaz Khan	Slightly wounded	2 bullets, chest and back.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
...	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

CAMP SHABKADR; }
Dated 18th August 1897. }

G. W. DEANE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers.

1st The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Return of Casualties in action at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 5, killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 205, killed 3, wounded 9, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil.</i>	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Major	Anthony Lumb	Severe	Perforating wound of neck and shoulder.
2nd-Lieutenant	Eric Drummond	Severe	Perforating wound of upper arm.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2173	Sergeant	William White	Perforating wound of chest.
3732	Private	Harvest Fidler	} The bodies when recovered were so much cut up and mutilated that it is impossible to state the wound which caused death.
3199	Private	Thomas Atkins	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound —dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1202	Sergeant ...	Jesse Miles ...	Severe ...	Perforating wound of back.
3539	Private ...	Henry Eyles ...	" ...	Ditto ditto of head.
3369	" ...	Charles Glead ...	" ...	Ditto ditto.
1776	" ...	John Gatehouse ...	" ...	Ditto ditto abdomen.
1310	" ...	Thomas Walker ...	" ...	Contused wound of chest.
3520	" ...	William Barker ...	" ...	Perforating wound of head.
3205	" ...	George Langford...	" ...	Ditto ditto shoulder.
3327	" ...	Thomas Troake ...	" ...	Ditto ditto head.
2872	" ...	Albert Miles ...	Slight ...	Ditto ditto shoulder.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regiment, if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
....	NIL	....

SHABKADR FORT;

Dated 18th August 1897.

A. C. BORTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,

1st The P. A. Somerset Light Infantry.

*20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry. Return of Casualties
in action at Shabkadar on 9th August 1897.*

SUMMARY.

Officers 4, killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*. Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men 410, killed 5, wounded 25, missing *nil*. Public followers, wounded 1

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil</i>	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Part of body injured.	Nature of wound.
.....	<i>Nil</i>	.....	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
...	Sepoy	Isa Khan	Killed by a bullet.
4932	Sepoy	Kishna	Killed by a bullet.
4381	Sepoy	Fero	Killed by a bullet.
4504	Sepoy	Khustul Singh	Killed by a bullet.
4619	Sepoy	Diyan Singh	Killed by a bullet.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound — dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3942	Havildar	Pian Khan	Severe	Perforating chest.
4781	Sepoy	Chet Singh	Slightly	left arm.
130	"	Jehan Gul	Severely	buttock.
4290	"	Bazai	"	right foot.
4632	"	Khairai	"	left hand.
4014	"	Fazal Shah	"	right buttock.
...	Jemadar	Arjan Singh	"	" "
4343	Sepoy	Bachan Singh	"	left "
...	Recruit	Naham Singh	Slightly	left foot.
421	Sepoy	Ghazan Khan	Severely	" leg.
4335	Havildar	Nur Jung	"	right forearm.
2935	Sepoy	Kabir	Slightly	left thigh.
4897	"	Bazra	Severely	left forearm.
4588	"	Nur Gul	"	right foot.
4861	"	Azul Khan	"	head.
4375	"	Mohammad Ali	"	chest, abdomen and arm.
4464	"	Zar Gul Khan	Slightly	Contused wound of back.
2716	"	Atar Singh	Severely	Perforating right foot.
128	"	Bahadar Singh	"	" groin.
4871	"	Sandoo Khan	"	" chest.
4178	"	Fakir	"	" buttock.
3051	"	Laloo	Slightly	Contused wound, chest.
3908	"	Mukhan	"	" perforating buttock.
4685	"	Sodama	Severely	" right arm.
3890	"	Tajah	"	" buttock and ankle.
4674	Naik	Ajmeer	"	" left thigh.
3780	Sepoy	Alain Khan	"	" lower jaw.
4682	"	Mir Baz	"	" left thigh.
4696	"	Hanina	Slightly	" head.
4510	"	Nikoo	Severely	" left arm.
4698	"	Eahan Singh	"	" knee.
18	"	Zar Kan	"	" arm.
4559	"	Nur Khan	"	" foot.
...	Recruit	Sohbat Khan	"	" right leg.
4771	Sepoy	Balooch Khan	"	" left foot.

Public Follower wounded.

No.	Male Doffadar.	Severely
5779	Nawab Khan	Gunshot wound, perforating right knee joint.

Missing.

	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	Nil.	.....

J. B. WOON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 26th (Duke of Cambridge's Own),
Punjab Infantry.

FORT SHABKADR; }
Dated 18th August 1897. }

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1189.—The following alterations in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1160 of 1897:

1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Commanding	{ Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C.B., V.C., Commanding Belgaum District, <i>vice</i> Brigadier-General I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., incapacitated.
Orderly Officer	{ Lieutenant A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment, <i>vice</i> Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, reverted to regimental duty.

No. 1190.—The following addition to and alteration in the Staff of the Tirah Expedition-

ary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1160 of 1897:

The Peshawar Column.

Provost Marshal	{ Captain E. H. R. C. R. Platt, Somersetshire Light Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer.	{ For "Lieutenant C. Charlton, Royal Horse Artillery," <i>read</i> "Lieutenant P. Holland-Pryor, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers."

No. 1191.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, the following appointment is made in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Brevet-Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain W. P. Blood, Royal

Irish Fusiliers, who has become unfit for service.

No. 1192.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, it is notified that Honorary Major His Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, *Lokendar Bahadur*, of Dholepur 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is attached as Orderly Officer to the Staff of Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding First Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1193.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Captain W. R. Birdwood, officiating Commandant, Governor-General's Body Guard, is appointed extra Orderly Officer to Major-General A. G. Yeatman Biggs, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TOCHI.

No. 1194.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Lieutenant C. D. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion, the Border Regiment, is appointed Regimental Commissariat-Transport Officer, First Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Lieutenant T. S. Cox, invalided.

No. 1195.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Captain R. S. MacLagan, R.E., and Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E., are appointed Field Engineers, Tochi Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1196.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 5th October 1897, page 5444.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
5th October, 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th September 1897.

Major General James May, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th September 1897.

Colonel George Crawford Hogg, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 20th September 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant (local Captain in British Central Africa) W. H. Manning, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Central Africa Protectorate whilst commanding the Armed Force of the Protectorate. Dated 6th October 1897.

No. 1197.—In G. G. O. No. 1164 of 1897, notifying the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to certain Majors appointed regimental Commandants, Indian Army, for "C. F. Cambier" read "C. F. Gambier."

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1198.—Conductor Michael Donoghue, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th October 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1199.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 28th October 1897.

William Henry Fothergill Macmullen.

Francis Sheffield Sorell.

Charles Pultry.

Lambart John Browne.

Robert Field Jameson.

John Haughton.

Arthur George Frederick Browne, D.S.O.

Arthur Wapshare.

George Henry B. Coats.

Captains to be Majors.

Louis Samuel Hyde Baker.

George Charles Atkinson.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Dated 27th October 1897.

William Leith Malcolm.

To be Lieutenant.

Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant George Dighton Probyn Swinley.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bombay.

No. 1200.—*To be Surgeon-Major-General—*

Surgeon-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Major General H. Cook, M.D., deceased, —dated 16th August 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1201.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon Christian Albert Rudolph Haegert to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 8th September 1897, *vice* 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Henry Albert John Gidney, resigned.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1202.—6th (*The Prince of Wales'*) *Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—*

Jemadar Mewa Singh to be Ressaidar, Kot-Dafadar Jhauda Singh and Dafadar Ismail Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* native officers left with the depot squadron, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

No. 1203.—8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Ghulam Mustafa Khan to be Ressaidar, and Woordie-Major Kot-Dafadar Abdul Majid Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Makbul Khan, promoted, with effect from the 23rd July 1897.

No. 1204.—2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Havildar Ranjit Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Budh Sing Burathoki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd September 1897.

No. 1205.—7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Havildar Abdus Sattar to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Aziz, dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-martial, with effect from the 8th August 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**No. 1206.—4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—**

Havildar Gauhar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1207.—Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel Arthur Tones, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1208.—Surgeon Major Framji Ruttonji Divecha, Indian Medical Service, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 1209.—The promotion of Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain T. Smith, Ordnance Department, Bengal (retired), to the honorary rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval, for services with the Chitral Relief Force, notified in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1897, will have effect from the 27th March 1896, and not from the 27th July 1896, as notified in G. G. O. No. 561 of 1897.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1210.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

From the 4th April 1897, in room of Colonel E. W. Begbie, D.S.O., General List Infantry, Madras, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL ALEXANDER CLARK-KENNEDY,
INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign 29th July 1862.
Lieutenant 15th November 1864.

Captain 29th July 1874.
Major 29th July 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel 29th July 1888.
Brevet-Colonel 23rd August 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1862-67.
Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Madras, 1868-69.
Regimental duty, 1869-71.
Commissariat Department, 1871 to 1897.

War Services.

Egypt, 1882.—Medal and bronze star.

Burma, 1887-89.—Executive Commissariat Officer, 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Wolseley, and as Principal Commissariat Officer under Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B.

Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1888-89-90.—As Executive Commissariat Officer under Brigadier-General E. Faunce and as Principal Commissariat Officer under Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B. Mentioned in despatches, brevet of Colonel—medal and clasp.

From the 4th April 1897, in room of Colonel W. L. Ranking, General List Infantry, Madras, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL JAMES GRAHAM ROBERT DOUGLAS MACNEILL, C.B., MADRAS GENERAL LIST INFANTRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign 22nd December 1859.
Lieutenant 1st April 1862.
Brevet-Captain 22nd December 1871.
Captain 13th April 1873.
Major 22nd December 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel 22nd December 1885.
Colonel in the Army 22nd December 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1859-80.
Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch in India, 1880-82.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, District Staff, 1882-85.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Burmese Expedition, 1885-86.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, District Staff, 1887.
Regimental duty, 1887-89.
District Staff Officer, 1st class, 1889-90.
Regimental duty, 1891-94.

War Services.

Burma, 1885-88.—As Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Intelligence duties. Acted as guide to the column at attack of Minhla redoubt (severely wounded). Commanded the 14th Madras Infantry on the Wuntho frontier. (Mentioned in despatches, C. B.—medal and two clasps.)

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1211.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 865 of 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native non-commissioned officer and soldier in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897:

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

No. 2357, NAICK UTAM CHAND, served No. 3 gun and helped to carry the carriage out of action when the mule was wounded.

No. 2523, GUNNER DULLA KHAN, served No. 4 gun and helped to carry the gun when the mule was wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 1212.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant P. A. Fox resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th October 1897.

No. 1213.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain C. Hoskins, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th December 1897, and is permitted as a special case to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

No. 1214.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Atherton West to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st May 1897, *vice* Priestley, resigned.

No. 1215.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Anthony William Ulysses John to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th October 1897, *vice* Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1216.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant T. E. Crichton resigns his commission.

No. 1217.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Wickes Molyneux Hawes to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1896, *vice* Collins, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Milton Dwane to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th October 1897, *vice* Clark, transferred to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1218.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant A. B. Jackson resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 23rd and the 29th October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate Intestate.
Indian Staff Corps (32nd Bengal Infantry).	2nd-Lieutenant E. D. Wylie.	5th October 1897.	Kohat.	
Royal Horse Artillery	Lieutenant R. St. C. Harman	11th October 1897.	Peshawar.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and the 29th October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Thomas Atkins (a)	Conductor	Unattached List.	12th August 1897.	Intestate	718 12 4	...	28th December 1897.

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs Elizabeth Atkins.
Children.—Ernest Quale Atkins, Mary Ellen Atkins.
Address.—Allahabad.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 441.—Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated the 18th February 1897.

The 26th October, 1897.

No. 442.—Mr. James Bernard Ralph, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 443.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major E. A. Waller, R.E.

No. 444.—Mr. Walter Richard Pearce is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 445.—The services of Lieutenant W. E. Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd September 1897.

No. 446.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 343, dated the 11th August 1896, Mr. J. G. Maclean, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October 1897.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 449.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	} 7th July 1897.
Curry, T. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	
Hilton, J. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent .	
Cleete, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> .	} 12th July 1897.
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> .	

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 447.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. Angus William Campbell.
Mr. Walter Guy Molesworth.

To Bombay.

Mr. John Kynaston Williams.
Mr. Denniston Wilson McGuffie.

To Bengal.

Mr. Walter Birch Bucknill.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Gerrard Finch Dawson.

To Punjab.

Mr. James Douglas Stuart.
Mr. Wilfred Clunies Ross.

To Burma.

Mr. Frank Currie Lewis.
Mr. George Herbert Bell.

To State Railways.

Mr. Robert Bawn Addis.
Mr. William Aubrey Crane Sisson.

No. 448.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 447, dated the 27th October 1897, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways:

Mr. R. B. Addis.

Mr. W. A. C. Sisson.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	} 15th July 1897.
Horn, D. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	} 27th July 1897.
Barron, A. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Jeffery, T. J. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	} 29th July 1897.
Way, R. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> (<i> supernumerary</i>).	
Hodson, C. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> .	
Inglis, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Campion, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	} 1st August 1897.
Harrington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Rollo, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 450.—The services of Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 451.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 450, dated 29th October 1897, Mr. O. C. Lees, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 452.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department :

Captain R. S. MacLagan, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab.

Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Punjab.

No. 453.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is, on relief of his duties as officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of Railway Surveys in connection with the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, October 23rd, 1897.**

For the first four days of the week under review conditions were very quiet and settled over the Indian region. On each day, from the 17th to 20th, pressure was relatively high and uniform over Northern and North-Western India, while a shallow depression occupied the Bay area. This depression very slowly drifted westward during the period under review, at the same time steadily filling up. It occasioned showery weather first in Burma, subsequently in Bengal and finally in the Peninsula. At the same time the high pressure area in the north-west was accompanied with fine clear weather. On Thursday, the 21st, more disturbed conditions showed themselves in the east of the Indian region. A storm which had apparently crossed the Eastern Peninsula was shown lying over Lower Burma, Tenasserim and the Gulf of Martaban. This storm moved along a curved path towards the head of the Bay during the next two days, gales and heavy rain accompanying it over Burma and the Bay. Over North-Western and Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula during these three days the weather was quiet and fine. During the week temperature has been fairly steadily low for the time of year over North-Western and Central India and fairly steadily high over the Central Provinces and Southern and Eastern India, though the heavyish rain which fell over Lower Burma at the close of the week resulted in the appearance of lower temperatures than usual over Tenasserim and Deltaic Burma.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 17th.*—A large shallow depression was shown over the Bay and a large area of uniform and relatively high pressure over North-West India. Between these two areas moderate gradients were shown. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the low pressure area, while northerly breezes and calms were reported from North-Western and Western India. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain, Upper Burma and Assam and the Madras Coast districts and generally lower than usual elsewhere. Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, Ganjam and the south-west of the Peninsula had received fairly general rainfall, while a few light showers had fallen at some central stations.

Monday, October 18th.—There had been no important change in the general distribution of pressure. The depression over the Bay, though somewhat slighter, was still shown as also was the high pressure area in the north-west. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the depression, while they were more or less variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North West India and Burma and more or less excessive in other places. Rain continued to fall fairly generally over Central and Upper Burma, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers were reported from Lower Bengal, Ganjam and Malabar.

Tuesday, October 19th.—The depression over the Bay was drifting slowly westward and still filling up. There was no other change to record. The winds varied considerably in direction and were light to moderate in force. The mean temperature was low over North-Western and Western India and the Gangetic Plain and was higher than usual elsewhere. Rain had occurred over Bengal, Orissa, North Madras and at a few central stations.

Wednesday, October 20th.—The Bay depression had continued to drift westward and to fill up, and readings, though somewhat higher in the north-west than elsewhere, were becoming uniform generally. Light variable winds were reported from most parts of the country. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was generally similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that over North Madras the heat had fallen to below the average. Rain had fallen over Assam, Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces, North Madras and parts of Burma.

Thursday, October 21st.—The depression which had been traced across the Bay had almost disappeared, and pressure over India was even more uniform than on the preceding day, but a fresh depression had appeared over Lower Burma and the Gulf of Martaban, where the barometer was falling briskly to rapidly. The wind had shifted to north in Lower Burma and was blowing strongly at Diamond Island, but elsewhere light to moderate rather variable winds continued. The mean temperature was relatively low over the whole of North-West India and above the normal average elsewhere. Scattered showers had been received over North-East India, Burma, the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

Friday, October 22nd.—The storm which has been crossing Lower Burma on the 21st had passed out into the centre of the Bay, so that while a recovery of pressure had occurred in Burma a decrease had taken place over the greater part of India. The winds were again cyclonic around the Bay, blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island, but elsewhere there had been no important change. The mean temperature remained low for the time of year over North-West India and had fallen to below the normal over Lower Burma and Tenasserim, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. Showers had again been received over Lower Burma, Assam, the west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. At Sibsagar and Diamond Island the amounts exceeded two inches.

Saturday, October 23rd.—The storm was moving towards the head of the Bay, where pressure was falling briskly, while at Diamond Island there had been a further brisk recovery. The wind was cyclonic around the Bay and the force was rising in the north, while it was falling in the south. The mean temperature remained low in the north-west and higher than usual elsewhere.

Temperature.—During the present week the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have not agreed with the distribution of rainfall. Most of the rainfall has occurred over the eastern half of India, and here temperature has been generally above the normal, while in the north-west the weather has been dry and fine, and here the heat has been less than usual. This result has been due principally to the night temperatures. Cloudy skies in the east and south have been accompanied with high night temperatures, while the clear skies in the north-west, allowing of the free radiation of heat, have been accompanied with abnormally low minimum temperatures.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Burma	+0.5	+0.2	+1.3	+1.9	+2.7	+2.0	+2.6	+1.6
Bengal and Assam	—0.3	+2.2	+2.1	+2.0	+3.1	+3.9	+3.3	+2.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.3	—0.5	—0.2	—0.1	+1.1	+0.9	—0.7	+0.3
Punjab	—1.4	—3.0	—1.4	—1.5	—0.2	—0.1	—0.2	—1.0
Bombay	—0.9	—1.6	—1.2	—1.1	+1.1	+2.4	+2.7	+0.2
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.3	+3.6	+3.9	+2.4	+2.1
Central India and Gujarat	—0.5	—1.2	—3.1	—2.9	—2.1	—2.6	—3.6	—2.3
Sind and Rajputana	—2.4	—3.8	—4.4	—4.6	—4.2	—4.4	—3.9	—4.0
Madras	+1.1	+2.1	+2.4	+1.5	+2.7	+2.4	+4.0	+2.3
Mean for whole of India	—0.3	—0.3	—0.3	—0.4	+0.9	+0.9	+0.7	+0.2

The means for the whole country show very small variations from the normal on each day of the week, but the provincial variations show that in different parts of the country the heat differed considerably from the average. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature for the week was 1° in Central India and Gujarat 2° and in Sind and Rajputana 4° lower than the normal, while in Burma it was 1½°, and in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras 2° above the normal.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October 17th	98°·5	at Jacobabad.
„ 18th	99°·6	„ Hyderabad (S.).
„ 19th	98°·5	„ Jacobabad.
„ 20th	98°·5	„ „
„ 21st	98°·8	„ Tinnevely.
„ 22nd	98°·3	„ „
„ 23rd	98°·8	„ „

Up to the middle of the week the hottest area was shown in the extreme north-west, but on the 21st this area was suddenly transferred to the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Practically the whole of the rainfall which has occurred throughout India during the week under review has been attributable to the two depressions which have appeared over the Bay area. The first was a large shallow depression which drifted across the Bay between the 17th and the 20th, occasioning rain over Burma, Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the Peninsula; the second was a deeper but smaller storm which appeared over Tenasserim and Lower Burma on the 21st, occasioning rain over Burma and Lower Bengal on that and the two following days. As the influence of these two disturbances was mainly confined to the Bay area the rainfall in the greater part of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India was either light or altogether *nil*, and in the Central Provinces and Madras was moderate to light, while over Burma and Bengal which came under the influence of both storms the rainfall was moderately heavy. In Burma the rain fell mainly on the first two and the last days of the week. In Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces the rain occurred mainly during the first four days, the last three days being generally fine. In Upper India there was practically no rain. In the west of the Peninsula a few scattered showers occurred in the latter half of the week. In the central parts of the country showers occurred at intervals throughout the week, while in Madras there was daily rainfall in the northern districts and practically none in the centre and south.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that for Tenasserim and Lower Burma the rainfall data owing to the break in the telegraph wires are incomplete. Omitting those two divisions the table shows that fifteen divisions have received actually no rain during the week and that six more have received less than one-tenth of an inch or practically no rain. The area over which the rainfall has been practically or absolutely *nil* includes the following divisions:—North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West, West Submontane and Hills), all the Punjab divisions, South-Central Madras, the Konkan, the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. In all the remaining divisions effective rainfall has been received which varies in amount from 4·39 inches in Arakan, 3·34 inches in the North-West Provinces (East), 2·85 inches in Orissa and 2·41 inches in South Bihar, to 0·11 inch in the North-West Provinces (Central), Mysore and Central India (East), 0·16 inch in Coorg, 0·17 inch in South Oudh and 0·19 inch in Khandesh. The average actual rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions and been less than the normal in thirty-three divisions. The region of excessive rainfall includes Burma, Assam, Bengal (except North and Hills), the east, central and east submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and South Oudh, the Central Provinces, Ganjam and Hyderabad. Within this area the principal cases of excess are 3·13 inches in Arakan, 1·98 inches in South Bihar, 3·11 inches in the North-West Provinces (East) and 1·79 inches in the east of the Central Provinces. The area of deficient rainfall includes roughly the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and Madras, except Ganjam. The principal cases of deficiency are 2·24 inches in Malabar, 2·19 inches in the East Coast (Central) and 2·06 inches in the south of the East Coast. The principal cases of deficiency are thus reported from the southern half of the Peninsula, and are in part due to the delay in the setting in of the autumnal rains in that region.

The three concluding columns of the table show the same information as the first three columns, the present week being the first of a new rainfall period.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23RD, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO 23RD 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 23rd.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Central do.	2'04	1'04	+ 1'00	2'04	1'04	+ 96
	4. Upper do.	1'37	0'63	+ 0'74	1'37	0'63	+ 118
	5. Arakan	4'39	1'26	+ 3'13	4'39	1'26	+ 248
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1'28	1'23	+ 0'05	1'28	1'23	+ 4
	7. Assam Surma	1'38	1'21	+ 0'17	1'38	1'21	+ 14
	8. Do. Hills	2'32	1'39	+ 0'93	2'32	1'39	+ 67
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1'61	0'85	+ 0'76	1'61	0'85	+ 89
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1'71	1'14	+ 0'57	1'71	1'14	+ 50
	11. Central do.	2'15	1'22	+ 0'93	2'15	1'22	+ 76
	12. North do.	0'38	1'11	- 0'73	0'38	1'11	- 66
	13. Bengal Hills	0'75	0'95	- 0'20	0'75	0'95	- 21
	14. Orissa	2'85	1'17	+ 1'68	2'85	1'17	+ 144
	15. Chota Nagpur	1'64	0'48	+ 1'16	1'64	0'48	+ 242
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16. South Bihar	2'41	0'43	+ 1'98	2'41	0'43	+ 460
	17. North do.	1'49	0'42	+ 1'07	1'49	0'42	+ 255
	18. N.-W. P. East	3'34	0'23	+ 3'11	3'34	0'23	+ 1,352
	19. South Oudh	0'17	0'13	+ 0'04	0'17	0'13	+ 31
	20. North do.	0'02	0'16	- 0'14	0'02	0'16	- 88
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0'11	0'05	+ 0'06	0'11	0'05	+ 120
	22. Do. West	0	0'03	- 0'03	0	0'03	- 100
PUNJAB	23. Do. East Submontane	0'43	0'37	+ 0'06	0'43	0'37	+ 16
	24. Do. West do.	0	0'09	- 0'09	0	0'09	- 100
	25. Do. Hills	0'03	0'08	- 0'05	0'03	0'08	- 63
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'06	- 0'06	0	0'06	- 100
	27. South do.	0	0'09	- 0'09	0	0'09	- 100
	28. Central do.	0	0'07	- 0'07	0	0'07	- 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0'07	- 0'07	0	0'07	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	30. Do. Hills	0	0'10	- 0'10	0	0'10	- 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0'13	- 0'13	0	0'13	- 100
	32. West do.	0	0'02	- 0'02	0	0'02	- 100
	33. Malabar	0'58	2'82	- 2'24	0'58	2'82	- 79
	34. Madras South-Central	0'07	1'93	- 1'86	0'07	1'93	- 96
	35. Coorg	0'16	1'89	- 1'73	0'16	1'89	- 92
	36. Mysore	0'11	1'24	- 1'13	0'11	1'24	- 91
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	37. Konkan	0'03	1'13	- 1'10	0'03	1'13	- 97
	38. Bombay Deccan	0'45	1'09	- 0'64	0'45	1'09	- 59
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'19	0'92	- 0'73	0'19	0'92	- 79
	41. Berar	0'43	0'77	- 0'34	0'43	0'77	- 44
	42. Central Provinces West	0'89	0'40	+ 0'49	0'89	0'40	+ 123
	43. Do. do. Central	0'82	0'28	+ 0'54	0'82	0'28	+ 193
BOMBAY (NORTH)	44. Do. do. East	2'02	0'23	+ 1'79	2'02	0'23	+ 778
	45. Gujrat	0	0'12	- 0'12	0	0'12	- 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0'03	- 0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0'02	- 0'02	0	0'02	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'01	- 0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	49. Central India East	0'11	0'22	- 0'11	0'11	0'22	- 50
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0'12	- 0'12	0	0'12	- 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'03	- 0'03	0	0'03	- 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	2'19	1'85	+ 0'34	2'19	1'85	+ 18
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	1'35	1'36	- 0'01	1'35	1'36	- 1
	53. Hyderabad South	1'36	0'43	+ 0'93	1'36	0'43	+ 216
	54. Madras Central	0'20	1'48	- 1'28	0'20	1'48	- 86
	55. East Coast Central	0'79	2'98	- 2'19	0'79	2'98	- 74
	56. Do. South	0'02	2'08	- 2'06	0'02	2'08	- 99
	57. Madras South	0'03	1'76	- 1'73	0'03	1'76	- 99

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 28th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall during week good in the Circars; elsewhere very light or *nil*. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; standing crops are generally in good condition, but in a small area have been damaged by excessive rain. More rain is required in some rain-fed areas. Outturn of crops is poor to average. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—3,365 men, 6,880 women, 1,872 children; total 12,117 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Weavers—7,220 men, 6,505 women, 764 children; total 14,498 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 26,615. Kitchen inmates: (dependants) in the Deccan, except Bellary—18 men, 28 women, 860 children; total 906. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—212 men, 462 women, 2,317 children; total 2,991. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Ganjam—1,084 men, 2,961 women, 1,975 children; total 6,020. Total on gratuitous relief—9,917. Figures for Anantapur incomplete; Godavari not reported. Grand total on Government relief—36,532. All relief works in Bellary and Ganjam have been closed. Prices on which the famine wage is calculated are—Kurnool 12½, Bellary 15, Cuddapah 16, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 4,222; figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rain good in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and parts of Satara and Dharwar; and slight in one taluka of Khandesh, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and six of Kauara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in three talukas of Satara, where they are damaged by insects. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Karachi and Upper Sind frontier and three of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in one taluka of Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana and Ratnagiri. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik; stationary in Surat. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 12, Bijapur 12, Sholapur 9½, Ahmednagar 9¼, Poona 10, Nasik 12½, Satara 9½, Khandesh 10½, and Dharwar 13½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 9,037, Sholapur 35,435, Ahmednagar 23,204, Poona 12,821, Nasik 371, Satara 6,106, Khandesh 346, Belgaum 3,606, Dharwar 427, Kolaba 68; total 91,421, of whom 73,640 are relief workers and 17,781 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 11,044, including 1,586 in poor-houses; Sholapur 9,470, including 135 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 13,571, including 159 in poor-houses; Poona 17,565; Nasik 229, including 74 in poor-houses; Satara 2,069, including 149 in poor-houses; Belgaum 641; Dharwar 1,101; Kolaba 1,376; total 56,866. Total number on relief 148,287.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th October.*—There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. In Chittagong a cyclone occurred on the 24th, which, besides doing destruction to houses and trees, damaged the standing crops. In all other districts the prospects of the crops are reported to be favourable. The cultivation of the spring crops is going on but in parts of Bihar the sowing has been somewhat retarded by the recent rain. Jute is still being steeped and washed. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts. In Manbhum where relief works remain open the average price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee against

9 seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 151, Manbhum 12,490; total 13,170 against 12,487 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 3,811, Champaran 179, Bhagalpur 980, Sonthal Parganas 1,259; total 6,229 against 6,267 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 6,238, women 3,002, children 214; total 9,454. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 495, women 807, children 2,414; total 3,716. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 684, women 3,569, children 1,976; total 6,229.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th October.*—Heavy rain fell in Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Ghazipur; in Jaunpur, Ballia, and Benares over 3 inches and in Azamgarh over one inch were recorded; elsewhere there was little or no rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are in active progress. Locusts appeared in certain districts and caused some damage to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 23rd October, were as follows:—Cawnpore 48, Hamirpur 6,362, Jhansi 5,726, Jalaun 4,095, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 243; total 17,345; of this total 363 were relieved in poor-houses and 16,982 under other provisions of the Famine Code; these figures include 8,681 persons relieved from the Charitable Relief Fund. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall in most districts. The districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Unao have been removed from the list of distressed districts. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Crops sown late in some localities of Shahpur have dried up. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in all districts, except Rohtak and Peshawar, where it is reported average. Locusts have damaged the crops to a certain extent in parts of Rohtak, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. An insect called *tela* has also damaged certain crops in parts of Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala. Prices are generally high; rising in Sialkot, Jullundur, and Peshawar; falling in Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet 12¼ to 18, barley 15 to 17, maize 13¼ to 21, great millet 13, rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather cloudy with showers of rain in twelve districts in the early part of the week, but bright and clear in the latter part. Bilaspur received 3 inches; Raipur and Mandla 2 inches; Wardha and Balaghat one inch and a half. The showers have been beneficial to autumn crops, especially to rice in Raipur and Seoni where rain was required, but slight damage has been caused to early winter sowing in one tahsil of Raipur. More rain is required for winter sowings in Hoshangabad, where high lying lands have hardened. Reaping of autumn crops continues and the threshing of coarser kinds of rice has begun in parts of Bhandara and Sambalpur. Prospects continue excellent but a swarm of locusts passed through parts of Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, and Nimar, causing, it is feared, considerable damage within limited areas. Spring sowings are in full swing. Prices show a further tendency to fall in most districts and coarse rice is now selling at 14 seers per rupee in Sambalpur. The number of relief workers has contracted by 25,000 as works are being gradually closed; there is also a decline of 24,000 in the number on gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Sangor 4,480, Damoh 2,857, Jubbulpore 4,506, Mandla 3,854, Seoni 775, Narsinghpur 1,923, Hoshangabad 2,617, Betul 5,931, Chhindwara 9,541, Wardha 894, Nagpur 6,512, Bhandara 9,709, Balaghat 17,080, Raipur 35,287, Bilaspur 39,145, and Sambalpur 801; total 145,912. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Sangor 29,970, Damoh 18,911, Jubbulpore 33,516, Mandla 26,483, Seoni 14,286, Narsinghpur 13,771, Hoshangabad 9,485, Nimar 2,415, Betul 17,922, Chhindwara 17,966, Wardha 3,418, Nagpur 6,696, Chanda 9,339, Bhandara 22,690, Balaghat 17,011, Raipur 43,483, Bilaspur 79,769, and Sambalpur 92; total 367,473. Total number on relief 513,385. There were also 7,265 persons employed on

railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 46,941, women 70,119, and children 28,852. Dependants—men 1,426, women 1,745, and children 15,947, with 1,485 unclassified. Poor-houses—men 3,557, women 4,291, and children 7,401. Otherwise relieved—men 51,398, women 108,175, and children 125,921, with 46,127 unclassified. Wage prices—Sambalpur 14, Nagpur 11½, Nimar, Chanda, and Bhandara 10½, Mandla, Seoni, Wardha, and Raipur 10, Jabulpore 9½, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat 8¾, Hoshangabad 8¼, Saugor, Damoh, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending the 23rd October.*—In Lower Burma transplanting completed. Reaping of hill side paddy progresses. Prospects continue good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, being good in the Ruby Mines, Lower Chindwin, and Meiktila districts. More rain is wanted in Shwebo, Yamethin, and Myingyan. Transplanting of paddy is nearly completed and reaping of early paddy is in progress. Ploughing for island crops commenced. Standing crops continue favourable, except in parts of Minbu, Pakokku and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome; considerably in Myaungmya, Minku, and Shwebo and largely in Thaton and Mandalay; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 593, Myingyan 9,391. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 86, Yamethin 111, Myingyan 2,749. Total number on relief 12,930. Price of rice—Meiktila 10 seers 15 chittacks, and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather seasonable. Floods are subsiding. Rice promises well, except in Goalpara where it has been damaged by floods. Some damage done by insects in parts of Darrang and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard continues. Tea doing well. Prices—common rice—Silchar 8, Sylhet 9, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 7½, Sibsagar 10, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th October.*—**MYSORE.**—Slight rain in parts. Prospects are favourable. Prices fallen in five districts. Paddy sown in Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall 5 cents. Rice crop getting into ear. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been reaped. Coffee ripening and picking commenced in parts of South Coorg. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th October.*—**BERAR.**—Weather warm and cloudy. Monsoon crops are in thriving condition. Preparation of land for the winter crops is in progress. Sowings of wheat and linseed continue. Weeding operations nearing completion. Fodder and water enough for requirements. Prices fluctuating in three districts and stationary elsewhere. Relief workers—Buldana 438. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 108, Buldana 118, Ellichpur 223. On gratuitous relief—Ellichpur 235. Total number on relief 1,122. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 11, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 81 cents. Autumn harvest continues. Spring sowings completed in parts. Rice harvest commenced. Prospects are everywhere favourable. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 8,799. Prices in affected districts—6½ Mahbubnagar, 7½ Gulburga, 7¾ Raichur, 8 Lingsagar, 8½ Bir, 8¾ Naldrug, 9 Nalgonda, and 9½ seers per rupee in Elgandal. 401 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 201 Lingsagar, 5 Naldrug, 263 Mahbubnagar, and 388 Elgandal. Total number on relief 10,057. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 9¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th October.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged in a few places by locusts. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices of food-grains continue high in Bundelkhand; but are falling in the other agencies. Opium cultivation commenced in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—18 in Gwalior, 91 in Bhopal, 5,001 in Bundelkhand, not reported

from Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—106 in Gwalior, 370 in Bhopal, 12,711 in Bundelkhand, not reported from Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 18,297. Prices—in Gwalior not reported, in Bhopal 9½, in Bundelkhand 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th October.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of some autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops are progressing generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Jaisalmer, Haraoti, and Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jeypore. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir; fluctuating in Pertabgarh; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 54, Dholepore 99, Bhurtpore one. Total number on relief 154.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reaping going on. Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 26th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops in progress. Slight fall in prices.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall 0.35. The weather is again dry and clear. Prospects of lowland rice good. Land is being prepared for the spring sowings. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . . .	37,134	36,615	73,749	13,023	23,509	36,532	—37,217
Bombay . . .	138,301	76,053	214,354	91,421	56,866	148,287 (a)	—66,067
Bengal . . .	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	+ 683
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	...	12,399	12,399	...	8,664	8,664 (b)	— 3,735
Central Provinces	170,994	391,172	562,166	145,912	367,473	513,385	—48,781
Burma . . .	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	+ 1,582
Berar . . .	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	— 2,425
Hyderabad . .	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	— 6,419
Central India .	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	— 3,431
Rajputana . .	...	225	225	...	154	154	— 71
TOTAL . . .	384,874	543,605	928,479	284,141	478,457	762,598	—165,881

(a) Exclusive of 6,229 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

(b) Exclusive of 8,681 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{8}{144-4}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration),—dated Simla, the 21st October, 1897.

Read—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.

The working of the Civil Veterinary Department continues to show an improvement in nearly every branch of the operations. Although there was a slight decrease in the number of Government stallions, owing to casualties, the number of mares covered increased from 13,435 to 14,920. The average number of mares covered per Government stallion employed has been raised from 43·37 to 46·7, marked improvement being shown in the South Punjab, Baluchistan, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The detailed statistics confirm the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their Resolution on last year's report, that a redistribution of stallions might advantageously be made, some being removed from the Deccan, where they are not fully employed, to relieve the pressure in Northern India. The cost of the feed and keep of Government stallions again shows the results of careful management, which was the more necessary owing to the high price of grain. As remarked by the Inspector-General, economy in this matter can only be secured by the exercise of constant care and supervision by the Superintendents, to whom great credit is due for the results attained.

2. There is an increase in the number of branded mares, and, except in the Deccan, the system is not generally unpopular. The Government of India have considered the question whether the grant of covering certificates for unbranded mares should be abolished in the Punjab; but while the need for such certificates is probably decreasing with improved arrangements for branding, they have decided that the present system should have a further trial under carefully prescribed conditions. Another important question which has come under consideration is the prohibition of the sale of branded mares to Remount Officers. Whilst in the Punjab it was recommended that all restrictions should be removed, the Bombay Government desired to prohibit the purchase of branded mares and fillies, not only by the Remount Department, but also by the Native Cavalry and Police. After a careful consideration of this most difficult question of free trade in horses, the Government of India have decided to adhere for the present to the existing rules, although they hope that a time may eventually come when it will be possible to remove all restrictions.

3. There is a slight increase in the number of remounts and young stock purchased, but in the near future, there may be some decrease, owing to various causes. The suggestion of the Inspector-General that Native Cavalry

should be permitted to purchase young stock is receiving separate consideration. The advantages that would spring from a system of regimental horse-runs are undoubted; but it is difficult to devise a scheme that shall at once be compatible with the financial resources of the regiments, and with the self-supporting character of the silladar system. The question of remounts for the Native Cavalry is an important one, and the Government of India desire to impress upon all concerned, the necessity for making the fullest possible use of the existing fairs and horse-shows. Much useful information upon this subject is given in the Report. An attempt made during the year to assist the Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, by collecting horses at different centres at times other than those at which shows are held, was not quite successful owing to the arrangements being incomplete; but the matter is deserving of further attention, although it is doubtful whether the prices obtained will be sufficiently attractive to induce horse-owners to bring their stock from any long distance to selected centres.

4. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution upon the Report for 1894-95, it was remarked that a noticeable feature of the report was the change of opinion which seemed to be taking place regarding the employment of stallions of the Trotter and Hackney strain. The heavier sires have done good work, and have left behind them a larger and roomier class of mare than previously existed in the country; but though it will doubtless be necessary to continue to import, from time to time, some Hackney stallions of good pedigree in order to keep up the standard, yet at the present moment, what are chiefly needed are horses of higher breeding and quality. The thorough-bred English stallions received during the year were an excellent selection, and Sir John Watson's visit to this country will doubtless assist him in judging the class of animal required. The experiment of introducing thorough-bred Australian stallions has so far proved a success, and merits further trial.

5. Satisfactory progress has been made in mule-breeding. There is a marked improvement in the number of Government donkey stallions employed at stud work, and indeed the demand is greater than can be supplied at present. The number of mares covered rose from 17,262 in the previous year to 19,557, and there was an improvement in the reported results of the coverings. In their Resolution on last year's report, the Government of India drew attention to the fact that the supply of mules is inadequate, particularly of those suited for ordnance purposes. A larger class of stallion is required, and the suggestion that they may be obtained from Spain is deserving of attention.

6. An important administrative change was effected by the transfer of the control of operations in the Derajat Districts from Baluchistan to the Punjab. This has resulted in a more even distribution of work, and it is anticipated that horse-breeding in both tracts will show improved results.

7. The appointment of a peripatetic Judging Committee to attend the various fairs in a province, and so secure uniformity of standard and information as to comparative results, was made for the first time during the year under report. Much excellent work was done in the North-Western Provinces, but the results were not quite so satisfactory in the Punjab, where the scope and object of the measure were misunderstood. The defect will be easily cured; and the best results are anticipated from the system.

8. The work of Dr. Lingard at the Bacteriological Laboratory was principally confined to further investigations of "surra," and much valuable information was collected which bore upon interesting physiological and pathological problems. The important question whether true anthrax exists in India, is still under investigation. The Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to the whole of India, and measures were taken to ensure its better working in the City of Bombay.

9. The Inspector-General has been active in his endeavours to promote the industry of horse-breeding in Native States, with the hearty co-operation of their Chiefs. Much improvement has resulted in the management of the State horse-studs, and the system of breeding from zamindars' mares by the aid of State stallions has been largely extended.

10. Whilst the improvement in the working of that branch of the Department which is under direct Government management has been considerable, the results of the work of District and Local Boards are even still more encouraging. The number of horse and pony stallions employed has increased from 144 to 160, and the number of mares covered from 4,972 to 7,682. There is also an improvement in the figures for mule-breeding. The District Boards have thus done most valuable work in supplementing the Government operations. The Government of India attach much importance to the aid thus afforded, and they hope to see it still further extended.

11. As in the previous year, but little progress has been made in the investigation or prevention of cattle-disease, nor can much be expected in the absence of a sufficient Subordinate Civil Veterinary Establishment. It is hoped that the final settlement of the scheme for this establishment, which is still under the consideration of Local Governments, will not be much longer delayed. Mortality from contagious diseases was excessive among cattle in Burma, and the magnitude of the resulting loss points to the importance of trying to check their ravages. The rules in force are probably sufficient, but it is difficult to enforce them with the present limited agency. Much has been done by the Assistant to the Inspector-General to systematize the work of Veterinary Assistants in the Punjab, and the number of cases treated by them has considerably increased. Useful work was also done in the investigation of cattle-disease and cattle-breeding, and Veterinary Captain Pease has apparently solved the mystery of the well known poisonous nature of *jawar* under certain conditions.

12. The Veterinary dispensaries established in the different provinces continue to do much good, and the expenditure on their maintenance is money well spent. The record of work done during the year is very satisfactory, and the spread of these institutions is deserving of every encouragement. They are very fitting objects for private liberality; and the Government of India desire to cordially acknowledge the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and Sardar Bahadur Bacheri Das Vihari Das Dasai.

13. The institutions for Veterinary instruction also shew some progress. It is noticed, however, that the cost of instruction in Bombay is high in comparison with the number of students who qualify; while on the other hand the classes in the Lahore School are too large. The demand for Veterinary Assistants in the districts and elsewhere continues to increase. The proposal to give students a practical knowledge of cattle disease by taking them to visit outbreaks as they occur is worthy of general adoption.

14. The Government of India regard the report as a record of excellent work done by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in all directions during the year under review; and they are well satisfied with the Inspector-General's energetic administration of a Department which is charged with many important duties, and the good results of whose labours will year by year become more apparent.

The numerous changes which have taken place in the personnel of the department must necessarily have hampered its working, but the Government of India hope soon to be able to announce the measures which they have formulated with the object of obtaining a permanent staff of officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded

To the Government of Madras.	To the Chief Commissioner, Central	to the Local Govern-
Bombay.	Provinces.	ments and Adminis-
Bengal.	To the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-	trations, noted in the
the North-West-	Merwara.	
ern Provinces	To the Resident at Hyderabad.	
and Oudh.	Agents to the Governor General	
the Punjab.	in Rajputana and Baluchis-	
Burma.	tan.	

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the *Crop and other Summary* in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-laboring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>												
Chiddapah	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,615	10,512	15,027	1,544	8,980	10,524
Kurnool	61,946	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612
Bellary	52,318	24,832	77,150	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549
Anantapur	34,746	8,592	43,338	21,044	7,557	31,601	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899
Ganjain	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441
Vizagapatam	2,221	2,775	4,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	26	712	738*	67	712	779	...	349	349	...	724	724
TOTAL MADRAS	169,708	(*) 88,322	257,930	101,486	(*) 70,357	171,843	61,851	(*) 46,547	108,398	27,134	(*) 36,615	73,749
<i>Bombay.</i>												
Bijapur	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733
Sholapur	94,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	11,001	76,592	53,309	12,081	65,390
Ahmednagar	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049
Poona	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	31,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152
Nasik	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2,688	700	640	1,240
Satara	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	1,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813
Khandesh	1,744	652	2,396	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586
Belgaum	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,656	945	14,600	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994
Dharwar	2,199	923	3,122	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1,253	475	499	974
Ratnagiri	112	...	112	33	...	33	32	...	32	33	...	33
Kolaba	228	...	228	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615
TOTAL BOMBAY	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	93,980	352,610	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,679
<i>Bengal.</i>												
Champaran	1,609	671	2,280	606	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad . . . . .	...	564	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . . . .	...	1,884	1,884	...	324	324	...	88	88	...	...	...
Kbulna . . . . .	...	3,733	3,733	...	3,541	3,541	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529
Saran . . . . .	...	2,656	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	108	624	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhumi	15,225	5,109	20,335	8,801	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	1

(¹) Includes 38,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.

(B)	03	31,402	70	59	49	21	20	00
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(*) Including 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade.

• Incomplete.

† Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.</i>												
Mirzapur . . . . .	...	2,602	2,602	...	343	343	...	287	287	...	...	...
Bijnor . . . . .	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad . . . . .	...	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly . . . . .	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra . . . . .	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah . . . . .	...	251	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad . . . . .	...	739	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun . . . . .	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	896	896	...	248	248	...	161	161	...	...	...
Pilibhit . . . . .	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri . . . . .	...	180	180	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabgarh . . . . .	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur . . . . .	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120	...	...	...
Azamgarh . . . . .	...	568	568	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares . . . . .	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR N.W. P. & O.	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151	82,151	...	*12,008	†12,008
<i>Punjab.</i>												
Hissar	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	660	660	...	623	623	...	619	619	...	...	...
Karnal	1,214	210	1,424	...	210	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PUNJAB	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833	...	619	619	...	...	...
<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
Saugor	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925
Damoh	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,821	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513
Jabalpur	25,341	34,694	60,035	23,539	34,999	58,538	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223
Mandla	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791
Seoni	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386
Narsinghpur	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328
Hoshangabad	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,944	29,918	11,564	8,532	20,096
Nimar	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647
Betul	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,453	20,126	28,579	3,872	16,506	20,378
Chindwara	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,807	16,292	25,099
Nagpur	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031
Chanda . . . . .	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	142	9,218	9,360
Bhandara	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657
Balaghat	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,375	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278
Raipur	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754
Bilaspur	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916
Sambalpur	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	98	519	893	...	893
Wardha	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	919	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,414	564,726†
<i>Burma.</i>												
Meiktila	367	61	428	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771
Myingyan	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,627	16,358	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577
Yamethin . . . . .	...	163	163	...	150	150	...	147	147	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348

Exclusive of 9,987 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Exclusive of 806 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola . . . . .	...	539	539	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,190	...	...	...
Basim . . . . .	...	323	323	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566
Amraoti	110	636	746	112	394	496	...	248	248	...	412	412
Buldana	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569
TOTAL BERAR	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547
Hyderabad.												
Raichur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	20,086*	191	20,277	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101
Gulbarga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar . . . . .	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325	...	300	300	...	434	434
Bir . . . . .	...	714	714	...	677	677	...	340	340	...	19	19
Mahbubnagar . . . . .	...	396	396	...	376	376	...	355	358	...	344	344
Elgandal . . . . .	...	516	516	...	635	635	...	608	608	...	578	578
Aurangabad . . . . .	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890
Baghelkhand	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798
Gwalior	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported). 40		
Bhopal	601	593	1,194	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not reported.)		
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728
Rajputana.												
Marwar . . . . .	...	589	589	...	339	339	...	189	189	...	94	94
Dholpur	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179	...	116	116
Bikanir . . . . .	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shurtpur . . . . .	...	59	59	...	43	43	...	38	38	...	15	15
Poonk	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeoli . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundi . . . . .	...	212	212	...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	...	225	225†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,419	525,456	930,875

* Includes Gulbarga, Raichur, Naldurg, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Besides 7 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 30th October, 1897.

No. $\frac{64-G.}{S.}$

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
STATISTICS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

Read the reports of the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1896-97, received with the letters noted below :

- From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 943-Misc.—3762-G., dated the 22nd May 1897.
 From the Government of Burma, No. 51—I.-T.-2, dated the 3rd June 1897.
 From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 140, dated the 3rd June 1897.
 From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 519—VII—117-B., dated the 14th June 1897.
 From the Government of Madras, No. 873, dated the 19th June 1897.
 From the Government of the Panjab, No. 415-S., dated the 24th June 1897.
 From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 696—817, dated the 30th June 1897.
 From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6205, dated the 13th July 1897.
 From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 981, dated the 22nd July 1897.
 From the Government of Bengal, No. 2439-P., dated the 3rd August 1897.
 From the Government of Bombay, No. 6341, dated the 25th August 1897.
 From the Resident in Mysore, Nos. 2839, 3595, and 4313 dated, respectively, the 7th July, 28th August, and 15th October 1897.

The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last three years :

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of companies ...	1,204	1,309	1,596
Nominal capital, Rx ...	38,158,518	41,891,447	49,562,286
Paid-up capital, Rx ...	27,668,773	29,387,279	31,156,559

There was thus an increase in the year of 287 in the number of companies, being at the rate of 21·9 per cent, and of Rx 7,670,839 in the nominal capital, being at the rate of 18·3 per cent; but the increase in paid-up capital was at the much lower rate of 6 per cent.

The changes made in the year, which produced the results shown above, were :

- (1) the capital of 157 companies was increased by (nominal) Rx 665,184, (paid-up) Rx 2,337,773 ;
- (2) the capital of 18 companies was reduced by (nominal) Rx 67,705, (paid-up) Rx 151,373 ;
- (3) 101 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 1,613,770 and Rx 696,101 respectively, ceased to work ; and
- (4) 388 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 8,687,130 and Rx 278,981 respectively, were registered during the year.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years :

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		PAID-UP CAPITAL.		Increase or decrease per cent in capital in 1896-97.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
Bengal	560	761	13,143,632	13,929,760	+ 5'98	44'7
Bombay	295	331	11,667,426	12,535,307	+ 7'4	40'2
Madras	217	257	2,041,162	2,049,322	+ '4	6'6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	64	65	1,122,639	1,198,020	+ 6'7	3'8
Panjab	26	31	522,761	549,824	+ 5'18	1'8
Burma	17	17	182,997	195,667	+ 6'9	'6
Central Provinces	12	10	266,365	255,013	- 4'26	'8
Assam	2	2	1,142	2,159	+ 89'	...
Mysore	105	111	360,516	362,776	+ '6	1'2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	3	2,991	2,991	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara	8	8	75,648	75,720	+ '09	'3
TOTAL	1,309	1,596	29,387,279	31,156,559	+ 6	100

The total net increase in paid-up capital was Rx 1,769,280 : in Bombay Rx 867,881, in Bengal Rx 786,128, and in Madras Rx 8,160. Bombay and Bengal between them have about 85 per cent of the whole paid-up capital.

3. The number of companies registered in Bengal is nearly half the whole number registered throughout India ; but the average of capital is much higher in Bombay than in any other province, and in this respect Bengal occupies a relatively low place as will be seen from the subjoined figures of the average capital of each company :

	1895-96. Rx.	1896-97. Rx.
Bombay	39,550	37,871
Central Provinces	22,197	25,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,541	18,431
Bengal	23,470	18,305
Panjab	20,106	17,736
Burma	10,764	11,510
Madras	9,406	7,974

4. As indicated in the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895 reason why the average capital in Bengal is so small is to be found in the sudden and extraordinary development of so-called " provident " Companies. As many as 387 such companies have been registered since 1893 with an aggregate paid-up capital of only Rx 8,778, giving an average of under Rx 23 to each company and as many as 266 have no paid-up capital at all. In 1895-96 there was a pause in the launching of such companies, only 28 having been registered in that year, but last year the fever of promotion was stronger, as many as 208 having been registered. The contagion has now extended to Madras and Bombay where also numbers of such companies were registered last year.

5. In the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895-96 the Government of India suggested that compliance with all the requirements of the law should be strictly enforced in the case of such companies, and it appears from the letter from the Government of Bengal cited in the preamble that the matter is now

under the consideration of the local Government on special reports received from the Registrar of joint-stock companies. The Governor-General in Council will await the communication promised by the Government of Bengal and trusts that it will not be long deferred. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the attention of the Governments of Bombay and Madras may also with advantage be directed to the question.

6. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint stock enterprise :

COMPANIES.	Number.		Nominal Capital.		Paid-up Capital.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	299	353	6,687,256	7,293,305	4,046,672	4,150,567
... { Banking and loan	183	373	572,797	2,154,942	89,901	114,192
... { Insurance						
TOTAL	482	726	7,260,053	9,448,247	4,136,573	4,270,759
Trading ... { Merchants and traders	165	169	3,452,767	3,534,157	2,220,004	2,320,080
... { Navigation	9	8	1,211,500	1,103,000	874,540	1,051,685
... { Railways and tramways	14	20	1,326,000	3,556,000	897,110	1,048,271
... { Co-operative associations	27	29	99,040	102,040	59,441	64,260
... { Shipping, landing, and warehousing	5	5	71,660	71,060	47,760	55,110
TOTAL	220	231	6,160,307	8,426,257	4,098,861	4,539,406
Mills and Presses ... { Cotton mills	62	67	5,937,125	6,002,125	4,917,042	5,100,462
... { Jute mills	19	19	2,864,225	2,864,225	1,732,196	2,127,643
... { Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc	84	104	6,803,263	8,568,263	4,727,458	5,275,023
... { Cotton and jute screws and presses	111	112	1,784,550	1,806,125	1,519,258	1,553,794
... { Other mills and presses	46	49	1,037,950	1,284,450	801,845	822,856
TOTAL	322	351	18,427,113	21,425,188	13,687,799	14,879,688
Tea and other Companies. { Tea	156	156	4,537,549	4,588,269	3,522,059	3,600,464
... { Coffee and chinchona	3	2	30,000	17,500	27,680	16,150
... { Others	13	13	148,900	162,000	124,725	124,225
TOTAL	172	171	4,716,449	4,768,669	3,674,464	3,740,839
Mining and quarrying	63	64	2,763,850	2,785,250	1,923,708	1,857,162
Ice manufacture	11	10	217,875	254,375	172,827	162,224
Sugar manufacture	6	8	337,500	467,500	223,299	230,236
Breweries	3	3	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Others	30	32	1,833,300	1,886,800	1,299,658	1,306,245
Total of all Companies	1,329	1,596	31,891,447	49,562,286	29,387,279	31,156,559

(i) There is a striking contrast between the nominal and the paid-up capital of insurance companies, and their increase in the year is equally striking. Most of these are the so-called provident or mutual aid societies to which reference has already been made.

(ii) Over 47 per cent of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx 9,537,958, being nearly two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx 3,528,721 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

In this connection an error of classification is observed in some of the local returns in which printing presses have been included under "mills and presses." Presses here mean screws and presses for the baling of cotton, jute, or other material. Printing presses should be classed under trading companies.

(iii) The paid-up capital invested in banking, loan, and insurance companies amounts to Rx 4,270,759, of which Rx 2,499,166 are in Bengal and Rx 1,028,642 in Madras.

(iv) Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx 4,539,406 of which Rx 1,051,685 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and Rx 1,048,271

in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested as follows :

	Rx.
Bombay Tramways	309,800
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	175,000
Tarkessar Railway	175,000
Rangoon Steam Tramway	60,000
Powayan Steam Tramway	29,450
Deogarh Railway	27,500
Bengal Provincial Railway	84,590
Tezpur-Balipara Tramway	40,000
Ahmadabad-Prantaj Railway	102,300
Bengal District Road Tramways	43,300

The last two companies in the list are additions made in the year, and others have since been added, but the figures are still quite trifling.

(v) In tea, coffee, and other plantations, Rx 3,740,839 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx 3,497,442 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies owning gardens in Northern and Eastern India being registered in Calcutta.

(vi) Of the Rx 1,857,162 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx 1,648,147 are in companies registered in Bengal, of which Rx 983,620 are in coal-mining companies, and about Rx 623,000 in gold-mining companies.

7. There was a substantial expansion in the paid-up capital applied to the manufacture of cotton and jute and to navigation and railways. In the capital applied to tea-planting there was a smaller increase, but this is perhaps explained by the activity displayed during the last year in the formation of companies in England for the purchase of Indian tea estates. In coffee there has been a decline, as also in mining; but in most other directions there has been an augmentation of capital.

8. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last thirteen years :

YEAR.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884-85	604	27,887,691	20,635,844	+ 1,885,233 = 10 % + 366,724 = 2
1886-87	886	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 "
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,376,192	+ 945,750 = 4 "
1888-89	895	31,330,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 "
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3 "
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 "
1891-92	930	36,023,239	26,585,480	+ 2,127,035 = 9 "
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,706 = 0.78 "
1893-94	1,065	36,251,188	27,510,959	+ 716,873 = 2.68 "
1894-95	1,204	38,138,518	27,608,773	+ 158,714 = 0.58 "
1895-96	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	+ 1,718,506 = 6 "
1896-97	1,596	49,562,286	31,156,559	+ 1,769,280 = 6 "

9. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 70 such companies at the close of 1895-96, and that, with the addition of 69 companies registered in 1896-97 and the deduction of 5 companies which ceased to work during the year, there were 134 such companies at the close of the year. A large proportion of these companies were registered in Bengal, their nature being similar to those of the provident societies limited by shares to which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs.

10. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :

Province.		Fees.	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	...	42,851	568
Bombay	...	26,919	1,034
Madras	...	8,690	1,109
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1,579	...
Panjab	...	2,574	...
Burma	...	555	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...
Assam	...	20	...
Mysore State	...	764	...
Bangalore	...	340	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	15	...
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	84,307	2,711

* Government of Madras.

" " Bombay.

" " Bengal.

" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" " the Panjab.

" " Burma.

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

" " Assam.

" " Ajmere.

" " Coorg.

Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Resident in Mysore.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.
Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1896-97.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.		Trading.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying.		Ice.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.		
Madras	Nominal... Paid-up ...	181	3,465,545 1,058,843	26	268,700 18,755	31	889,500 650,647	6	84,900 74,536	7	304,300 99,503	...	...	6	247,500 31,500	...	...	...	...	Rx. 5,132,345 2,040,332	
Bombay	Nominal... Paid-up ...	17	1,217,499 64,323	66	3,718,490 1,656,800	324	13,735,913 9,137,958	1	2,000	2	108,200 86,038	4	93,250 79,735	...	...	...	...	14	1,581,500 1,750,253	231	20,455,893 22,535,397
Bengal	Nominal... Paid-up ...	400	3,793,323 2,499,166	80	3,831,999 2,358,575	56	5,163,725 3,588,221	157	4,353,319 3,497,442	51	2,412,850 1,645,147	5	83,125 76,310	...	...	...	...	11	275,800 161,439	751	30,005,131 13,039,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal... Paid-up ...	17	234,000 209,536	23	286,500 155,310	13	671,500 587,568	5	271,700 143,874	1	6,000 5,000	...	...	2	60,000 39,046	...	...	4	22,500 8,586	65	1,610,100 2,198,000
Punjab	Nominal... Paid-up ...	5	230,000 199,663	8	80,500 35,434	13	515,600 323,698	1	21,750 23,750	1	12,000 12,000	1	170,000 6,273	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	31	1,012,850 569,824
Burma	Nominal... Paid-up ...	3	22,000 16,715	20	106,630 149,360	1	27,250 17,250	...	...	2	42,000 7,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,500 4,907	17	253,430 195,657
Central Provinces	Nominal... Paid-up ...	2	30,020 12,795	2	21,000 1,005	3	273,000 241,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	314,000 255,013
Assam	Nominal... Paid-up ...	...	...	3	7,000 2,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,000 2,159
Mysore (Native State)	Nominal... Paid-up ...	85	380,660 188,969	5	21,000 10,630	3	48,600 40,000	1	3,000 2,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	454,750 211,246
" (Bangalore)	Nominal... Paid-up ...	27	204,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	204,200 121,530
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal... Paid-up ...	...	...	3	2,997 2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,997 2,991
Ajmere-Merwara	Nominal... Paid-up ...	...	...	3	15,000 1,037	5	100,100 73,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	215,100 75,720
Total	Nominal... Paid-up ...	726	9,446,247 4,379,759	231	8,426,257 4,539,406	332	31,455,188 16,879,638	171	4,780,656 3,740,839	64	2,786,450 1,857,163	10	236,375 162,224	8	467,500 230,236	3	170,000 170,000	32	1,806,800 1,206,245	1,596	49,531,286 37,159,559

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares

Province.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1896-97.			REGISTERED DURING 1896-97.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1896-97.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1896-97.			CHANGED TO WORK DURING 1896-97.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1896-97.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
Madras	217	4,51,109	2,04,163	55	635,683	21,693	53	253,684	127,037	15	...	50,498	16	311,098	90,063	257	5,12,136	2,04,322
Bombay	295	16,316,677	11,667,436	55	4,501,306	69,716	77	249,000	903,148	2	2,635	28,315	19	505,500	75,438	331	20,455,853	12,153,307
Bengal	556	17,498,416	13,143,632	258	3,135,067	186,727	8	100,000	1,150,311	1	65,080	50,510	57	686,172	500,300	751	20,005,431	13,959,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	64	1,545,900	1,112,639	3	22,900	...	21	60,000	79,647	0	...	1,005	2	11,000	3,162	65	1,616,100	1,198,020
Punjab	26	710,850	588,751	6	300,000	845	6	2,500	26,218	...	...	...	1	500	...	38	1,012,850	549,844
Burma	17	274,830	152,997	2	16,000	...	4	...	12,670	...	...	...	1	37,400	...	17	253,433	195,697
Central Provinces	12	367,920	265,365	...	...	...	4	...	15,000	...	...	...	2	53,000	26,442	10	314,020	235,013
Assam	2	7,000	1,112	...	...	...	2	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,000	2,159
Mysore (Native State)	90	432,350	244,060	6	24,000	...	6	...	12,137	6	...	14,373	2	5,000	578	94	454,260	241,216
" (Bangalore)	15	175,000	116,455	2	20,100	...	6	...	11,536	6	...	6,463	...	...	...	17	204,200	131,530
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	2,097	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,997	2,991
Ajmere-Merwara	8	115,100	75,648	...	...	...	2	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	115,100	75,720
TOTAL	1,300	41,891,447	29,387,172	388	8,679,130	279,981	157	665,184	2,237,773	181	67,705	151,373	101	1,612,770	895,101	1,595	49,561,286	31,156,559

TABLE III.

Companies limited by Guarantee, that is, possessing no capital paid-up.

PROVINCE.					Number work- ing at close of 1895-96.	Number regis- tered during 1896-97.	Number ceased to work during 1896-97.	Number work- ing at close of 1896-97.
Madras	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10
Bombay	...	...	...	...	17	18	3	32
Bengal	...	...	...	...	26	28	2	52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Panjab	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8
Burma	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore (Native State)	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	22
" (Bangalore)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL					70	69	5	134

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1897, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 17th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per week.		Total.	Per mile per week.						
State Lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	583	1,735	11,59,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	1,40,70,030	1,57,72,000	16,97,961	...	...
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	23,602	190	125	22,000	170	3,18,035	3,55,000	36,965	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	1,00,964	117	862	80,000	91	13,00,417	12,46,000	...	54,417	...	
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,28,936	171	752	1,02,000	136	14,42,996	16,38,000	1,95,004	...	...
Bewada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	1,599	76	21	2,600	124	30,810	48,000	11,190	...	...
Mad.-Fannir sec. (Bewada-Mad.)	167	9	964	107	9	1,000	111	24,911	18,200	...	6,781	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,78,479	209	1,815	3,19,000	176	47,10,803	48,93,000	1,62,195	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	655	39	17	500	29	7,000	7,500	...	469	...	
South Indian	161	1,042	1,62,484	156	1,042	1,79,000	172	25,60,227	26,51,000	90,773	...	...
Máyavaram-Metupet	89	54	5,926	110	54	4,300	80	75,315	79,200	3,865	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,40,979	121	1,165	1,07,000	92	17,77,566	22,10,000	4,51,434	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	40,981	138	296	30,600	103	4,37,857	5,90,000	1,52,148	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	97,985	130	815	1,06,000	130	1,17,622	14,64,000	89,378	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,774	74	200	12,000	10	1,17,782	1,50,000	...	2,782	...	
Assam-Bengal	57	159	0,203	58	238	17,900	75	1,13,974	2,02,000	58,026	...	...
Burma	145	886	1,10,294	124	888	1,24,000	147	16,50,296	18,80,000	2,37,704	...	...
TOTAL	218	9,844	23,77,375	240	10,036	21,24,900	218	3,01,19,206	3,32,35,000	31,16,594	...	...
State Lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	75,31,918	99,06,000	23,72,082	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,63,574	205	875	1,51,000	173	20,13,443	21,22,000	1,08,557	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,81,070	460	817	3,78,000	463	51,06,712	45,42,000	...	5,64,712	...	
East Coast	89	500	33,879	68	538	45,200	84	6,08,628	9,08,000	2,39,372	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	87	25	2,491	100	25	2,200	88	37,400	21,500	...	11,900	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	(g)	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,07,590	231	5,138	12,21,400	218	1,53,61,101	1,75,13,500	21,43,100	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,78,970	321	1,491	3,92,000	263	60,61,167	65,18,000	...	4,43,767	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,42,006	525	461	2,12,000	503	32,10,990	33,14,000	34,071	...	...
Madras	248	840	2,13,101	251	840	2,05,000	241	31,80,322	34,60,000	2,80,678	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,14,167	337	2,792	8,29,000	207	1,14,10,078	1,28,88,000	...	1,22,078	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	210	17,477	44,10,132	253	17,066	42,35,300	216	1,88,99,681	2,03,27,500	51,37,715	...	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	29,711	186	160	31,600	197	3,00,508	4,61,000	1,03,495	...	...
Tarakeswar	242	22	6,230	283	22	4,000	223	80,216	76,500	...	3,716	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	9,562	145	66	9,400	142	1,11,721	1,31,000	14,276	...	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	5,945	163	36	6,700	180	9,81,173	9,15,000	...	3,913	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	9,986	128	78	16,200	108	1,79,022	2,17,000	57,976	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	28,100	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,370	341	51	15,000	291	2,20,641	2,19,000	...	1,641	...	
TOTAL	174	413	78,804	191	454	85,200	188	10,55,121	12,50,100	1,94,579	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goon	27	74	2,050	28	74	1,000	26	28,859	17,900	...	10,059	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,753	86	114	6,200	54	1,40,436	77,000	...	68,536	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,188	35	35	1,300	37	(j) 21,490	17,800	...	3,690	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	53,242	160	334	59,500	178	2,62,400	0,08,000	1,45,550	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,038	80	13	700	54	17,112	14,100	...	3,012	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,581	107	108	10,700	91	2,80,607	1,62,000	...	96,607	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,636	364	10	3,600	360	5,1758	62,400	8,642	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yessantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	7,907	1,02,000	21,803	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,672	61	93	7,200	77	7,917	29,300	1,363	...	...
Kolhapur	74	29	1,986	68	29	1,500	52	31,143	30,000	...	1,143	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,746	52	79	3,900	49	45,676	54,300	8,624	...	...
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,400	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,190	54	22	800	16	15,890	10,200	...	5,690	...	
TOTAL	115	968	1,02,200	106	996	1,03,200	104	1,67,17,465	16,39,300	1,835	...	...
Lines owned & worked by n. stat													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandr.	84	334	26,003	78	334	30,000	91	3,61,675	3,63,000	1,325	...	...
Jetalpur-Rajkot	76	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	47,337	54,000	7,663	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,000	30	...	3,400	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	26,227	73	364	16,600	45	2,80,101	3,04,000	18,800	...	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,268	34	60	2,100	38	38,102	33,400	...	5,302	...	
<i>Special gauge—Morvi</i>	70	94	7,327	77	94	6,600	70	95,525	99,600	4,073	...	...
TOTAL	70	898	65,626	73	949	61,900	65	8,28,430	8,88,800	60,370	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	46,65,762	216	20,365	44,85,600	220	6,24,11,101	6,78,05,600	53,94,499	...	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi-palli railways.

(g) Information not received.

(h) Includes the Wardha-Cooli, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amratoli railways.

(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 17th October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896.				WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 17th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,735	11,59,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	2,09,507	62	3,00,433	30,92,308	...	
Bengal Central (a)	140	125	23,092	100	125	22,000	176	5,29,772	5	5,10,000	53,278	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,00,064	117	862	80,000	93	28,68,093	29,17,000	41,007	...	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,28,930	171	752	1,02,000	139	28,05,704	12,71,000	4,07,236	...	...
Bezawda extn. (East Coast state)	134	71	1,599	79	71	2,000	124	73,853	82,000	8,747	...	...
Mad.-Ennūr sec. (Bezawda-Mad.)	103	9	904	107	9	1,000	111	41,774	34,000	...	7,174	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,415	3,78,479	209	1,415	3,10,000	176	1,05,25,000	99,65,000	...	5,60,000	...	
Pālanpur-Doesa	58	17	555	39	17	500	29	28,000	21,400	...	7,500	...	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,02,484	156	1,042	1,70,000	172	49,04,407	51,02,000	1,07,533	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,920	110	54	4,300	50	1,44,004	1,50,000	5,196	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,105	1,40,979	121	1,105	1,07,000	92	3,25,445	43,15,000	5,34,551	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	40,981	138	290	30,600	101	8,11,777	11,03,000	2,01,223	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	97,185	110	815	1,00,000	130	29,86,848	3,04,000	3,11,152	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,784	74	200	12,000	100	4,00,000	4,20,000	20,000	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,203	58	238	17,000	75	2,07,850	4,45,000	1,45,150	...	...
Burma	175	880	1,10,294	174	888	1,24,000	140	35,11,775	41,31,000	6,19,225	...	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,77,375	240	10,036	21,84,000	218	6,08,22,055	6,05,21,600	37,02,455	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (f)	211	2,650	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	1,51,47,841	1,71,17,000	19,69,157	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,03,674	205	875	1,31,000	173	4,28,063	45,49,000	1,89,377	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,81,970	460	812	1,75,000	403	30,15,251	74,74,000	...	5,89,251	...	
East Coast	94	500	33,879	08	535	45,200	84	1,20,070	15,00,000	2,70,321	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	25	2,421	100	25	2,200	88	57,341	5,000	...	5,347	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	...
TOTAL	210	4,792	11,07,599	231	5,128	14,21,400	218	2,80,00,000	2,80,00,000	15,33,009	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,78,970	321	1,400	3,09,000	263	1,67,67,203	1,33,81,000	...	27,81,205	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	030	401	2,42,000	525	401	2,32,000	503	1,12,2,750	78,01,000	...	5,01,759	...	
Madras	253	840	2,13,101	234	840	2,05,000	244	50,14,329	64,57,000	4,62,614	...	...
TOTAL	307	2,791	7,34,071	335	2,792	5,46,000	207	3,10,00,359	2,82,39,000	...	28,20,350	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	255	17,477	44,11,132	253	17,095	42,35,500	230	12,00,00,000	12,55,00,800	47,15,794	...	...
State lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonā	28	74	2,050	28	74	1,700	26	57,011	50,000	...	1,714	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,758	80	114	6,700	54	2,37,000	1,78,000	...	86,710	...	
Nāgdā-Ujjain	53	34	1,188	35	35	1,000	37	...	...	32,810	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	333	3,32,423	110	334	3,00,000	108	1,85,000	1,85,000	...	1,64,034	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlād	139	13	1,038	80	13	700	80	1,00,000	30,100	...	40,061	...	
Rājpurā-Ihātinda	159	108	11,508	107	108	10,700	104	5,10,000	2,83,000	...	2,11,059	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,030	304	10	3,600	300	88,226	1,00,000	20,774	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	1,30,025	1,77,000	37,375	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsāna	85	93	5,672	61	93	7,000	77	2,64,241	1,85,000	...	69,744	...	
Kolhāpur	70	29	1,986	08	29	1,500	52	94,152	61,000	...	3,152	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,746	52	70	3,000	49	1,28,153	1,23,000	...	5,153	...	
Ankleswar-Pārdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,190	54	22	800	36	34,405	27,500	...	6,905	...	
TOTAL	125	908	1,02,200	106	909	1,03,200	104	34,07,205	32,41,200	...	1,66,105	...	
Lines owned & worked by n. states													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandr.	108	334	26,093	78	334	30,000	97	9,07,150	9,18,000	...	49,150	...	
Jetalpur-Rājkot	81	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	9,00,222	1,08,000	8,978	...	...
Amnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	26,427	73	364	16,000	46	6,14,567	6,45,000	30,033	...	...
Oddepore-Chitor	42	60	2,208	38	60	2,300	38	71,004	64,500	...	7,164	...	
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,327	78	94	6,000	70	2,14,538	2,00,000	...	5,558	...	
TOTAL	82	898	65,626	73	940	61,900	65	19,67,001	20,00,000	41,539	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	10,756	46,65,762	236	20,365	44,85,600	220	12,82,38,358	13,30,40,000	48,02,342	...	...

- (a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutām-Nāgdā railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

- (g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmād, the Khāmgaon, and the Amrāoli railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 16th October 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 16th October 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 16th October 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 16th October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum, R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

** Publisher, Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3060 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 23rd October 1897:—

- No. 403 of 1897.—William Charles Kipling, manager, of Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Edward Arnold, sub-manager, of Sudbury, aforesaid, for improvements in and relating to waterproofing silk, cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances, and fabrics made therefrom.
- No. 404 of 1897.—Major Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for the "ryots' friend water-lifting apparatus" for raising water for irrigation and other purposes.
- No. 405 of 1897.—John William Hesp, traveller, of 26 Weymouth street, Frederick Templer, agent, of 111 King William street, and William Coombs Hooper, house furnisher, of 49 Hindley street, all in the city of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for improvements in and connected with boot and shoe protectors, to be called "Hesp's patent sole savers."
- No. 406 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ltd., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of impermeable fabrics.
- No. 407 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering Co., contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with stop valves.
- No. 408 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering Co., contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, and Harry Lee Constable, engineer, of 10 Wakefield road, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, for improvements in or connected with brake mechanism for railway carriages and similar vehicles.
- No. 409 of 1897.—William Ashton-Hockly, manager, Great Eastern Coal Co., Ltd., Goluckdihi colliery, Jerriah Post office, Manbhum district, for an improved hook for the haulage of coal tubs on wheels running on lines up and down inclines to coal seams and at and about pit's mouth, to be called "Ashton-Hockly's patent hook for coal tubs."

No. 3061 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 312 of 1896.—William Martin, indigo planter, of Agra, for a compound lever portable hand-press intended for packing and baling cotton, wool, jute, hay fodder, etc. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 321 of 1897.—Sidney Pratt Blackmore, electrical engineer, of the George Goch Amalgamated Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Richard Oliver Gardner Drummond, electrical engineer, of Commissioner street and Edward John Way, general manager of the said company, all of Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in rock and like drills. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 3062 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 324 of 1892.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke's invention for a blacksmith's blower, to be styled "Rooke's patent blower." (Specification filed 22 July 1893.)

No. 120 of 1893.—Samuel Walker and Sidney Stuart Walker's invention for new or improved machinery for aerating liquids. (Specification filed 19 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 324 of 1891.—Edward Lennan Cantwell's invention for improvements on Romanes' punkah-pulling apparatus, Patent No. 229 of 1890, and for improved appliances for use in connection with any system or method of punkah-pulling. (Specification filed 18 July 1892.)

No. 153 of 1892.—John Pullman and Howard Lane's invention for improvements in the construction of compressing machinery or apparatus for the condensation and liquefaction of gases. (Specification filed 22 July 1892.)

No. 154 of 1892.—John Pullman and Howard Lane's invention for improvements in apparatus for the production of aerated liquids for drinking and other purposes. (Specification filed 22 July 1892.)

No. 155 of 1892.—Howard Lane's invention for improvements in valves and fittings for portable reservoirs or holders of compressed air, or liquefied or other gases. (Specification filed 18 July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
 ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
 CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
 LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Book-sellers.
 LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
 MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
 MUSSOOREE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
 NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
 POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Ziactographic Department.
 RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
 RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
 SIMLA.—Messrs. Colton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Assam. | 7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies. |
| 2. Atlas of India. | 8. Central Provinces. |
| 3. Bengal Presidency. | 9. India and Adjacent Countries. |
| 4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions. | 10. Madras Presidency. |
| 5. Bombay Presidency. | 11. N.-W. P. and Oudh. |
| 6. Burma. | 12. Punjab. |

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash payment.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1897.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No. 27 ^a N. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 12	
" " 31 N. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1897.
Sheets Nos. 32 S. W., 33 N. W., and 72 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	3	27"×20" each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1897.
" " 33 S. W. and S. E., and 124 S. W.	1"= 4 M.	3	27"×20" each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1893.
" " 9 S. W., 10 S. E., 72 N. E., and 87 S. W.	1"= 4 M.	4	27"×20" each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 72 S. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1896.
" " 76	1"= 4 M.	1	40"×27"	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1895.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
ASSAM	1"=16 M.	1	40"×27"	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to 1897.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	1"=32 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	1 0	With additions to Railways to March, 1896.
DIVISIONAL MAPS.						
PATNA	1"=8 M.	2	40"×25" each.	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to January, 1897.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
BHAMO AND MYITKYINA	1"= 8 M.	1	40"×25"	1 4	1 8	With additions and corrections to boundaries to 1896.
PABNA	1"= 4 M.	1	25"×20"	1 0	1 4	With additions and correction to May 1897.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL—						
Sheet No. 138	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Edition. (a) 2nd Edition.
Sheets Nos. 139 and (a) 294	1"= 1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 246	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
BOMBAY—						
Sheet No. 349	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
INDUS RIVERAIN—						
Sheets Nos. 33, 50, 51, and 53	1"= 1 M.	4	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With hills.
" " 49, 50, 52, and 53	1"= 1 M.	4	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	Skeleton.
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES—						
Sheet Nos. 9 and 10	1"= 8 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
SANITARIA OF SIMLA AND JUTOG	3"= 1 M.	1	27"×20"	0 8	0 12	Skeleton, with additions to 1897.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
DINAJPUR (Bengal)	1"= 8 M.	1	18"×13"	0 6	...	Engraved .
JESSORE (ditto)	1"= 8 M.	1	18"×13"	0 6	...	Do.
SAMBALPUR (Central Provinces)	1"=16 M.	1	18"×13"	0 6	...	Do.
SEGNI (ditto)	1"= 8 M.	1	14"× 9"	0 4	...	
NAINI TAL (N.-W. P. and Oudh)	1"=10 M.	1	14"× 9"	0 6	...	Do.
KANGRA (Punjab)	1"=12 M.	1	16"×12"	0 6	...	Do.
STATISTICAL MAPS.						
INDIA, CANAL MAP OF—	1"=32 M.	6	44"×39" each.	12 0	14 0	1897.
" showing Railways	1"=64 M.	2	40"×25" each.	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 31st December, 1897.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Burma-Siam Boundary, Sheets Nos. 1 to 6	1"= 1 M.	6	30"×22" each.	1 4 each.	1 8 each.	
Alapalle Reserved Forest, Palmaner Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras	4"= 1 M.	1	30"×22"	1 0	1 4	
No. 122, Varatanapalle Reserved Forest and Varatanapalle Extension, proposed Reserve, Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, Madras	4"= 1 M.	1	30"×22"	1 0	1 4	
No. 124, Valle Malai Reserved Forest, Palur Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras	4"= 1 M.	1	30"×22"	1 0	1 4	
GENERAL MAPS.						
Map of portion of Tibet, explored by Captain Deasy	1"= 8 M.	2	42"×27"	1 8	1 12	
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Sheets Nos. 36 N. E.-1, S. W.-1, S. W.-3, and S. E.-1 and S. E.-3 (in one), and 37 N. W.-2 (District Betul)	4"= 1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
<i>Published at the Dehra Office—continued.</i>				<i>R a.</i>	<i>R a.</i>	
STANDARD MAPS—continued.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—continued.						
Sheets Nos. 62 S. W.-2 and 4 and N. W.-4 (in one), 81 N. E.-3, S. E.-1, S. W.-4, 82 N. W.-1 and N. W.-2 (in one), 83 S. W. 1 and 84 N. W.-1 (District Damoh)	4" = 1 M.	7	40" × 25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PUNJAB—						
Sheets Nos. 264 S. W.-1, 265 N. W.-2, N. W.-3, and N. W.-4 (District Kangra)	4" = 1 M.	4	40" × 25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 265 S. W.-4 (Districts Kangra and Hoshiarpur)	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 265 S. W.-3 (District Hoshiarpur)	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 290 N. E.-4 (Patiala State Forests)	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 314 S. E.-2 (Kalsia State Forests)	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
SIMLA	16" = 1 M.	8	40" × 25" each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.	Revised to 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 12th October 1897.

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.*Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.*

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Charles J. Bellinger .	Calcutta	27th August, 1897 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 25th September, 1897.	Deceased left a Will. His father, the sole Executor named in the Will, applied for Probate, and the 30th of September 1897 was fixed for the hearing of the application.
Thomas Leckie (of 43, Radha Bazar Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	21st September, 1897	The District Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
John Cunn	Clarendon Hotel, Kurruck.	21st August, 1897 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 29th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
J. W. Pollock . . .	Allahabad	21st September, 1897	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 30th September, 1897.	Deceased belonged to the Telegraph Department at Allahabad and left a Will. No application.
George Frederick Parsons.	Delhi	29th September, 1897	The District Judge of Delhi, on 8th October, 1897.	No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL CHAMBER STREET;
Calcutta, 12th October, 1897.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 4307.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3 of the rules promulgated with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1756-1. A., dated the 29th May, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe as follows with regard to the security to be given by Public Accountants in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

1. The persons from time to time appointed to the posts enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed shall give to the head of the office to which they belong security to the amount noted against their names in cash, or in Savings Bank deposits, or in Government promissory notes, or in Government stock certificates, or, with the special sanction of the Resident, in any other form : Provided that—

- (a) in the case of persons employed by the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore, otherwise than as cashiers or store-keepers or in the Public Works Department, if the total security prescribed exceeds the aggregate amount of the salary of the appointment for one year, the Municipal Commissioners may accept security in such form as they may see fit for the amount of such excess :
- (b) in the case of persons whose salaries do not exceed ₹20 a month, the head of the office to which they belong may accept security in such form as he may see fit ;
- (c) where the security is personal, the amount thereof shall be twice that prescribed in the schedule.

Schedule.

NAME OF APPOINTMENT.		Amount of security.
Resident's Treasury	Treasurer	10,000
	English Clerk	500
	Shroffs (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th)	500
	Gollars (1st and 2nd)	75
Collector and District Magistrate's office	" (3rd)	50
	Sheristadar	200
	Magisterial Clerk	200
Second Magistrate's office	Deputy Clerk and Accountant	200
	Shroff and Gollar	200
Office of District Superintendent of Police	Head-Quarters Inspector	150
	Audit Sub-Inspector	50
Bench Magistrate's Court	Court Clerk	100
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Revenue Department).	Head Cashier	2,000
	Assistant Cashier	500
	Bill Collectors	500
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Town-duty Department).	Cashier	500
	Senior Inspector	50
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Works Department).	Mutsaddies	25
	Accountant	250
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Miscellaneous Department).	Supervisors and Overseers	250
	Store-keeper	100
" " " " " " " "	Market Sergeants (General Market)	100
	(other Markets)	50
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Health Department).	Sanitary Inspector	100
	Cess Collection Peons	

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :-

Mr. H. S. Lemon resumes charge of the Rangoon Branch.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell will act as Agent at Akyab during the absence of Mr. J. Coutts on short leave.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 19th October, 1897.

**AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.****NOTIFICATION.**

Abu, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 4603-G.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 4232-G., dated the 25th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Military Assistant Surgeon J. T. Fenwick performed the duties of Medical Officer, Haraoti and Tonk Agency, from the 22nd to 30th September 1897, both days inclusive, being relieved by Surgeon-Major H. R. Woolbert, Indian Medical Service, on the forenoon of 1st October 1897.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*

*First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.****NOTIFICATION.**

Quetta, the 16th October, 1897.

No. 6689.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Naib Tahsildar of Kohlu to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sub-Tahsil of Kohlu.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

LEAVE.

Agra, the 21st October, 1897.

No. 219.—Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, Kohat Mines, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th September 1897.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 83.—Mr. A. R. Barrow, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on Medical Certificate in further extension of that notified in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 15 of the 2nd March 1897.

H. A. F. CURRIE,

for Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.**NOTICE.**

It is hereby notified under section 5(a) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three

pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at Rs 200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1897.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is Rs 1,200 and Rs 70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 8th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 4423-C.—Mr. J. Yackji is appointed to be Postmaster, Howrah, in place of Babu Kashi Nath Banerji, retired.

No. 4432-C.—Mr. S. P. Vas, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th October 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Vishnu Martand Devbhauker is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vas, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 25th October, 1897.

Allan, Farran & Co.	Pugh, H. C.	Vasey, Capt., care
Coleman, L. G.	Thaler, Madame	of Bent & Co.
(Photo-Artist).	Pepina.	Watson-Smyth,
Ewing, Mrs., care	The Manager,	Mrs. E.
of A. Ewing, Esq.	Eastern Kangra	Watson & Co.,
George & Co.	Tea Co.	D. M.
Hoche & Co.	The Manager,	
Maxwell, W. L., Jr.	"Field Gazette."	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.	Entwistle, E.	Meikle, James.
Anderson, A. G.	Farrell, Mr.	Mohisch, Professor,
Anderson, Geo.	Flanaker, R., Miss.	Dr.
Anderson, Mrs. B.	Gallagher, W.	Morris, J. R., Dr.
Atkins, F. T.	Galloway, C. H.	Moulton, Charles.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.	Gardenstein, Lazear.	Murphy, E., Mrs.
Bauer, Fritz.	George, E., Mrs.	Naidler, Miss L.
Baxter, Mrs.	Gibson, Miss.	O'Brien, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.	Gillan, D. H., Rev.	Nellie.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.	Grenyer, Mrs.	Peters, Miss Naggie.
Blackburn, Mrs.	Groscholz, A. E.	Philben, E.
Blom Mary, Miss.	Gutpay, B. L.	Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Brew, G.	Hardwick, A. A.	Priestly, W.
Brothers & Co., R.	Harper, A.	Radmire, F.
Brown Billy (of	Heimesfer, F.	Raines, Mrs.
Glasgow).	Hill, B.	Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Browne, J.	Holton, Mrs. Jane	Ridsdale, H.
Burlington, F.	E.	Robertson, G.
Caine, H.	Horn, Miss R.	Rogers, G. S.
Campos, L. DaCosta.	Innan, Thos.	Setters & Co.
Clementson, F.	Jokum, W. L.	Smyth, S. G.
Cockburn, R. C. R.	Jones, Alfred.	Southall, W.
Cook, Percy.	Jones, K. C.	Spencer, I.
Dale, Miss S.	Keep, Chas. J.	St. John Russell.
Davies, D. Pictou.	Kelsall, Miss L.	Stevens, A. M. B.
Davis, Geo. J.	Kidd, J. A.	Tetley, A. E.
Davis, Miss L.	Knigt, Mrs. C.	Thorne, C.
DeBordeaux, M. A.	Lackersteen, A.	Unger, G. F.
Delalaye, R.	Langley, C. H.	Valentin, H.
Dettmer, Henry.	Lynch, Mrs. A.	Vartan, Altonnian.
Devonshire, B. F.	McCallum, E.	Vigat, C.
Dods, Miss.	McGrea, G.	Wall, T. D.
Duffot, Miss A.	McLeod, C. F.	Williams, F. P.
Eaton, F. C.	McNaine, R.	Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Eisenstark, Leon.	Meikle, J.	Winter, H., Dr.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W.,	Langer, A.	Priestly, W.
Revd.	McGrea, G.	Russac, J.
Fischer, Morris.	Noskideff, Michel.	Semah Youtoff, care
Katz, Gustaf,	Palomino Luis	of John Wilhem.
Madam.	D'Castro.	Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza,	Fernandez, A.	Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Capt.	Grant, F.	Pringle, Andrew.
Anderson, M., Mrs.	Hutchinson, S. St.	Plant, Joseph
Brown, Ellen,	Dr. Hirsch, J.	Showell.
Madam.	Jaisaj Chetram.	Rosdoor, James.
Brown, Geo. Craig.	Kinsbruner,	Roland, L., Mon-
Bellasis, H.	Mogarki.	stein.
Bisowanath Chat-	King, H.	Rider, T.
terjee.	Lyan, V.	Richards, W. E.
Chandler, M. H.,	Langley, F.	Simpson, B. G.
Mrs.	Lemm, J.	Scott, H. H.
Cutler, D.	Lyan, Madam.	Sastri, T. C. (M.A.).
Collen, J. Clayton.	Leontzinis, Jean.	Silverstein, F.
Dracott, C. H.	Martin, K. R.	Twarri, Chetoo.
Elsey, H. C.	Munro, M. J.	
Fiernusdorf, E. I.	Moscu, James.	

Unclaimed letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th October, 1897.

Brown, H., Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Thompson, S., Mrs.

The 30th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of Posting at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1897. 4th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd "	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies . . .	30th Oct.	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.
Ditto ditto . . .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Colombo . . .	30th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. Chusan.
Ditto . . .	2nd Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. Pulawan.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th "	Per Steamer Lightning.
Rangoon and Moulinein . . .	4th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulinein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	1st "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulinein . . .	30th Oct.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sand-way, and Rangoon . . .	30th Oct.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	6th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published time. Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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For the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail via Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

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On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies via Tuticorin, the letter-box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails via Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by sea. The late fee for foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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والے سنکونا

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مجبور بخ دیل خرید کر سکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس
والا تین بقیمت در روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا
تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت
س روپیہ

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ذیل مل سکتی ہے۔ یعنی چار اونس والا تین بقیہ
تین روپیہ؛ آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیہ چھ روپیہ؛
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

**STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH TURKISTAN AND CHANG THANG
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH 1897.**

No. 185, dated Leh, the 16th July 1897.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. M. STUART, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir,
 To—COLONEL SIR A. C. TALBOT, K.C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, Gulmarg.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet, for the year ending 31st March 1897.

The report has been prepared as expeditiously as was possible after the arrival of the office in Leh on June 30th.

Note.

2. The total value of trade, which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to Rs 59,30,142-8-6 against Rs 62,16,177-12-0 in the previous year. There appear to be two causes for the decrease in the trade of the year under report—

(1) The Leh road is stated to be open for traffic in ordinary years up to the 15th December. In 1896, however, the passes owing to an early fall of snow were closed in October.

On the Yarkand road more than one hundred pony loads of charas and pasham, etc., were thus detained and could not reach Leh in time for transmission.

(2) The charas crop this year was small in Yarkand.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the past 10 years :—

YEARS.	Import.		Export.		Total.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1887-88	17,16,245	0 0	17,12,328	0 0	34,28,573	0 0
1888-89	13,53,845	0 0	12,12,030	0 0	25,65,875	0 0
1889-90	16,00,580	0 0	15,13,626	0 0	31,14,206	0 0
1890-91	15,25,483	0 0	14,40,906	0 0	29,66,389	0 0
1891-92	15,65,278	0 0	14,47,840	0 0	30,13,118	0 0
1892-93	17,95,141	0 0	15,91,544	0 0	33,86,685	0 0
1893-94	21,54,252	0 0	18,37,375	0 0	39,91,627	0 0
1894-95	31,65,218	4 0	28,50,102	12 0	60,15,321	0 0
1895-96	33,20,751	10 0	28,95,426	2 0	62,16,177	12 0
1896-97	31,00,098	0 0	28,30,044	8 0	59,30,142	8 0
Total	2,12,96,891	14 0	1,93,31,222	6 0	4,06,28,114	4 0
Average	21,29,689	3 0	19,33,122	3 9	40,62,811	6 9

3. The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet :—

YEAR	India.		Chinese Turkis- tan.		Tibet.		Total.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Import from { 1895-96	18,17,870	0 0	12,93,246	2 0	2,09,635	8 0	33,20,751	10 0
{ 1896-97	17,99,143	10 0	11,72,697	6 0	1,58,257	0 0	31,00,098	0 0
Export to { 1895-96	12,65,006	2 0	15,08,074	0 0	1,22,346	0 0	28,95,426	2 0
{ 1896-97	12,84,362	12 6	14,35,667	2 0	1,10,014	10 0	28,30,044	8 0

Exports and imports.

During the year under report the total value of the imports amounted to R31,00,098 as against R33,20,751-10-0, and the exports to R28,30,044-8 as against R28,95,426-2-0 in the previous year.

4. *Piece goods*.—The following points may be noted.

There was an advance of R40,562-8 in the value of the trade in European manufactured cotton as compared with last year.

The total exports to Turkistan of English goods amounted R7,67,562-8 and that of Indian Manufactured Cotton to R37,890.

The amount of English Manufactured goods is nearly double that of five years ago. The following figures will show the steady increase under this head :—

	R	a.	p.
1887-88	3,93,120	0	0
1888-89	4,39,760	0	0
1889-90	3,19,840	0	0
1890-91	3,01,820	0	0
1891-92	3,80,280	0	0
1892-93	3,85,620	0	0
1893-94	5,29,920	0	0
1894-95	6,73,440	0	0
1895-96	7,27,000	0	0
1896-97	7,67,562	8	0

5. *Drugs and Medicines*.—The actual number of maunds of charas imported was 4,663-22 seers as against 5,106 maunds, 5 seers and 12 chataks.

There are two cases of decrease this year. Firstly, the early closing of the passes owing to which about 100 pony-loads were detained on the road ;

and secondly, the decrease in the crops in Yarkand. In this connection attention is invited to the 7th paragraph of Mr. Macartney's note No. 2, dated 1st October 1896.

The import figures of charas for the last five years in rupees are as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1892-93	1,91,563	0	0
1893-94	2,18,886	0	0
1894-95	2,49,105	0	0
1895-96	3,06,368	10	0
1896-97	3,03,130	12	0

6. *Dyeing Material*.—The trade in Indigo is fluctuating and depends on prices obtaining in Yarkand as mentioned in last year's report, from which it will also be seen that a fall was anticipated in this year's import.

The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	R
1893-94	41,850
1894-95	44,280
1895-96	88,275
1896-97	27,160

Under the circumstances the figures for this last year do not, I think, point to any alteration in the general conditions of the trade.

7. *Hides and skins*.—The value of the trade in skins has also been decreased by R8,702-8 from that of the previous year, and I have no data from which the causes for this decrease could be estimated with any accuracy. It seems reasonable to surmise, however, that considering their facilities the Russian traders will not allow the trade in cheap furs to pass permanently from their hands when they realize the position.

The past four years' figures are quoted below :—

	R	a.	p.
1893-94	62,635	0	0
1894-95	64,298	0	0
1895-96	70,582	8	0
1896-97	61,980	0	0

8. *Leather*.—A decrease of R. 18,000 is shown in the value of manufactured leather this year.

The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	R
1895-96	80,850
1896-97	62,195

This may be owing to Russian competition, or to the ordinary trade fluctuations. It will be noted that the figures for 1894-95 amounted to R. 64,170, a slight excess only on those of the present year.

9. *Carpets and Namdahs*.—The trade under the head of Namdahs shows a further slight decrease as compared with last year's report, though a considerable number of carpets were brought down by the Hindu traders, notwithstanding the anticipated decrease in the trade. Taking both commodities together, there is a small increase in the figures for the present year.

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets.	Namdahs.
1892-93	4,815	24,688
1893-94	3,075	20,505
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,944
1896-97	9,420	23,550

10. *Precious Metals*.—The amount of gold imported in the year under report has increased slightly.

The figures under the above headings for the past five years are as follows :—

	Gold.	Silver.
1892-93	2,49,114	2,96,420
1893-94	2,66,686	2,92,158
1894-95	3,56,702	6,78,331
1895-96	3,25,925	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	5,82,347

11. *Silk, raw*.—Silk, raw, to the value of ₹34,050 was imported during the year, as against ₹14,332-8-0 worth imported in the previous year.

12. *Spices*.—The trade under this head shows a very satisfactory increase as compared with last year.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

	₹
1892-93	28,787
1893-94	26,005
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	36,225
1896-97	58,590

13. *Precious stones, Turquoises and Coral*.—Dealings under the head of turquoises have slightly increased on those of the previous year, while the trade in imported Coral shows a decrease of ₹61,640 as compared with last year's, owing possibly to the large previous imports having created a temporary glut in the market.

The figures for the last ten years are attached :—

	₹
1887-88	6,802
1888-89	11,232
1889-90	35,170
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405

14. *Indian tea*.—The trade in Indian tea imported this year has increased by ₹680, over that shown in the last report. The demand seems to be increasing with satisfactory steadiness.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	₹
1887-88	1,04,600
1888-89	9,160
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,010
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,345
1896-97	73,025

15. *China tea*.—This is green leaf tea imported *via* Bombay or Calcutta.

The value of the trade in the tea so imported during this year has slightly decreased, being ₹9,270, as against ₹9,870 in the year 1895-96.

The figures are as follows :—

	₹
1887-88	Nil
1888-89	609
1889-90	900
1890-91	1,840
1891-92	1,540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894-95	7,070
1895-96	9,870
1896-97	9,270

16. *Lhasa brick tea*.—The trade under this head shows a slight decrease as compared with last year. The Lupchak Mission did not bring down this tea this year.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

	R
1887-88	89,280
1888-89	1,02,600
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896-97	21,881

17. *Wool, Unmanufactured.*—The trade under this head in the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 3,230-8 on that of the previous year.

The trade in Manufactured Woollen goods has increased.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was Rs. 3,438-8, as against Rs. 2,932-8 in the preceding year.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—The trade under this head shows a considerable decrease this year.

The total amount of the Miscellaneous imports is Rs. 37,068 against Rs. 72,230.

This may be in a great measure due to the early close of the passes above referred to.

General Remarks.—The very unusual snowfall of last winter has already done much damage to roads and bridges in Ladakh, and more is anticipated. A great deal of unnecessary expenditure in this way might be avoided if roads were re-aligned and bridges built on more permanent principles than seem to obtain at present, and the result would affect the trade indirectly.

The Tolumbute road is not expected by the local authorities to be completed this year, but all possible steps will be taken to expedite matters and a further communication made when it has been inspected.

The roads last year reported on are working well, but require more constant supervision.

The road has been much improved from Leh to Chanlang in proof of which it may be stated that the ponymen of Purik, *i.e.*, Kargil and Dras District, have willingly agreed to send their ponies direct to Sasser, which I am told they have never done before.

It has been reported that all Andijani Merchants and pony carriers have been forbidden by the Russians to use the Ladakh trade route. This will no doubt affect next year's trade statistics if true.

I would request that, when printed, two copies of this report may as usual be sent for record in this office.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1897.

	IMPORT FROM INDIA.						IMPORT FROM TURKI-STAN.		IMPORT FROM CHANG-THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		Vid KASHMIR.		TOTAL.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	3,120	3,91,250 0 0	3,010 20	3,76,312 8 0	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0	...	...	...	...	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0
(b) India	381	22,860 0 0	160 20	9,630 0 0	541 20	32,490 0 0	90	5,400 0 0	...	...	631 20	37,890 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0	...	...	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0
(b) Miscellaneous	494	17,390 0 0	446	15,610 0 0	940	32,900 0 0	0 11	10 6 0	2 20	87 8 0	942 31	32,997 14 0
3. Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	24	3,560 0 0	170 20	23,870 0 0	194 20	27,160 0 0	...	...	...	...	194 20	27,160 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	6 25	1,987 8 0	39 13	11,797 8 0	45 38	13,785 0 0	...	...	...	...	45 38	13,785 0 0
4. Hides and Skins—												
(a) Other skins	2,235	8,940 0 0	13,260	53,040 0 0	15,495	61,980 0 0	18	11 4 0	6,232	3,895 0 0	15,495	61,980 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	700	437 8 0	2,447	1,528 14 0	3,147	1,966 6 0	...	...	...	...	9,397	5,872 10 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	1,777	62,195 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	62,195 0 0
(b) Manufactured	250	250 0 0	4,662	4,662 0 0	4,912	4,912 0 0	200	200 0 0	...	...	5,112	5,112 0 0
6. Carpets and namdas—												
(a) Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	9,420 0 0	...	...	628	9,420 0 0
(b) Namdas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,168	23,550 0 0	...	...	9,168	23,550 0 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	5,432 0 0	...	...	685	5,432 0 0
(b) Gold dust	...	...	1,022	21,506 0 0	1,022	23,506 0 0	12,902	2,97,806 0 0	935	21,505 0 0	14,909	3,42,907 0 0
(c) Silver coin	5,320	5,320 0 0	83,091	83,091 0 0	88,411	88,411 0 0	191,810	1,91,810 0 0	25,901	25,901 0 0	3,06,122	3,06,122 0 0
(d) Silver yambas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	2,76,225 0 0	...	...	1,905	2,76,225 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	206	9,270 0 0	312 30	14,073 12 0	518 30	23,343 12 0	...	...	...	...	518 30	23,343 12 0
8. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. (1) Silk, raw	...	...	6	1,800 0 0	6	1,800 0 0	107 20	32,250 0 0	...	...	113 20	34,050 0 0
(2) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	2,616 0 0	...	...	872	2,616 0 0

(a) Brocade of Benares	387	9,675 0 0	1,323	33,075 0 0	1,710	42,750 0 0	1,710	42,750 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	592	14,800 0 0	3,057	76,425 0 0	3,649	91,225 0 0	3,649	91,225 0 0
(c) Velvet	4,316	8,632 0 0	15,815	31,630 0 0	20,131	40,262 0 0	23,131	40,262 0 0
(d) Satin Twar	...	...	11	440 0 0	11	440 0 0	31	840 0 0
(e) Atlas, satin	1,109	1,109 0 0	6,530	6,530 0 0	7,639	7,639 0 0	8,039	8,039 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	3,830	7,660 0 0	9,555	19,110 0 0	13,385	26,770 0 0	13,385	26,770 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	3,380	6,760 0 0	11,022	22,044 0 0	14,402	28,804 0 0	14,402	28,804 0 0
Spices	976	34,160 0 0	698	24,430 0 0	1,674	58,590 0 0	1,674	58,590 0 0
Precious stones—								
(a) Coral	29,360	29,360 0 0	1,57,045	1,57,045 0 0	1,86,405	1,86,405 0 0	1,86,405	1,86,405 0 0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	10	10 0 0	18,940	18,940 0 0	18,950	18,950 0 0	28,505	28,505 0 0
Sugar—								
(a) Refined	366	9,150 0 0	102	4,800 0 0	558	13,950 0 0	558	13,950 0 0
(b) Unrefined	81	1,458 0 0	118	2,129 0 0	199	3,582 0 0	199	3,582 0 0
Tea—								
(a) Indian	2,192	54,800 0 0	729	18,225 0 0	2,921	73,025 0 0	2,921	73,025 0 0
(b) China and India	34	3,105 0 0	68	6,165 0 0	103	9,270 0 0	103	9,270 0 0
(c) Lhasa brick tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	21,881 0 0
Wool—								
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Manufactured	240	120 0 0	3,600	1,800 0 0	3,840	1,920 0 0	1,904	34,182 0 0
(c) Shawl and shawls stuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,877	34,388 0 0
(1) Pashm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Pashmina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	47,760 0 0
(3) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2,400 0 0
Miscellaneous	320	3,200 0 0	1,795	17,950 0 0	2,115	21,150 0 0	3,706	37,068 0 0
	8,211	5,644,964 0 0	7,746	11,24,179 10 0	15,957	17,69,143 10 0	25,694	31,00,098 0 0
	4,164	...	24,760	...	28,924	...	46,052	...
	34,600	...	1,777	...	1,777	...	1,777	...
	12,875	...	1,022	...	1,022	...	680	...
	...	...	2,59,076	...	2,93,766	...	14,909	...
	...	...	46,522	...	59,397	...	5,21,032	...
	...	...	96	...	96	...	1,905	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,834	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...

W. STEWART, Captain,
Assistant Resident in Kashmir
for Leh, Ladakh.

No. 69, dated Yarkand, the 16th April 1897.

From—The Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs,
To—The Resident in Kashmir.

Conformably to instructions contained in your office endorsement No. 4490, dated the 21st September last, I now have the honour to submit the enclosed report on the results of the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for year ending on the 31st March 1897.

2. The samples of foreign piece-goods referred to in the report will be despatched separately to your address.

Report on the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for the year ending 31st March 1897.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A perusal of the Trade Report for 1895-96 prepared by the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, will show that there has been, during the last five years, a steady increase in the value of the trade between India and Chinese Turkistan. For the period under report the general condition of this trade has been, so far as the quantity of goods imported from India is concerned, quite as satisfactory as that of any preceding year.

There is even reason to believe that imports have considerably increased. The merchants engaged in trade with Chinese Turkistan usually consist of 20 Muhammadans and 16 Hindus. During the last autumn, the number of the latter has almost doubled.

2. This increase of trade is, it need scarcely be said, mainly due to the fostering care of the Kashmir Residency and of successive Joint Commissioners of Ladakh. The good results of their work are too well known to need any further comments.

2. On their side, the Chinese authorities in Kashgaria and in particular the former and the present District Magistrate of Yarkand deserve some credit for the generally friendly attitude they have adopted to our merchants. It would be extravagant to say that they have given us any direct and active assistance. But it is only fair to admit they have been ready to protect the interests of British subjects to the same extent as those of their own, meting out to both alike whatever slothful justice is to be had in the Chinese Tribunals. It is especially pleasing to be able to testify to the kindly attitude which Lew Ta-lao-yieh, the present District Magistrate, has assumed towards Hindu merchants, who, in this country, stand in greater need of protection than their Muhammadan neighbours.

4. Another cause to which the recent stimulus in our trade may be traced lies in the fact of the abolition of duty in Chinese territory on Indian goods.

5. If the supply of goods from India was specially great during the last trading season, the demand for them in the Chinese Turkistan markets has not, it appears, proportionately increased. Merchants complain of the lowness of prices.

6. The taxation of hemp (charas) in India seems, to a certain extent, to have been the cause of this. Most traders, especially amongst the Hindus, take that drug from native dealers in exchange for Indian goods. In consequence of the present instability of the charas market, they have generally preferred payment in specie to bartering in kind, a mode which is neither profitable to them nor convenient to dealers. The important role which charas will ever play in our Central Asian trade should not be ignored. Profits on goods from India may be said to be yearly decreasing; even on those solely supplied from India not excepted. Merchants therefore count on the exportation of charas to make their entire venture remunerative. Once they lose this hope, they will cease to import to the same large extent as they have hitherto done.

7. The severe competition which Indian goods have had to sustain with those from Russia is another cause of the fall in prices. Any one walking through the bazaars in the towns of Kashgaria cannot fail to be struck with the quantity and variety of foreign cotton prints (chintz) with which every booth for the sale of piece-goods is stocked. These prints form the bulk of the imports to Chinese Turkistan from Europe; and it is principally in the development of this branch of trade that the Russians are exerting all their powers. To encourage their export trade, for several years past a bounty has been given on all chintz of Russian manufacture for sale in the Chinese Turkistan markets. When a merchant starts from Marghillan for Kashgar his goods are sealed by the customs officer in that town from whom he receives a certificate. On arrival at Kashgar, the bales are opened in the presence of a customs officer, attached to the Russian Consulate, whose duty it is to examine whether the bales had during transit been tampered with. If these are intact, he endorses the certificate, received by the merchant at Marghillan; and this document henceforth becomes a negotiable instrument, for the payment of which some arrangements would appear to have been made with the bank of Kokand.

Bounty system.

8. The bounty varies according to the description of the piece-goods.

On calico	Roubles 2-80 per pood (36lb)
On chintz	" 3-20 " "
On Turkey red or Adrianople coloured chintz	" 4-20 " "

9. This bounty, it is calculated, is more than sufficient to cover the cost of transport from Moscow or Nijni Novgorod to any city in Kashgaria; and accordingly Russian goods can be sold as cheaply in Chinese Turkistan as in the towns of their manufacture.

10. The bounty system is a combination of the Russian Government which is as skilful as it is economical. Since its establishment, duty on foreign imported cotton has apparently been increased proportionally to the amount of the bounty. This has had the effect of encouraging the growth of the native cotton which in recent years has been to such an extent in Russian Turkistan that the Government has had to make regulations for its restriction. Another important result of the bounty system, and one which chiefly concerns us, is the stimulus which it has given to Russian Foreign cotton trade.

11. If Russian piece-goods are cheap and plentiful in Kashgar, it is not solely due to the above cause. The intimate relation which exists between the manufacturers and the merchants has also contributed to this result. It is not usual for traders in Kashgar to employ middlemen in the purchase of goods. They travel themselves to Moscow; and having direct dealings with the manufacturers, avoid all expenses of brokerage, a course which moreover has the advantage of making known to the manufacturers the exact requirements of native markets.

12. Now, if we examine the conditions under which piece-goods are brought from India, we shall find them much less favourable.

13. Despite the road improvements which have been, and are still being made, the difficulties of transport will always be greater on the Indian than on the Russian side; and this disadvantage under which we now labour will, it is expected, be even increased in the near future, when the projected Railway between Samarkand and Kokand shall have been constructed. Indian merchants moreover weaken their position by dealing through brokers who themselves do no direct business with English manufacturers. Even in Bombay, therefore, they do not obtain goods as cheaply as they might, if consignments were directly despatched to them from the trading centres in England.

14. In spite of these undoubted disadvantages, the Indian trade has been increasing. This fact needs some explanation. The force of Russian commerce lies in the export of cotton prints; and in this commodity our capa-

Unfavourable conditions under which goods from India are imported.

Increase of imports, in which Indian goods do not compete with Russian.

city for competition has been on the wane ; but our merchants still command the markets in other articles such as calico (khasa), muslin, broad cloth, nainun and sainun gauze, Benares brocade, turbans, tea, etc., in which there is little or no competition. The import of these commodities has been gradually increasing of late years. It is regrettable however that most of them only form, as it were, articles of luxury ; and accordingly, demand for them is not susceptible of increase to the same extent as Russian cotton prints which are worn by the poor as well as the rich.

15. From the foregoing, it will be seen that from the point of view of supply the last year's trade has been a remarkably successful one ; but that from the point of view of demand, it could not but have fallen far short of the expectations of merchants.

16. Such a condition cannot naturally last without an eventual diminution of import.

17. To maintain the position we have gained, the Government can do much, but the British manufacturers more. The manner in which Government can most effectively assist efforts of the former should, it may humbly be submitted, be unceasingly directed to increasing the facilities for transport ; and in doing this, they should, when roads are constructed in the Gilgit District and in Chitral, give due importance to the advantages which improved communication would offer to our Central Asian Trade. But as a matter of immediate concern, it may be suggested that the Government of India should give their attention to the effect of taxation on charas, as a factor on which the exportation of British goods in Chinese Turkistan will always in a large measure depend.

18. As regards the manufacturers, it is their interest to see that goods, suitable to the Turkistan markets, are accessible to traders. The latter, it has already been said, have so far unfortunately not had any direct dealings with firms in England ; but it may serve some useful purpose to give the names of the principal native brokers in Bombay through whom the traders usually make their purchases :—

1. Haji Ahmad Jan and Mahmud, Mahalla Mistari, Bombay.
2. Kaka Singh Jagan Nath, Punjabi-Marwar Bazar, Bombay.
3. Narain Das Chella Ram, Sipi Bazar, Bombay.
4. Murli Dhar Mohan Lal, Marwar Bazar, Bombay.

19. In order that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce may the better be acquainted with the class of wares in requisition in Turkistan, some samples of the principal piece-goods of Russian, French, and German production are forwarded with this report, together with a list containing some particulars regarding prices, etc.

REMARKS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. Cotton, manufactured. (a) European.—

Calico or Khasa.—This forms the chief import from India. The quantity which arrived during the last trading season (1895-96) would appear to have been slightly less than during the preceding. It now sells in Yarkand barely above cost price (including carriage). Some traders made profits in 1895-96 by selling the calico at cost price or slightly above it, in exchange for hemp on which considerable gain was realized in India.

In calico, there is at present no real competition. Russian traders have however begun importing it. See Pattern No. 14.

Muslin.—It came in excessively large quantities during 1895-96 ; and more arrived in 1896-97, when the last year's supply had not been exhausted. The present prices entail a loss of about 5 per cent.

Nainu and Sainu Muslin.—The supply of these articles is also excessive and now sells at a loss of 6 per cent.

Handkerchiefs.—A profit of 5 or 6 per cent. is now realized on this commodity. The handkerchiefs imported from India are mostly oblong, a shape which is not much liked in Turkistan. The people prefer them square.

Doti.—The Doti is muslin, with a coloured border, commonly worn in India loosely round the person. This article is now selling with a profit of 5 or 6 per cent.

Prints (chintz).—These were largely imported last autumn; and are being sold at a loss of about 6 per cent. partly on account of their plentifulness and partly on account of Russian competition.

In 1894-95 the profits were 25 per cent.; in 1895-96 none.

It is expected that the quantity to be imported during the next season will be very small.

(b) *Indian*.—*Lungis*.—These are used as turbans in India; but the people of Turkistan prefer them as waistbands. The last season's import seems to have been plentiful. Lungis sell slowly; but 10 per cent. profit is being realized on them.

2. *Drugs and Medicines*.—Native medicines are imported from India in small quantities and can scarcely be regarded as regular articles of trade. The same may be said with reference to opium.

Chinese Opium.—Although the Chinese in this country largely use this drug, yet they prefer that grown in their own country, Ili, Ushturfan, etc., which can be obtained much cheaper than the Indian opium.

Hemp, choras.—Hemp forms the chief export to India. Owing to the fluctuations in the Punjab market, traders have not hitherto (15th April) invested in this drug to the same extent as they had done at a corresponding period in 1896. So far they have only bought about 900 maunds. Their action between now and the time of the departure caravans (July) will largely depend upon the demand for hemp in India. The actual local price of this drug is 14 annas per Indian seer, whilst last year's average price was Rs 1-2-0.

The growth of hemp in Chinese Turkistan is, officially speaking, prohibited.

3. *Dyeing materials*.—*Indigo*.—These consist of imported indigo and magenta crystals.

The former is considered a fairly reliable article of trade. Ten to 12 per cent. profit is realized on present prices. But the demand is somewhat limited. The usual yearly quantity required is 200 to 250 maunds.

Magenta Crystals.—The demand for Magenta Crystals is much less than that for Indigo. For the last seven years this dye has also been imported from Russia, and the Russian produce is preferred, although the English is cheaper.

4. *Otter Skins*.—Otter Skins are imported from Bengal and are much appreciated in the trimming of hats. The present market is specially good, 25—30 per cent. profits being realized. The demand is strictly limited.

5. *Leather*.—This consists of tanned and dyed goat skins from the Punjab. The market for this article was good last year. The present prices afford a profit of about 25 per cent.

6. *Carpets and felts*.—These are exported, especially the latter, for the Ladak and Kashmir markets.

The prices of these articles in Turkistan are on the increase owing to the large export of Khotan Wool to Russia. Merchants do not now expect to make large profits on the sale of felts in Kashmir. They take this article, partly because it is useful in the packing of goods and the loading of ponies, and partly because its export offers as great a security for the transfer of capital to Kashmir as would offer the export of any other article.

7. *Precious metals*.—The present ratio between gold and silver is 1 to 25½. The quantity of these metals to be conveyed to India this year will largely depend upon the exportation of hemp. If the latter is small, then merchants will be forced to convey a proportionately larger amount of their capital in the form of gold and silver. The exportation of silver yampus will, it is thought, entail losses in India, and no profit is expected on the exportation of gold. Considerable difficulty is experienced in the conveyance of capital to India—so much so that many merchants have taken to remitting paper roubles to Bombay.

Exchange.—A paper rouble at Kashgar is now worth Tael 0·56, whilst the value of the rupee approximates to Tael 0·35.

8. *Silk*.—(a) *Raw*.—Some 10 pony loads of raw silk from Khotan was exported to India last autumn, but the venture does not appear to have been a

profitable one. The price of a chuksa, 340 tolas, of raw silk at Khotan is about Rs. 46.

(b) *Manufactured.*—

Brocades of Benares.—The demand for Benares Brocades is strictly limited. Mohamedan merchants, who give longer credit than the Hindus, are making a profit of about 5 per cent. on this commodity; but that made by the Hindus is less. The real Benares Brocade is preferred to the "imitation."

Brocades of Surat.—The last remark also applies to the Brocades of Surat. On the imitation scarcely any profit is being realised, whilst the "real" is sold at a gain of 25 per cent.

Velvets.—A fair quantity of French and German velvet is yearly imported *via* India. As the Bazaar is somewhat overstocked, only small profits are realized; but prices are improving. It is calculated that about 70 per cent. of this article is imported *via* India from Germany and France. The colours liked are dark blue, green and scarlet.

Atlas Satin.—A quantity of Austrian Atlas satin was imported last year. See pattern No. 93. The English satin is too good and too expensive for the Chinese Turkistan markets.

European Brocades.—The "real" European Brocade is not selling well; the losses of the Hindu traders being estimated at about 5 per cent.

The "imitation" which chiefly comes from France is in demand; but only a small quantity was imported owing to the scarcity last year of this article in India.

9. *Spices.*—The present demand for black pepper, long pepper, cloves, cinnamon and "Sana" is exceptionally great, 25 per cent. profit being now realized on these spices.

10. *Corals.*—The quantity of coral imported in the last trading season was somewhat less than that during the preceding. In January last, the profits amounted to about 30 per cent.; at present they have decreased to 20 per cent. This decrease is due to the recent order of the Russian Government to prohibit, during the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague, all Indian goods from entering Russian territory. Coral has always found a ready market both in this country and in Ferghana.

11. *Sugar.*—The sugar appreciated in this country is chiefly made at Hushiarpur and appears to be a mixture of English and native preparations. Although this commodity has to compete against Russian sugar, the market for it is still extremely good, a profit of about 35 per cent. being at present realized in Yarkand.

12. *Wool.*—(a) *Unmanufactured.*—*Pashm.*—Pashm is likely to be exported in unusually large quantities this summer. This commodity forms a fairly profitable and reliable medium for transferring capital to Kashmir. The quantity, however, will largely depend upon the export of hemp, gold, silver, etc., which can serve a similar purpose.

(b). *Manufactured.*—*Banat.*—The manufactured woollen goods imported from India are chiefly in the form of Board cloth (Banat).

Through the medium of this article, we foster German and French trade more than our own. It is calculated that of the quantity imported last autumn, at least 70 per cent. was of foreign manufacture. The present Yarkand prices offer a profit of about 15 per cent.

Flannel.—On German flannel, which is not in general demand, the profits amount to about 10 per cent.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

*Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs
to the Resident in Kashmir.*

YARKAND;

The 16th April 1897.

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Kashghar in January 1897.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Length in Russian yard (=28 inches).	Width in Russian yards (=28 inches.)		Price in Moscow on 10 months' credit.		Wholesale price in Kashghar.		Retail price in Kashghar per Russian yard.		Russian Bounty on one pood (lbs. 36.)		REMARKS.
			Yard.	Som.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	
1	Chintz	65	...	9	6	50	7	15	...	13	4	20	Colour in demand.
2	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	
3	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	
4	"	60	...	13	5	40	6	...	...	12	3	20	
5	"	60	...	8½	8	40	9	60	...	17	3	20	
6	"	60	...	8	9	60	10	80	...	20	3	20	
7	"	40	...	7½	4	80	6	...	...	15	3	20	
8	"	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20	
9	"	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20	
10	"	60	...	8	9	...	10	20	...	14	3	20	
11	"	60	...	7½	5	40	6	60	...	12	3	20	
12	"	50	1	...	45	...	50	...	1	10	Nothing	20	
13	"	60	...	6½	5	40	6	50	...	13	3	20	
14	White calico	60	...	6½	6	...	7	20	...	13	2	80	
15	Chintz	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	Colour in great demand.
16	"	30	1	...	9	...	9	60	...	33	3	20	
17	"	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	
18	Shaitan tiri	50	...	8	15	...	16	...	...	34	3	20	
19	Red calico	60	...	8	5	40	6	...	...	12	4	20	
20	Cloth (Banat)	20	2	...	80	...	90	...	4	50	Nothing	g	Not in demand. Probably of German manufacture.
21	"	20	2	...	60	...	65	...	3	60	Nothing		Probably of German manufacture.
22	Drab	20	...	8	60	...	65	...	3	70	Nothing	20	Colour in great demand.
23	Chintz	60	...	6½	6	60	7	80	...	16	3	20	
24	Velvet	30	...	6½	9	...	9	60	...	33	Nothing.		
25	Satin	25	...	6½	10	...	10	50	...	45	Nothing.		
26	Chintz	60	...	8	6	60	7	20	...	14	3	20	

List of samples of French, German and Austrian piece-goods imported via India with prices current at Yarkand in April 1897.

Description.	Length in English yards.	Feet. Inch.	Price in Bombay.		Wholesale price in Yarkand.		Retail price at Yarkand per Russian yard (28 inches).		REMARKS.
			R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	
91 Banat (German)	16½	3 9	24	0 0	36	0 0	1	13 0	None
92 Brocade (French)	31½	3 5	40	0 0	54	0 0	1	5 6	
93 Atlas Satin (Austrian)	30½	3 5	17	0 0	22	0 0	0	10 0	
94 Velvet (German)	23	3 5	34	8 0	50	0 0	1	13 0	The colours for velvets liked are dark blue and green.
95 " (French)	27½	3 5	59	0 0	75	0 0	2	4 0	
96 " "	30½	3 5	65	8 0	84	8 0	2	4 0	
97 Flannel (German)	30	2 0	22	0 0	30	0 0	0	13 0	Not in demand.

DATED YARKAND;

The 16th April 1897.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

*Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs
to the Resident in Kashmir*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97 ON THE TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE
OF KHORASSAN (PERSIA).

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97
ON THE
TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE
ON
KHORASSAN.

(PERSIA.)

GENERAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

It is impossible to obtain statistical information regarding trade for the whole of Khorassan. Therefore the tables that are appended to this report are confined to imports and exports of the Meshed district only.

The tabular statement at the end of the returns gives totals of the foreign trade of Meshed for the past five years.

It will be observed that the trade of 1893-94 declined by about fifty thousand pounds as compared to the year 1892-93.

The year 1894-95, however, showed an enormous increase, amounting to £96,709 over that of 1893-94.

During that year, though exports to all foreign countries slightly decreased (aggregating about £5,200) an increase of over a hundred thousand pounds took place in the imports. This was accounted for by a decrease of about £13,200 in the Russian imports and an increase of about £113,600 in the British imports from India alone (excluding the value of the articles of English manufacture imported *via* Trebizond, Tabriz and Teheran). This extraordinary increase was attributable to the proposed establishment of a customs cordon along the Russian frontier in Central Asia, in the anticipation of which Indian traders imported the largest possible quantities in order to push their goods across the frontier before the expected exclusion of certain articles of British and Indian manufacture from the Bokharan market took place, and prohibitive dues were imposed on the others.

The new tariff was introduced at the beginning of the year 1895, and consequently the British imports from India decreased by about £112,900 during 1895-96; but an increase having taken place in the Russian imports and a general rise in all the exports, the net decrease in the total trade of the year amounted to about £20,500 only.

The foreign trade of Meshed, however, showed a considerable falling off during the year 1896-97. Notwithstanding an improvement of about £12,200 in the exports, the total of the whole trade was £101,800, or about 24 per cent. less than that of the previous year, as the imports declined by over £114,000. This serious falling off was due to various causes:—

(I) The first and principal of these was the introduction by the Russian Government, on their Trans-Caspian frontier, of the new customs regulations by which all European and Anglo-Indian goods are excluded from the Central Asian markets with the exception of tea, indigo, muslin, spices, Indian shoes, precious stones and coral on which heavy dues are levied.

(II) The second, also very important, was the diversion of the Indian trade in articles admitted into Russian territory from the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route to that *via* Batoum, Baku and Krasnovodsk.

These two causes affected the trade permanently.

Among those which operated temporarily may be mentioned.

(III) The curtailment of the pilgrim traffic to Meshed during the year;

(IV) The closing of the frontiers of Persia against all imports from India and Afghanistan; and (V) the scarcity of food-stuffs.

These require some explanation.

(III) In the early part of the year 1896-97 (1st May 1896) Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Shah of Persia, was assassinated in his capital at Teheran. This occurrence caused great trepidation throughout Persia and gave rise to the wildest possible rumours. Notwithstanding the facts that the day after the Shah's death his heir-apparent, Muzaffar-ud-Din, was formally enthroned at Tabriz; that his accession was proclaimed throughout the country almost immediately; that all his brothers accepted him as Shah and all the Chiefs and nobles offered their allegiance to him; that the most effective arrangements were made by the then Sadr-i-Azam (Prime Minister) for the preservation of order in the country; and that no trouble was apprehended anywhere, the public were not re-assured of the permanence of peace. The new Shah did not arrive at the capital for some little time, and though no disorder took place with the exception of a few highway robberies in two or three districts, yet during his absence from the capital and for some considerable time after his arrival there the rumours that had gained currency remained afloat. Thus large numbers of people who would otherwise have come on pilgrimage to Meshed alone or with their families and children, being under the impression that the roads were unsafe did not venture to leave their homes. They were about to be re-assured in the latter part of the year when the Sadr-i-Azam was suddenly dismissed. Such an occurrence would have caused no particular excitement in any European country, but in Persia it gave rise to disquieting rumours again, which, though nothing happened to disturb the peace, prevented the intending pilgrims from starting on their journeys. The result was that Meshed was visited by very few pilgrims during the year, and large quantities of goods which would have been purchased and consumed by the pilgrims were not disposed of.

(IV) Towards the end of the year 1896, the news of the outbreak of plague in Bombay was received, and although not a single case had occurred either in Afghanistan or Baluchistan, the Russian Government at once issued orders for the formation of a military cordon against plague along the Russo-Afghan frontier. At the same time they obtained permission from the Shah to send a few Russian doctors with cossack escorts to the Perso-Afghan frontier on the south-east of Khorassan. Under this permission two Russian doctors and 150 Russian cossacks were sent from Merv, and posted along the frontier between Pul-i-Khatun and the salt lake south of Hashtadan.

On the recommendation of the sanitary council at Teheran, the Shah ordered all roads leading into Persia from Afghanistan and Baluchistan to be closed with the exception of the main road from Herat to Meshed, that leading from the direction of Kandahar towards Birjand, Kirman and Yezd, and the one coming from Baluchistan. It was decided that these three roads were to be kept *open*, and that sanitary stations were to be established on them for the examination and disinfection of travellers and goods. In other words, it was not the intention of the sanitary council to stop traffic, but only to establish sanitary posts to enable all passengers and merchandise to enter Persia under quarantine regulations which were to be carried out by Russian doctors. But what actually happened was that all intercourse between Persia and Afghanistan was entirely stopped. Not only were caravans of travellers and goods coming from Afghanistan prevented from entering Persia, but not a single soul was allowed to leave Persian territory, that is to say, the road was entirely closed to travellers and goods, and nothing was allowed to pass either way. Similarly, the road from British Baluchistan to Persia *via* Seistan was also completely closed till after the close of the year under review, and caravans were actually turned back from the frontier after they had travelled about six hundred miles from Quetta. Moreover, large caravans of Indian goods for the Persian new year (21st March 1897), which generally come to Meshed by way of Bandar Abbas, Kirman, Bam, and Narmashir towards the end of the year were stopped on the Kain and Khaf borders at places inside Khorassan, after they had already been travelling in Persian territory for about two months, and not allowed to proceed to their destination. These measures had the effect of putting a stop to the Anglo-Indian trade with Meshed and Khorassan. Free intercourse was still allowed, though by the Russian authorities between Khorassan and Transcaspia. On the road from Meshed to Ashkabad all

travellers and goods were allowed to pass without any detention after medical examination of the travellers and disinfection of Indian tea and indigo.

Again, while all roads from Afghanistan into Persia were closed, no restrictions beyond a three days' quarantine at Takhta Bazar were placed on traffic between Afghanistan and Russian territory on the Herat-Panjdeh road, which was thrown open for all travellers and goods, whether from Afghanistan or India. Thus all Afghan trade was diverted from Persia to Russian territory and the Indian trade with Khorassan was stopped for the time being. The attempt to execute these changes constitutes the principal feature of the year.

(V) The scarcity of food-stuffs in Meshed was also the outcome of the closing of the Herat-Meshed road. Meshed largely depends on Herat for clarified butter, coarse rice, and pulses, important staples of food of the people. As these articles could not be imported owing to the road being closed, their prices rose by 100 to 200 per cent., and there was a tremendous rise in the rates of other articles of daily consumption in consequence, which largely reduced the demand for goods generally.

All the above causes combined with the fact of the market being overstocked on account of unusually large imports of 1894-95, crippled the trade of Meshed during the year; there was no demand for anything; the market was very dull; and little business was done beyond the mere local wants which were reduced to almost nothing. The result was that merchants generally made little or no profits (trade with Russia even not being so profitable as in former years); some lost heavily and became bankrupt; while the business powers of many which were already very limited were further largely curtailed owing to the losses they suffered. In short, the state of the trade and commerce of Meshed during the year 1896-97 was very unsatisfactory, and the situation remains far from encouraging.

<p>Up till this year the British trade with Meshed has been much above the</p> <p>Competition between Great Britain and Russia.</p> <p>General remarks.</p>	<p>Russian trade in value, but owing to some of the causes explained above the position has now been reversed.</p>
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The Russian imports have steadily improved during the last three years, while British imports have steadily declined.

In order to give an exact idea of the situation it may be mentioned that Russian imports during 1896-97 showed an improvement of 56 per cent. over that of the year before last (1894-95); while British imports (including Chinese tea passing through Bombay in which British capital was employed, but excluding piece-goods imported *via* Constantinople and Tabriz) during 1896-97, as compared with the same year, exhibited, a decline of 71 per cent.

As regards exports, the exports from Meshed to Russian territory during the past year showed an increase of 228 per cent. over those of the year before last; while exports from Meshed to India during 1896-97, though much larger than those of the year before last, decreased by 12 per cent., as compared with the previous year (1895-96).

For information as to the increases and decreases in different articles during the year 1896-97, in comparison with those of the year 1895-96, attention is invited to the remarks under the heads "British imports", "Russian imports", "exports to India," and "exports to Russia."

The most remarkable feature in British imports is the extraordinary decrease which took place during the year under report in tea and indigo, the chief articles of British trade with Central Asia, owing to the opening of the Batoum route by which the bulk of the trade from India now passes towards Transcaspia, Bokhara, and Turkistan, instead of, as formerly, by the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route. This has seriously affected the trade of Meshed.

The commercial importance of Meshed depended, not on its trade with Russia, but on that with India, as Meshed served as a distributing centre for tea, indigo, spices and Indian piece-goods for the Central Asian market.

The exclusion of Indian piece-goods from Bokhara and Turkistan by the new Russian customs regulations, and the diversion of the trade in

tea, indigo, spices, and the few articles of Anglo-Indian manufacture admitted into Russian territory by the Khorassan route, as mentioned above, have entirely divested Meshed of that importance, and dealt such a heavy and lasting blow to its trade, that however much the position may improve, it will never, under present circumstances, be able to recover its former prosperity.

The efforts of the Russian Government to increase their trade by giving subsidies, making roads, establishing Consular agencies in different districts of Khorassan, and affording other facilities to their traders, are being crowned with success. Encouraged by the measures taken by the Russian Government for the purpose of improving trade, Russian merchants are pouring in and starting business in different places throughout the province. They have established centres for the purchase of wool and skins in Turbat-i-Haidari, Turbat-i-Sheik Jam and Birjand, and have opened depôts of sugar, kerosine oil and cotton prints in Meshed and Sabzawar. Their dealings being generally confined to ready money, they avoid losses incidental to the Persian system of transactions on credit for from three to twenty or some times even fifty months. Thus they are pushing on their trade to all parts of Khorassan and even as far south as Seistan in districts far away from the Russian border and near the British frontier where Anglo-Indian goods should command the market. As it is, the latter reach those places, not through any British or Indian merchant, but through village shopkeepers, pilgrims, travellers, or camel-men.

On the other hand, British and Indian traders have no such facilities as those enjoyed by Russian traders. They are handicapped by their goods being conveyed by long, difficult and expensive journeys before they reach Meshed, and having to work under many great disadvantages they are losing ground daily. The Central Asian markets are lost to them, and the local business has dwindled down to insignificance. For the present, the British trade is ruined, and the few Indian merchants in Meshed—afflicted by adverse Russian customs regulations, thwarted by Russian rivals; and disheartened by the cunning and dishonesty of the Persian traders who take every opportunity of defrauding them and evading payment of the full value of the goods purchased by them on long credit, under cover and protection of the strong influence of the priests and the shrine sanctuary which supports them in making their own terms with their creditors, and against which the civil authorities are quite helpless—are winding up their affairs and preparing to return to India, leaving the field to Russian traders.

The opening of the new trade route from Quetta to Meshed *via* Nushki, Seistan and Birjand, described elsewhere, may help British Indian merchants to improve their position later on to some extent, provided Consular protection and other facilities are afforded to them at central points on the road between Seistan and Meshed. At present there is no British Consular Agent either at Nasirabad (Seistan) or at Birjand, though at both places Russian Consular Agents have for some years been posted. In the absence of such British Agents who could protect and give the necessary assistance to traders, the latter are likely to meet with many serious obstacles.

A large quantity of Chinaware cups and bowls especially made for the Bokharan market, in former years used to be exported from Bombay through Meshed to Central Asia, although English glassware, being too good and expensive, has been ousted not only from Central Asia, but from Khorassan as well since 1890.

Chinaware cups and bowls however continued to be exported to Bokhara through Meshed till the beginning of 1895, when, owing to the introduction of the Russian tariff, the trade with Bokhara ceased altogether.

Russian china and glassware, being cheaper and of fancy patterns, are more suitable to the Persian taste. Consequently they have assumed complete command of the market and have driven out English and all other European manufactures. Some china and glassware, chiefly of Austrian manufacture, is still imported to Meshed *via* Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran, but the following

figures will show how Russian imports have increased and British and all others decreased during the past three years :—

Imports and china and glassware.

YEAR.	British via Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	Austrian, Ger- man, etc., via Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran.	Total British and all other European manufactures.	Russian.
	£	£	£	£
1894-95	616	407	1,023	3,363
1895-96	244	1,272	1,516	3,749
1896-97	104	575	679	9,147

The imports of Russian cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods have nearly doubled during the year 1896-97 as compared with the two previous years, but, taking the trade as a whole, the goods of other countries far outbalance those of Russian manufacture. However, owing to dearness of provisions prevailing in Meshed and the decreased demand in consequence, the imports have considerably declined during the past two years, as will be seen from the under-mentioned figures :—

Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods.

YEAR.	English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss.	Russian.
	£	£
1894-95	4,426	337
1895-96	3,530	305
1896-97	1,645	600

No articles of British or Indian manufacture are imported from Bombay; all those that find their way into the market come by Constantinople, Tabriz and Teheran. Great Britain supplies no haberdashery or fancy goods, its imports being confined to cutlery only. Penknives and other articles of steel manufactured in England are highly appreciated. They are preferred by Persians to any others, and continue to command the market, though German articles also find a sale. Unfortunately the genuineness of a large proportion of the articles sold here bearing English names and marks appears to be doubtful. A few samples are forwarded with this report, the examination of which may be of interest.

The haberdashery and fancy goods are of Austrian, German and French manufacture, and the first-named country supplies the bulk of them, with the exception of cheap watches, which are of Swiss make, but it is impossible to give details of figures under the different heads.

At present there is no competition between Russian sugar and sugar of Indian and French manufacture in Khorassan sugar, and the only article procurable in the market is that imported from Russia.

A sugar factory was recently started at Teheran, but the manufacturers cannot afford to undersell Russian sugar as yet, and have so far sent none to Meshed. Therefore Russian sugar holds complete command of the market.

India does not produce sugar sufficient for its own requirements, and the bounty which is still given by the Russian Government to Russian exporters enables them to sell sugar much cheaper in Persia than in Russia or Central Asia, and also to lower their price whenever Indian or French sugar happens to find its way into the market to such an extent that the loss suffered by the importers of Indian or Mauritius sugar from Bombay prevents them from carrying on the trade.

Some Mauritius sugar was imported from Bombay to Meshed during 1892-93, and a small quantity the following year, but the trade has died out since, and there is no hope of its restoration unless Indian merchants can import sugar by the new Nushki-Seistan route at a cost low enough to enable them to sell it at about the price which Russian sugar generally obtains in Meshed, *viz.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ krans per Tabriz *man* of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.

Owing to the closing of the Meshed-Herat road towards the end of the year 1896-97, which raised the price of Russian sugar in Herat from 6 to 14 krans per Tabriz *man* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.), some Mauritius sugar was imported from India to Herat *via* Kandahar, and despite the high duty it was sold at a good profit at 8 krans per Tabriz *man*, about 6 *d.* per lb.

The principal articles of import in which Anglo-Indian manufacturers might continue to compete with Russia in Khorassan are cotton yarn and twist and piece-goods consisting of sheetings, shirtings, cretonnes, Turkey reds, and cotton prints.

Though Russia has begun to supply the Central Asian market with cotton yarn and twist, its efforts to compete with Great Britain in the Meshed market have failed. During the year 1895-96, £616 worth of Russian cotton yarn and twist was imported into Meshed, but during 1896-97, the import fell to £64 only, as there was no demand for it. Though British cotton yarn and twist still hold command in Meshed, the loss of the Central Asian market, which used to consume a large quantity, and the dulness of business have enormously reduced the imports during the past three years. The totals of imports are:—

YEAR.	From India <i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	From England <i>via</i> Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran.	Total.
	£	£	£
1894-95	17,296	...	17,296
1895-96	7,050	1,160	8,210
1896-97	4,590	210	4,800

The total imports of British and Russian piece-goods to Meshed during the past three years are given below:—

YEAR.	Russian piece-goods of all sorts.	British piece-goods of all sorts imported <i>via</i> Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	Piece-goods of all sorts, chiefly British, but including a small proportion of cotton prints and silk from Italy, France, etc., imported <i>via</i> Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran.	Total British and other piece-goods.	British piece-goods that passed on to Russian territory.
	£	£	£	£	£
1894-95	17,078	20,030	9,349	29,379	13,325
1895-96	22,627	18,923	11,830	30,753	<i>Nil.</i>
1896-97	22,398	14,931	9,492	24,423	190

These figures show that British and other imports, which were about 72 per cent. more than Russian imports during 1894-95, were only about 9 per cent. higher than the latter during 1896-97, that is to say, they declined by 63 per cent., as compared with the Russian imports; while the latter rose by the same percentage comparatively.

Independently of each other, the Russian imports during 1896-97 improved by 31 per cent. over those of 1894-95, while British and other imports during 1896-97 decreased by 18 per cent. in comparison with those of 1894-95.

The Russian customs regulations are responsible for the increase in the Russian imports and the decrease in the British imports.

During the year 1894-95, £13,325 worth of British and Indian piece-goods passed on to Russian territory before the introduction of the new customs tariff in January 1895, but since then nothing of British or Indian manufacture has been allowed to pass through the Russian custom house, and the only

article of British manufacture imported to Russian territory through Meshed was £190 worth of Muslin in 1896-97. The Russians have not succeeded in manufacturing Muslin yet, and the requirements of the Central Asian market are still supplied by the British article, which is now imported into Central Asia direct from Bombay *via* Batoum.

The British and Indian manufacturers have so far had the monopoly of the sale of shirtings and sheetings. However, a competition has set in now, as the Russians have also begun to export these articles. By means of the new customs regulations, the Russians have managed to drive out Anglo-Indian shirtings and sheetings from Bokhara, where there was a large demand for them; but they have not yet been able to have their own way in Meshed, as Russian articles, though cheaper, are very inferior in quality, and are consequently not appreciated.

The demand for English cretonnes and Turkey reds is decreasing daily, as the Russian articles, being more suited in colour and quality to the Persian taste, find a readier sale.

There has been a hard struggle in Meshed during the past ten years between British and Russian cotton prints, the chief articles of foreign piece-goods largely consumed and in great demand throughout Persia, and it is beyond doubt that the Russians have got the best of it.

Though large quantities of English cotton prints were imported to Meshed from India *via* Bandar Abbas and from England *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran during the past three years, still they were less than those imported in previous years, and the import of Russian cotton prints increased. Therefore, if nothing is done to improve the condition of the former, they will before long be driven out of the market altogether, as many other articles of English manufacture have been.

Large consignments of British cotton prints imported during the past three years are lying unsold, and traders are now selling them at a heavy loss to clear off their stock.

The Russian Government grants a bounty of from R. 1—50-C. to R. 1—75-C. (about 1½-D. to 1¾-D. per lb) on all Russian cotton prints imported into Persia.

This bounty or premium covers the amount of the duty imposed on raw cotton imported into Russia from Persia, where its cultivation is being encouraged by Russian agents by every possible means. This has enabled the Russian manufacturers to nearly kill the British trade in cotton prints.

Formerly English chintzes were in great demand owing to their superior quality, but the Russian manufacturers, having obtained specimens of the articles liked by the people and having ascertained the wants and tastes of the wearers through trustworthy commercial agents, have greatly improved their cotton prints in material, patterns, and colours; and the new Russian chintzes which reached Meshed during the year 1896-97 are highly appreciated.

Ten samples of these have been obtained, and are forwarded with this report. They will, it is hoped, give the British manufacturers an idea of the colours and patterns that suit the Persian taste.

Eight samples of English chintzes with which the Meshed market is now choked, are also forwarded to enable a comparison to be made between the two. The Manchester manufacturers may take note that there is no demand for English chintzes of the patterns forwarded herewith, as the people greatly prefer the new Russian kinds, and hence the stock of English chintzes is being sold at a large discount.

Russian cotton prints are sold in Meshed for ready money through Armenian traders, who are Agents of the Moscow manufacturers and deal with them direct.

On the other hand, English cotton prints, whether imported direct from England by the Black Sea route, or from Bombay *via* Bandar Abbas and Yezd, change hands at several places on the road before they reach Meshed. They are sold by each party on long credit, and every dealer being anxious to make as much profit as possible, the price is enhanced considerably before the goods reach the market. Otherwise English cotton prints, if made of colours and patterns suitable to Persian taste, can hold their own against those of Russian manufacture, and be sold at the same price with reasonable profit, especially now that the new trade route *via* Nushki and Scistan is expected to cheapen the cost of carriage a good deal. But British manufacturers cannot compete with Russia in this, the most important article of trade, unless they arrange to open a central depôt at Karachi or Quetta with a branch at Meshed having wholesale and retail departments in charge of a European Agent assisted by Indian Muhammadians belonging to the Khoja or some other business community. This plan is well worth their consideration, as there is already a considerable demand in cotton prints, and it is likely to increase, as natives of villages who formerly used to make their clothes of coarse country cloth dyed with indigo, or of country prints, have commenced to wear European cotton prints instead.

There is not much opening for British trade in Khorassan, but the trade in cotton prints is capable of great development.

Opening for British trade in
Khorassan.

The only European business house in Meshed at present is a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is an English institution, but one or two other European business firms might be established with advantage, as there is not a single native business man or merchant at Meshed fit to act as an agent to a European firm.

Under the head of temperature in this report will be found some information regarding the climate of Meshed.

The town of Meshed is situated at an elevation of 3,100 feet from sea level, and its pleasant climate is well suited to Europeans. A large number of houses have recently been built in the town by Persians and Turks which are suitable for European residences. Though the European society is very limited, yet a European business man will find life quite tolerable.

Meshed is a fanatical town, but there is no particular hostile feeling among the populace against Europeans. The Russian Armenian traders, who are all Christians, carry on their business in peace just like Mussalman traders, and no one interferes with them. On the contrary, they and the members of the Imperial Bank of Persia are treated with respect by the natives.

Tea and indigo are by far the most important articles of trade which might continue to be exported to Meshed for its local requirements, and even for the Central Asian market.

Revival of Indian trade with
Central Asia.

Indigo cannot be produced in Russia, and the Indian manufacturers have no fear of Russian competition in this article, but cotton prints which are now generally worn by the people in Persia and Central Asia have reduced the requirements.

Indigo.

It is even whispered in Native circles in Meshed that the Russian Government intend to force an increased use of Russian cotton prints on the people of Central Asia by forbidding the import of indigo into Russian territory; but what truth there is in this rumour it is impossible to say at present, as Russian manufacturers of cotton prints can hardly do away with the use of indigo altogether.

Despite the increased use of cotton prints indigo is likely to continue to be consumed in considerable quantities in Persia if not in Central Asia, and the Anglo-Indian manufacturers might still hope to maintain the trade to a reasonable extent. But the quality of the Sind indigo chiefly exported to Persia, is very inferior, while a superior quality, though not the best at a moderate price, is required for the Persian market.

During the year 1896-97 the price of indigo was much lower than usual as the market was overstocked.

Full particulars were given in last year's report about the relative value of Chinese and Indian teas exported to Persia and Central Asia; and the differences in the figures of imports during the year 1896-97, as compared with those of previous years, are explained under the head of British imports. However, it is necessary here to make a few general remarks on the subject to bring the situation up to date.

Russia has begun to cultivate tea in the Batoum district with some success, and native report says that the Russian manufacturer there has undertaken to produce tea in a few years sufficient for the requirements of the whole of the Central Asian market; but this report requires confirmation, and it is much doubted whether the Russian manufacturer will be able to compete with the Anglo-Indian planters for a long time to come. Therefore, it is believed that the Anglo-Indian manufacturers have still an opportunity to improve their black tea trade with Persia and to revive their green tea trade with Central Asia by carefully studying the existing state of affairs.

It has been mentioned above that the bulk of the tea trade for Central Asia now passes *via* Batoum.

The reason why a greater quantity than was expected, after the opening of the Batoum route, was imported by Bandar Abbas was that a considerable quantity of tea was smuggled across the frontier. But the Russian Government having taken stringent measures to guard against this by adding four superior officers to the existing staff of frontier guards for watching the border, and having authorised the men of the corps of military frontier guards to use their arms against smugglers and persons violating the frontiers in Central Asia, and even to pursue the fugitives across the border and fire upon them, the practice of smuggling has nearly been put a stop to altogether. Therefore a further reduction is likely to take place in the imports to Meshed.

How much green tea went from Bombay to Central Asia direct by the Batoum route during the year under report, it is impossible to say, as this Consulate has no information from India on this subject.

A respectable Persian trader in Bokhara, writing to a forwarding Agent at Meshed in December 1896, reported that the Russians were trying to deprive Bombay of the trade in Chinese green tea. He stated that the head of an important Russian firm had visited Bokhara towards the middle of December 1896, and advised the tea merchants there to buy their tea in China through Russian agents who had already been sent there. He offered to make large advances of money to the Peshawar merchants trading in Bokhara, and told them that tea purchased in China and imported direct *via* Batoum would cost in Bokhara at least two or three annas (about $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{16}d.$) per lb. less than that imported through Bombay. But the Peshawar merchants, being representatives of Indian firms, gave evasive answers and made no response.

The writer stated further that four and five of the large Russian firms had established permanent agencies in China, and purchased and exported direct from there to Central Asia about 20,000 chests of green tea.

Whether these figures are correct or not (they are probably exaggerated) the report is confirmed in so far that the Russian merchants in Bokhara and Turkistan have made arrangements to make purchases in China and to ship the consignments direct to Batoum.

This must result in great loss to India, which profited considerably by importing the article from China and then re-exporting it to Central Asia.

It is understood that the Russian merchants have been, and are, trying to take the tea trade out of the hands of the Indian traders, who have up to this time, been the chief importers; but that they have not succeeded yet, as the Indian traders, though they have not the monopoly of the trade now owing to Russian rivals having entered the field, continue to hold their own against them, and to import tea. The Indian traders in Bokhara make their purchases in Bombay and despatch the tea *via* Batoum now, but owing to the Bokharan market being overstocked, they made very little profits during the year.

The consignments of tea take 36 to 50 days to reach Bokhara from Bombay *via* Batoum. Though this time is much shorter than that occupied by the Persian route and the cost of carriage cheaper, the Batoum route is said to be rather unpopular with the Indian traders, because they have to pay the customs-duty in cash at Ashkabad or Bokhara immediately on the arrival of the goods there.

On the other hand, when they imported tea through Persia, it passed through the hands of Persian forwarding agents, who paid the dues and clearing and transport charges (though perhaps not from their own pockets, but from other Indian traders' money) and recovered the same from the consignees afterwards without requiring any advances.

This arrangement, the Indian traders assert, was very convenient to them.

For this reason, and in order to avoid several other difficulties and vexations which they have to encounter in dealing with the Russian customs officials, the Indian traders are making careful enquiries about the new trade route *via* Nushki and Seistan, which, some of them say, might suit them better than the Batoum route.

The Indian tea traders residing in Bokhara, who are natives of the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and other districts of the Punjab, do not care to have any dealings with China, and prefer to make their purchases near their homes in India, which is most convenient to them. Therefore, the Anglo-Indian tea planters in Kumaon, Dera Dun, and Kangra might well try to secure their custom again, and restore to its former position the green tea trade, the whole of which was in their own hands twenty years ago. In spite of the Russians trying to compete with them in importing Chinese green tea they might be able to beat them, as they can place on the market a tea of better flavour cheaper than the article imported from China, especially now that they will have no Afghan taxes to pay by the new Seistan route. But in order to succeed in this attempt they must not wait for the Peshawar and other traders to go to their gardens to obtain the tea, as they used to do before; they must exert themselves a little and search for the purchasers through European Agents in Amritsar, Karachi or Quetta. Thus they might be able to assume command of the Central Asian market again, and at the same time place a considerable quantity of Indian black tea of medium quality in the Seistan and Khorassan markets, and perhaps other places also in Persia.

It was mentioned in last year's trade report in connection with Indian tea that a respectable retired pensioner in Meshed was going to receive small consignments of pure tea from two or three firms, and try what he could do with them.

It may be interesting to Indian tea manufacturers to know the result.

The pensioner in question received from an Indian Tea Company, through their forwarding agents at Karachi, a trial consignment of five cases of black tea and five cases of green tea manufactured in India, each case containing 54lb.

The consignment consisted of the following teas :—

Black tea—

Orange Pekoe	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Pekoe	2 cases	108 "
Pekoe Sauchang	2 cases	108 "

Green tea—

Young Hyson	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Hyson	2 cases	108 "
Gun powder	2 cases	108 "

The consignment was despatched from Karachi to Bandar Abbas on the 25th May and arrived at Meshed in November 1896. The pensioner was informed by the forwarding agents that the tea company who had sent the teas expected to realize certain prices which included all expenses to Bandar Abbas, and that the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty payable at Bandar Abbas, and the carriage and expenses to Meshed were to be added to the rates quoted, in order to arrive at the prices at which the tea might be sold at Meshed.

These prices for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas, and the expenses from Bandar to Meshed, as reported by the pensioner in question, are given in the following table :—

DESCRIPTION OF TEA.	Price per lb. for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas.		Carriage and other expenses from Bandar Abbas to Meshed per lb.		Cost of tea per lb. delivered at Meshed.	
	R a. p.	£ s. d.	R a. p.	£ s. d.	R a. p.	£ s. d.
<i>Black tea.</i>						
Orange Pekoe	1 0 0	0 1 3 ⁷ / ₈	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	1 3 4	0 1 6 ¹ / ₈
Pekoe	0 13 6	0 1 1	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	1 0 10	0 1 4 ¹ / ₄
Pekoe Sauchang	0 11 0	0 0 10 ³ / ₄	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	0 14 4	0 1 1 ¹ / ₂
<i>Green tea.</i>						
Young Hyson	1 5 0	0 1 8 ¹ / ₄	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	1 8 4	0 1 11 ¹ / ₄
Hyson	1 1 0	0 1 4 ¹ / ₄	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	1 4 4	0 1 7 ¹ / ₄
Gunpowder	0 12 6	0 1 0	0 3 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₄	0 15 10	0 1 3 ¹ / ₄

According to the British pensioner's report the black tea was sold with great difficulty at the prices at which it was delivered at Meshed.

The green tea could not be sold for ready cash at cost prices, which were much higher than market rates. Therefore, the young Hyson was sold at three months' credit, and Hyson at five months' credit, while gunpowder is still lying unsold.

These results are unsatisfactory and may not be encouraging to Indian tea manufacturers, but they will not perhaps be disappointed when it is pointed out to them that, owing to the Bokharan and Meshed markets being overstocked by large importations in 1894, in anticipation of the introduction of the new Russian tariff, prices have fallen considerably and may improve again when the stock in hand is cleared off; also that the cost of carriage by the new Nushki-Seistan route may be less than that by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this it should be noted that the prices quoted were said to be above the mark, and that there was no demand for it; but that pure teas of a medium quality and moderate prices might be sold better.

The same company despatched a second trial consignment of black and green tea of a cheaper quality to the Indian pensioner in question, but this consignment has not arrived as yet, and the result remains to be seen.

Were a European Persian-speaking commercial agent deputed by the Indian tea companies collectively to travel in the country, to study Persian tastes, and ascertain the quality of the tea that may be in demand and then to advise them to manufacture suitable tea, especially for the Persian market and make arrangements for its direct export and sale through a central

depôt in charge of a European or a trustworthy Indian agent, the Indian tea trade with Khorassan might be expended to a large extent even now.

Trade routes.—The routes by which British and Indian goods are imported to Meshed have been fully described in previous reports.

Most of the tea, piece-goods, and other British imports from India to Meshed have come through the Persian Gulf and generally taken the following route of late :—

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	Number of marches.
Bandar Abbas . . . . .	...	...
Saidabad	265	11
Kirman	114	5
Naiband	180	11
Birjand	130	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	966	46 averaging 21 miles each.

This road is 966 miles in length, and can be traversed in 46 marches of 21 miles each, but camels take from 75 to 90 days, and consignments are often delayed in transit for a long time owing to—

- (1) difficulties with the customs official at the port,
- (2) laziness of forwarding agents,
- (3) transport not being procurable always at Bandar Abbas or Kirman,
- (4) unsatisfactory arrangements with the carriers,
- (5) the goods changing hands three times, *en route*,
- (6) Delays in getting fresh transport, and
- (7) interferences and unjust demands of customs officials at intermediate stations.

With a view to removing all these obstacles which traders have to contend

A new direct and easy trade route with on this and all other roads to Khorassan, between India and Eastern Persia, and in order to improve British trade, the Government of India made arrangements in December 1896 to open a new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia. This route starts from Quetta and passes as follows :—

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance in miles.	Number of marches.
Quetta		
Nushki	80	4
Dalbandin	110	5
Amir Chas	184	8
Koh-i-Malik Siah	134	7
Sekoha	76	4
Nasirabad (Seistan)	21	1
Bandan	50	3
Neh	45	2
Birjand	115	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	1,092	53 averaging 20½ miles each.

The distance from Quetta to Meshed is 1,092 miles or 53 stages, averaging 20½ miles each.

Under the orders of the Government of India wells have been dug at convenient intervals, and levy posts established at different stages all along the road to secure the safety of caravans and to facilitate their traffic through the desert tracts.

As the new route passes entirely through territory which is under British control as far as the border of Seistan, the caravans have no fear of the imposition of heavy dues by Afghan officials. Camel grazing and wood are procurable at every stage and grass at most, while arrangements are being made for the provision of grain also. Cheap camel transport is available at Quetta, in Seistan, and at other places on the road. Although the distance is 126 miles longer than that of the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route, yet the journey would only occupy about two months (including halts) instead of at least 75 days or three months taken by camels by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this the sea voyage from Karachi to Bandar Abbas would be avoided, as well as the obstacles, troubles, and inconveniences mentioned above, which are often experienced on the Bandar Abbas-Kirman road. With proper forwarding Agents at Quetta and carriers engaged for the whole journey, which could be easily arranged, the goods would come from Quetta to Meshed without changing hands or delay in transit, as there are no towns on the road, and no customs officials to interfere with caravans.

The customs official on the Seistan frontier would give passes free of charge to the carriers and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty would be paid at Meshed.

The road is already showing signs of becoming very popular, and is likely to expand British Indian trade with Seistan and Khorassan to a great extent.

As the Peshawar tea merchants residing at Bokhara are taking great interest in it and might decide to import their tea from India to Bokhara by this route instead of the Batoum route, there is probably a great future in store for it.

The total value of British imports into Meshed from India *via* Bombay and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97 amounted to £89,547 only.

This represents a falling off of £109,620 in the figures for the year under report, as compared with those of the year before.

These figures do not include goods imported *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran, which are mentioned separately.

The value of green tea imported into Meshed during the year 1894-95 amounted to £222,318. During the following year, at the beginning of which the Batoum route was opened and the trade diverted from Bandar Abbas to that route, it fell to £57,729, while during the year 1896-97 there was a further fall, the figures being £43,145 only, or £14,584 less than those of last year.

Of the total amount imported during 1896-97, £41,550 passed on to Russian territory.

During 1895 there was an increase in the import of black tea of £13,839

Black tea. over that of the previous year (1894), but during the year under report the amount fell from £38,030 in 1895 to £10,865, which shows a falling off of £27,165.

Of £10,865 only, £780 worth passed on to Russian territory, as the Bokharan market was overstocked.

Besides the above teas, £7,545 worth of tea was also imported, the colour of which is not specified in the returns. Some of it was black and some green tea manufactured in India.

There was a marked decrease in the import of indigo amounting to £19,057. Out of the amount imported, £3,428 during 1896-97, against £22,485 in the previous year, only £180 worth passed on to Russian territory. The fall is due to the diversion of the Central Asian trade from the Bandar Abbas to the Batoum route, as mentioned above.

For the same reason there was a falling of £2,680 in the import of spices ;
 Spices, Muslin, of £875 in that of muslin ; and of £539 in that of
 Drugs. drugs.

The other chief decreases in the import trade occurred under the following heads.

Sheetings. Sheetings to the value of £2,793.

Long Cloth. Long cloth, bleached, to the value of £2,396.

Long cloth, unbleached, to the value of £2,351.

Cotton yarn. Cotton yarn to the value of £2,460.

These decreases are accounted for partly by the exclusion of the goods of this class from the Central Asian markets and partly by the slackness of trade in Meshed.

The import of cotton prints declined slightly to the extent of £345 only, while a considerable increase (£4,862) took place in the import of other piece-goods, the total value of imports under that head being £7,290 against £2,432 in the previous year ; but this does not mean that the demand increased as most of the articles remained in stock.

Cotton prints.
Other Piece-goods.

There was an increase of £1,677 in the import of copper sheets, also as the amount rose from £910 in 1895 to £2,507 during the year under report.

Copper sheets.

A decrease of £830 occurred in the import of Persian books printed in Bombay. This is attributed to the considerable rise in the price of food stuffs, on account of which the demand for books decreased to a great extent.

Books.

£400 worth of coral was imported during 1895-96, but none at all during 1896-97. The reason is that it is now exported direct from Bombay to Central Asia by the Batoum route instead of the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route.

Coral.

The decreases during the year under report in the import of other articles, such as tin, chinaware, preserved ginger, etc., are not of any importance.

The Russian imports into Meshed during the year 1896-97, on the whole, show an increase of £5,618 over those of the previous year.

Russian imports.

The value of loaf and crystallized sugar imported from Russian territory into Meshed rose from £35,435 in 1895-96 to £45,824 in 1896-97, showing an important increase, amounting to £10,389, which is attributable to the bounty given to exporters by the Russian Government and the increased demand.

Sugar.

The import of glass and chinaware also rose from £3,749 in 1895-96 to £1,947 in 1896-97 ; and that of sack-cloth from £182 to £1,401, showing an enormous increase of £5,398 in the former and of £1,219 in the latter.

Glass and chinaware.
Sack-cloth.

The imports of piece-goods and iron materials remained stationary, being about the same as in the previous year.

Piece-goods.
Iron materials.

The value of candles imported during the year, as compared to the year before, declined by £1,462 ; that of kerosine oil by £4,148 ; and that of matches by £2,669.

Candles.
Kerosine oil.
Matches.

The reason of these decreases was that the Ashkabad-Meshed road, by which almost all Russian goods are now imported, was blocked up by snow, in consequence of which large consignments of different articles, especially of kerosine oil, could not come on before the close of the year.

The decreases in other imports were not important, except in paper, which declined from £1,115 to £390 ; and vitriol which decreased from £1,581 to £440, showing a falling off, during the year, of £725 and £1,141 respectively.

Paper.

Under the imports from Merv and Bokhara, though an improvement took place in hides, the imports of carpets and camel-hair cloth declined; while no silk was imported at all. The total falling off under these imports amounted to £1,148, or nearly 40 per cent.

The cause of his decline was dearness of provisions in Meshed, and a reduced demand of the articles in question, in consequence.

The imports *via* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran amounted to £24,166 in 1895-96; but in 1896-97 they declined by £4,426, the amount being only £19,740, of which about £11,700 represented the value of English goods.

These imports consist of articles of English, French, German, Austrian, and Swiss manufacture.

The piece-goods and cotton yarn and twist are chiefly English, and these showed a falling off of £2,338 and £950 respectively, the value of the piece-goods imported being £9,492 against £11,830, and that of cotton yarn and twist only £210 against £1,160 in the previous year.

The import of broad cloth which is of German, Austrian, French and English manufacture increased during the year by £1,786.

The cloths imported were of common, thin and inferior quality, and included no serges, tweeds, or superfine cloth.

The proportion of English cloth was small, because English cloth being too good and expensive, does not find much sale in Meshed. There is a large demand here in blue broad cloth, which is generally worn by all middle and lower classes, but only a cheap article being required, Russia supplies the most of it.

The import of China and glassware which is chiefly of Austrian and French manufacture decreased by £697, and there was a falling off of £1,885 in the import of cutlery, watches, and fancy goods, which are of English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss manufacture.

During 1895-96, £708 worth of English long cloth arrived, but none was imported during the year 1896-97.

All these decreases were the result of slackness of trade.

The imports from Afghanistan into Meshed during the year 1896-97 were reduced from £11,859 to £6,206, or about one-half owing to the closing of the road towards the end of the year, on the plea of the protection of Khorassan against the spread of plague to it from India through Afghanistan.

The chief decreases were under the heads of postins, barack (coarse woollen cloth), and sheep and lamb skins, large quantities of which are generally imported about the time the road was closed.

The most important article of export from Meshed towards India is opium.

Exports to India. Opium. It is chiefly intended for the Chinese market, where it is in great demand.

Opium being one of the most profitable articles of commerce at present, its cultivation is steadily increasing in the province, but the trade is in the hands of a few Persian merchants.

During the year 1896-97, the crop suffered from excessive rains, which fell just at the time when the juice was being extracted from the plants. Therefore the output was much below the average, and the opium turned out was not of the best quality.

Owing to a fall in the price in China, the merchants withheld their stock. Consequently a marked decrease amounting to £5,584 took place in the export of opium during the year, and although the exports of wool, pistachios, and turquoises increased, yet there was still a falling off

Wool. Pistachios, Turquoises. of £2,588 in the exports to India, the total being £19,681 against £22,269 in the previous year.

Horses once formed an important part of the export trade from Khorassan to India, and it was believed in some quarters that the opening out of the new route between Quetta and Meshed *via* Nushki and Seistan might foster this trade, Meshed being considered to be a good market for horses suitable for native Indian cavalry remounts.

Large numbers of horses formerly used to be exported from this province to India through Afghanistan, and by the Persian Gulf, but gradually the trade declined. This decline was attributed by some buyers in India to the prohibitive taxes levied by the Amir in Afghanistan through which country passed the shortest route to India from Khorassan, but this was not the real cause. The fact was that the supply of horses ran out in Khorassan.

In 1891 a Persian horse-dealer took down a batch of 65 horses, 75 mares and 60 mules from Meshed to Quetta through Seistan, but more than half of these animals were purchased by him in Herat and Merv, the rest being bought with difficulty from Meshed and the surrounding districts.

In 1895 an Indian pensioner from Hyderabad (Deccan) exported about 80 mares of an inferior class from Khorassan to Bombay *via* Bandar Abbas, with the exception of these no other animals in any numbers have been exported since 1891.

With regard to mules it may be mentioned that Khorassan is not a mule breeding province and most of the mules in use here come from Ispahan and the southern districts of Persia. Sometimes muleteers coming with caravans of pilgrims who run short of funds after a long stay in Meshed, are willing to dispose of their animals, but these cannot be purchased for the Indian market, as the export of mules from Persia is prohibited by the Persian Government since the year 1894.

Dealers from India may still be able to buy a small number of mares and horses, but only of a very inferior stamp to that required by the Indian cavalry and they would, besides, have to pay double prices as a horse which could be got for 25 tumans (Rs. 76, or £5) a few years ago cannot now be purchased for less than 50 tumans (Rs. 152 or £10).

The real truth is that horses are not procurable in Khorassan at present in numbers sufficient to establish an animal trade with India. In former times a large number of horsemen had to be kept up in the country for checking Turkoman raids which were of frequent occurrence, but the occupation of Akhal by Russia in 1881 and of other Turkoman districts later on, put a stop to all raiding. This did away with the necessity, for the employment of horsemen, and carriages having been brought into use by wealthy Persians in which smaller and lighter animals than those required for riding are used, the result was that the demand ceased, consequently the people disposed of the breeding mares, gave up breeding and occupied themselves with other more profitable pursuits. What animals were left in the country were brought up and exported by dealers, and the stock is now exhausted. For these reasons the trade has died out, and there are small hopes of its revival.

Export from Meshed to Russia during the year 1896-97 showed a considerable increase amounting to £12,431, the figures being £80,320 against only £67,889 in the previous year.

This increase is chiefly made up by the rise in the rapidly increasing export of wool, which went up from £8,119 to £15,467, and that of sheep and lamb skins, for the reasons explained below.

At the beginning of the year 1896-97 the tanners, shoe-makers and saddlers of Meshed complained to the Persian Government that on account of large exports of skins to Russian territory, their business has suffered to such an extent that they were unable to pay their taxes. In order to remedy their grievances and to improve the industries, and with a view to preserve lambs which were killed in large numbers in order to export their skins, the consequence being a scarcity of sheep and a considerable rise in the price of milk, clarified butter

and mutton, the Persian Government first issued orders directing the levying of a prohibitive tax of a Tuman (4s.) each on all lamb skins exported, but afterwards prohibited their export altogether with effect from the 14th July 1896.

The prohibition was enforced to a certain extent by the local customs authorities. In December 1896, it was represented to the Persian Government that foreign subjects had a large stock of sheep and goat skins in hand, which they had purchased before the prohibition was made known to them. Thereupon the Persian Government permitted all foreign subjects to export the stock which they had already purchased. This gave an opportunity to all traders in skins to export as many as they possibly could. Later on the Persian Government prohibited the export of sheep and goat skins with effect from 1st March 1897, but the prohibition was, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of Khorassan, confined to the town of Meshed only, and it was decided to allow the export to be continued from the country and district, in fact from all places outside the town of Meshed. As most of the skins are brought to the town of Meshed from outside, and as those inside the town can easily be taken outside by the dealers and quietly disposed of to the exporters, this prohibition was quite useless, and the export went on more than ever, accordingly, the value of lamb, sheep and goat skins exported to Russian territory during the year 1896-97, amounted to £12,902 instead of £8,608 only in the year before, exhibiting an increase of £4,294.

The outturn of cotton during the year under report being much less than that of the year before on account of a partial failure of the crops, only £567 worth of cotton was exported instead of £1,153 in the previous year, but the decrease was more than balanced by an increase in the export of country cloth and prints.

Owing to a decrease in the demand in Russia and Turkey to which shawls, carpets, and miscellaneous articles of Persian manufacture are chiefly exported from Meshed *via* Ashkabad, the exports of these articles declined by £2,845, £3,586, and £1,086, respectively; but the loss was made up by a corresponding increase in the export of turquoises.

Small unimportant decreases took place during the year in the export of certain articles such as dried fruits, tobacco, etc., but they were covered by the increases noted above.

There was an increase of £1,471 during the year in the exports to Afghanistan in shawls and miscellaneous articles.

The value of foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan rose by £934.

Foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan.

This increase was accounted for by the export of £580 worth of Indian green tea, none of which was exported through Meshed, the year before an increase of £1,291 in the export of piece-goods chiefly of Russian manufacture, a decrease of £680 in the export of Russian sugar, and small decreases in the export of other articles such as iron manufactures, candles, kerosine oil, etc.

The average rates of exchange between the Persian currency and £ sterling during the year 1896-97 were as follows:—

Exchange.
Persian currency and £ sterling.

For the quarter ending.	Per £ sterling.
	Krans.
June 15th, 1896	49½
September 15th, 1896	48½
December 15th, 1896	49½
March 15th, 1897	50

These rates give an average for the whole year of krans $493\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, the value of all imports and exports shown in the returns accompanying this report has been converted from Persian currency into £ sterling at the round figure of 50 krans per £ sterling.

As all calculations in the returns for the year 1895-96 were also made at the same rate, the work of comparison of the totals of imports and exports with those of the previous year is greatly facilitated.

The average rate of exchange between the Persian and Indian currencies for the year was $313\frac{1}{4}$ krans per 100 rupees.

This rate is based on the following quarterly averages :—

For the quarter ending.	Per Rs. 100.
	Krans.
June 15th, 1896	315
September 15th, 1896	305
December 15th, 1896	303
March 15th, 1897	320

The Imperial Bank of Persia, the only European banking firm in Meshed having monetary transactions with foreign countries, sold during the year 1896, large amounts of £ sterling at rates varying from $48\frac{2}{3}$ to $51\frac{1}{4}$ krans per £ to their own branches, who made profits on their rates. They also found cover for their sales to some extent in Merv in Transcaspia, but hardly disposed of any bills in Meshed.

Partly for want of banking facilities, but chiefly owing to the absence of direct trade with England and a considerable decline in the trade with India, very little business is done between Khorassan and Great Britain or India in exchange.

Native traders remitting money to India for the purchase of goods seldom send it by bills of exchange. They make their remittances by means of Russian rouble notes through Russia. A large number of these Russian rouble notes are annually brought to Meshed by pilgrims, travellers, and others, and disposed of locally at reduced prices. These are collected by native traders, and dispatched by post to Odessa where they are converted into £ sterling, and the amount remitted to Bombay through Russian Banks.

A regular trade in Russian paper money lately sprang up in Meshed and assumed large proportions. The result was that the price of rouble notes underwent great fluctuations and gave rise to considerable speculation. The rate which was only 330 krans per hundred roubles in 1887 gradually rose to a high figure. During 1893, it went up as high as 600 krans, and remained liable to sudden changes which seriously affected trade.

The amount of Russian paper money yearly imported to and exported from Meshed amounted to about 1,000,000 roubles in previous years. But owing to a reduction in traffic, the amount fell to about 500,000 roubles during the year 1896-97. These are, however, only rough estimates made by the leading native bankers, and it is impossible to arrive at exact figures. The price of the Russian paper rouble remained steady throughout the year, being about 510 krans per hundred roubles.

A considerable quantity of Russian and Bokharan gold also used to find its way to Meshed in former years, but very little of it came during the year under report. The average prices were :—

Russian gold.	
Russian Imperial	{ New coin, 37 Krans each. Old coin, 40 Krans each.
Bokharan Tilla	
	30 Krans each.

The greater portion of the Bokharan gold coming to Meshed used to be exported to Afghanistan and India, but the Russian Government is said to have forbidden its leaving Russian territory since the beginning of last year.

The new Persian silver coin continues to be exported to Transcaspia, and the trade was carried on with some profit during the year.

In spite of the efforts of the Persian Government to improve the value of their copper coinage in ratio with the silver Kran, great fluctuations occurred in the rates which led to a good deal of speculation. Some native bankers, however, made handsome profits out of the confusion which ensued.

The current rate at the close of the year was 26 copper Shahis per silver Kran.

At the beginning of the spring there was every prospect of a large and abundant harvest, but owing to excessive rains later on the hopes entertained were not realised.

As the season advanced, blight (Zardi) appeared and damaged the crops.

The barley crop suffered considerably in consequence. The grain was greatly reduced in quantity as well as size, and although the crop did not actually fail, yet the output was much less than that of an ordinary year. The result was a great rise in the price as compared to last year. During the previous year the average price of barley was about 24 Krans per Kharwar (5*d.* per quarter), but during the year 1896-97, it gradually went up from 25 Krans per Kharwar (5½*d.* per quarter) to 44 Krans per Kharwar (6½*d.* per quarter).

The wheat crop also suffered, but not nearly to such an extent. In certain districts where blight did not appear, the crops were much better than those of the previous year, but many fields in the districts round Meshed were totally destroyed by hail-storms in June. Both the irrigated and unirrigated crops in most districts, however, came to maturity, and though the number of grains in the ear was somewhat deficient, the total outturn on the whole was above the average throughout the province, except in Turshiz, where the crops were destroyed by locusts.

The average price of wheat during the year 1895-96 was about 5 Tumans per Kharwar (10½*d.* per quarter).

During the summer of 1896, that is, before the harvest, it remained almost stationary, but in the autumn, that is, after all the crops had been gathered, when wheat ought to have become much cheaper, the price rose to 6 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s.*-1½*d.* per quarter), and later on, owing to no grain having been brought into the town from the surrounding districts, there was a scarcity which sent up the price to 8 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s.* 4½*d.* per quarter).

This scarcity was due to large exports of wheat to Russian territory from the Kuchan and other districts, which supply Meshed. The Persian Government have repeatedly issued orders strictly prohibiting the export of grain to foreign territory, but these orders are always ignored by the Governors and district officials.

During the year 1896-97 the Governor-General of Khorassan sold all the Government revenue grain of the province, at a low price, to the contractor of the Meshed-Ashkabad cart road. The latter having thus obtained the monopoly, allowed little or no grain to be brought into the town, and exported as much as he possibly could to Transcaspia.

In an ordinary average year Meshed produces about Kharwars 51,360 (tons 14,881) of grain; but this being insufficient for its requirements, it

depends on the surrounding districts of Nishabur and Kuchan, especially the latter, which is the granary of Khorassan, to make up the deficiency.

When this deficiency is not supplied and no grain comes in from those districts, the result is a scarcity and a rise in the price.

The total outturn in grain ($\frac{2}{3}$ wheat and $\frac{1}{3}$ barley) of Khorassan (excluding Seistan) in an ordinary average year is estimated at about Kharwars 376,280 (tons 109,020).

Grain resources of Khorassan.

Of this about Kharwars 298,280 (tons 86,421) are required for the consumption of the people in the province; and about Kharwars 30,000 (tons 8,691) are exported to the interior of Persia from the outlying districts.

Grain required for the consumption of the people.

Grain exported to the interior of Persia.

Of the remainder about Kharwars 8,000 (tons 2,318) are exported to Afghanistan from the Khaf and Bakharz districts.

Grain exported to Afghanistan.

The balance of about Kharwars 40,000 (tons 11,590) is exported to Russian territory from the Bujnurd, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts, the resources of which with other details are given in the following table:—

Grain exported to Russian territory.

Table showing the resources in grain, consumption and surplus of the Bujnurd, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts of Khorassan in an ordinary average year.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Annual out-turn in Persian Kharwars of 649 lbs. each.	Required for the consumption of the people in Kharwars of 649 lbs. each.	Surplus in Kharwars of 649 lbs. each	REMARKS.
Bujnurd . . .	27,840	20,840	7,000	About 3,000 Kharwars exported to the Yamut country and Ashkabad and the remainder to Transcaspia
Kuchan . . .	71,440	30,440	41,000	About 11,000 Kharwars exported to Meshed and Sabzawar, and the remainder to Transcaspia.
Daragez . . .	14,000	9,000	5,000	Exported to Transcaspia.
Sarakhs . . .	3,000	2,000	1,000	Exported to Russian Sarakhs.
Total in Kharwars . .	116,280	62,280	54,000	
Equivalent in tons . .	33,690	18,044	15,646	

Out of the surplus of tons 15,652, the amount annually exported to Russian territory, as mentioned above, is about tons 11,524, which is made up as follows:

	Tons.
From Bujnurd	1,159
„ Kuchan	8,693
„ Daragez	1,449
„ Sarakhs	289
Total Tons	11,590

Were effective steps taken to prevent this large quantity going across the frontier and to keep it within the country, it would effect an appreciable fall in the price and allay the distress which generally prevails among the poorer classes when grain is scarce and prices high.

No improved agricultural implements of modern European manufacture have as yet been brought into use in Khorassan. Agricultural implements. If these were introduced, the output of grain might be increased to a large extent, and the surplus of grain left after the year's consumption, exported to Transcaspia with advantage to the country. At present the most primitive tools are used, and it might be worth the while of British manufacturers to send through some trustworthy agent at Karachi or Bombay some strong but cheap improved single share ploughs, horse threshing and reaping machines as a trial consignment to Meshed. Almost all land in Khorassan belongs to wealthy chiefs, merchant and leading men who can well afford to buy, and would be glad to acquire agricultural implements, if they were placed within an easy reach of them. Therefore a trial consignment of useful simple implements might create a demand and a new opening in trade, if the prices are low enough to compete with the similar articles of Russian make.

With reference to the remarks regarding the suitability of Meshed for European residence it may not be out of place here Temperature. to give some details about its temperature.

The accompanying tables contain the results of thermometrical observations taken at this Consulate-General during the last six years.

The first table gives the average monthly temperature (Farn.) in shade recorded at 8 A.M. daily from 1891 to 1896. It will be observed that the coldest month in Meshed is January, during which the average of temperature for six years at 8 A.M. is 26.78 (Farn.), while the hottest month is July, during which the average temperature at the same hour is 80.15° (Farn.).

The second table give the average minimum, maximum, and mean temperature from 1891 to 1894.

The results of this period may, however, be considered quite sufficient to give an idea of the climate. Climate. The highest temperature recorded is 90.51° (Farn.) in July and the lowest 15.37° (Farn.) in January. These are the extreme of heat and cold which are sometimes, though rarely, reached in Meshed after an interval of several years. On the whole, the climate is very temperate and healthy.

Table showing average of temperature in shade recorded at 8 A.M. daily for six years (1891 to 1896).

YEAR.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1891 . . .	25°01	25°16	40°22	54°46	62°19	71°66	77°80	71°58	64°05	50°55	44°30	36°14
1892 . . .	34°16	36°44	44°70	56°05	67°58	71°66	77°80	69°23	59°48	51°38	42°26	33°67
1893 . . .	29°58	25°92	42°77	58°86	67°72	77°25	79°09	74°45	67°92	52°11	45°96	37°78
1894 . . .	21°29	33°92	44°74	54°33	70°99	79°12	81°18	77°25	67°57	51°35	44°17	32°14
1895 . . .	14°33	41°38	48°62	60°18	70°56	79°96	82°32	76°23	65°31	54°01	41°81	38°30
1896 . . .	36°34	33°50	45°13	55°57	69°47	77°40	82°70	78°21	67°30	48°32	36°44	35°46
TOTAL OF SIX YEARS .	160°71	196°32	266°18	339°45	408°51	457°05	480°89	446°95	391°63	307°72	254°94	213°69
Average of six years .	26°78	32°72	44°36	56°57	68°08	76°17	80°15	74°49	65°27	51°29	42°49	35°61

Table showing average of minimum, maximum, and mean temperature in shade for four years (1891 to 1894).

YEAR.	1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.			Average mean temperature for the four years.
Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	
January . . .	21°06	36°77	29°36	30°38	46°06	38°22	26°64	42°09	34°30	15°37	37°48	26°22	32°04
February . . .	20°67	37°14	28°90	31°44	49°75	40°59	21°64	41°75	31°69	26°37	44°18	35°27	34°11
March . . .	36°00	56°35	46°17	40°22	58°35	49°28	39°38	63°22	51°30	37°16	58°60	47°88	48°66
April . . .	50°35	69°30	59°82	50°78	71°73	61°25	50°96	69°40	60°18	44°17	66°77	55°47	56°18
May . . .	53°70	74°86	64°28	57°83	81°98	69°89	59°87	83°19	70°03	53°22	81°40	67°31	67°88
June . . .	63°68	86°26	74°97	63°68	86°26	74°97	65°80	88°90	77°35	63°92	87°18	75°55	75°71
July . . .	66°74	89°79	78°26	66°74	89°79	78°26	64°32	90°51	77°41	64°91	87°00	76°40	77°58
August . . .	44°14	81°57	66°05	60°00	81°94	70°97	57°53	87°54	72°53	59°53	85°19	71°36	70°48
September . . .	57°60	79°41	68°50	52°56	72°76	62°66	53°85	83°30	68°57	54°37	80°46	67°41	66°78
October . . .	45°74	62°80	54°27	47°29	63°83	56°56	41°95	69°66	55°80	45°66	65°43	55°54	55°54
November . . .	39°66	56°68	48°17	38°20	53°40	45°80	37°25	60°63	48°96	38°57	56°92	47°64	47°64
December . . .	33°82	49°61	41°72	29°51	45°51	37°51	33°46	50°71	42°08	27°22	46°59	36°90	39°55

The following table gives the total rainfall of Meshed during the past six years. It will be observed that the rains were excessive during 1895 and 1896, and that the rainfall of the year 1896 exceeded that of any of the previous five years.

MONTH.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Number of days.	Inches.	Number of days.	Inches.	ys.		Number of days.	Inches.	Number of days.	Inches.	Number of days.	Inches.
January			5	0.26	2	0.44					4	0.37
February			1	0.04	2	0.87			5	0.11	2	0.30
March	3	1.10	12	1.06	4	0.19	1.06		9	3.84	13	4.26
April	3	0.38	10	0.99	5	0.32	6	2.25	13	3.06	8	1.21
May	11	1.54	7	1.09	2	0.13	4	0.55	4	0.10	10	1.44
June									...		3	1.00
July					2	0.07			...		1	0.90
August					1	0.07						
September	1	0.30	2	0.47					1	0.01		
October	7	0.61	7	1.18	1	0.17			5	0.74		
November	6	0.85	5	0.15	3	0.67				0.74	2	0.08
December	5	0.95	1	0.20	5	0.53				0.72	1	0.02
TOTAL	36	5.73	50	5.44	27	3.46	5.01	41	8.78	44	9.58	

The local Persian officials put down the number of the inhabitants of

Population.

Meshed at something between 80,000 and 100,000.

They base their calculations on the number of houses in the town, which, they say, are between sixteen and twenty thousand, each containing, on an average, about five souls. But these are overestimates which cannot be relied upon, as no attempt has ever been made to take a census or to count, even approximately, the number of houses. There is, however, no doubt that a large number of people from Azarbaijan, Yezd, and Kirman and from the Caucasus, who have come and settled permanently in the town during the past five years, have added considerably to the population which may now be estimated at about 60,000 souls, excluding a floating population of about ten thousand pilgrims.

The European population consists of the members of the British and Russian Consulates-General, and the staff of the Imperial Bank of Persia numbering fifteen persons altogether including five ladies. This number, however, does not include a few European servants and children.

Turquoise mines.

The turquoise mines of Khorassan were rented from the Persian Government by an Afghan banker at the beginning of the year 1895 for a term of ten years at an annual rent of Tumans 13,200 (£2,640). However, the former contractor of the mines outbid his successor and offered Tumans 23,200 (£4,640) a year, and thus caused the Banker's contract to be cancelled at the end of the year 1896-97, though only two of the ten years for which the lease was granted had expired. The new contract might also be cancelled at any moment should a higher bidder be forthcoming. Thus the contractors, being uncertain of being allowed to retain their contracts to the end of the term of their engagements, hesitate to incur any outlay on the improvement of the mines; and the result is that the mines which were well directed in the former times are being rapidly ruined by the unsystematic working of the contractors whose sole object is to make as much profit as possible.

Outturn during 1896-97.

The outturn of the mines during the year 1896-97 is stated, on good authority, to have amounted to

Tumans 19,000 (£3,800).

The value of the turquoises exported by the contractors and others holding stock in Meshed to foreign countries (Russia, India and Arabia) during the year amounted to £10,600,

Export of turquoises.

vis.—

To Russia	£ 8,000
„ India	1,600
„ Arabia	1,000

However, there was no demand for them, and the prices realised were much lower than those expected by the exporters.

*Return of articles imported into Meshed from India via Bombay, Banjar
Abbas and Kirman (or Yest) during the year 1896-97.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		PASSED ON TO RUSSIAN TERRITORY.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	Tumans.	£	
Tea, green	215,725	43,145	207,750	41,550	
„ black	54,325	10,865	3,900	780	
„ (colour not specified)	37,725	7,545	...	...
Indigo	17,140	3,428	900	180	
Sheetings (English and Indian)	5,405	1,081	...	...
Long cloth, bleached (English and Indian)	11,540	2,308	...	...
Long cloth, unbleached (English and Indian)	4,760	952	...	...
Cotton prints	12,550	2,510	...	...
Muslin	1,700	340	950	190	
Turkey reds	2,250	450	...	...
Other piece-goods	36,450	7,290	...	...
Cotton, yarn and twist	22,950	4,590	...	...
Copper sheets	12,938	2,587	...	...
Tin	564	113	...	...
China basins and other Chinaware	520	104	...	...
Books	3,950	790	...	...
Ginger, preserved	813	163	...	...
Drugs	2,270	454	300	60	
Coffee	100	20	...	...
Spices	3,100	620	320	64	
Glass beads	200	40	...	...
Coloured glass panes	50	10	...	...
Miscellaneous	710	142	...	...
TOTAL	447,735	89,547	214,120	42,824	

5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Russian territory during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar, loaf	173,025	34,605	
" crystallized	56,095	11,219	
Candles	5,550	1,110	
Kerosine oil	18,215	3,643	
Piece-goods (including broad cloth and cotton prints)	111,990	22,398	
Iron, iron goods, nails, etc.	12,780	2,556	
Steel	215	43	
Brass, brasure and brass wire	3,630	726	
Glass and China ware	45,735	9,147	
Gold lace, etc.	600	120	
Paper	1,950	390	
Glass panes and mirrors	1,230	246	
Lead and tin	1,805	361	
Sewing machines	305	61	
Vitriol	2,200	440	
Cutlery, haberdashery, and fancy goods	3,000	600	
Matches	4,105	821	
Cotton, yarn	200	40	
" twist	120	24	
Sack cloth	7,005	1,401	
Cigarettes and tobacco	820	164	
Chairs	145	29	
Trays	50	10	
Wooden spoons	130	26	
Miscellaneous	1,240	248	
Tea	1,950	390	Chinese tea made up into packets in Russia.
TOTAL	454,090	90,818	
<i>Goods imported from Merv and Bokhara.</i>			
Carpets	1,450	290	
Camel-hair cloth	1,850	370	
Hides	1,160	232	
Skins	3,300	660	
Leather	30	6	
Pumpkin seeds	60	12	
Horse clothing	390	78	
Saddlery	305	61	
Miscellaneous	100	20	
TOTAL	8,645	1,729	
GRAND TOTAL	462,735	92,547	

5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

*Return of articles imported into Meshed via Turkey, Tabris, and Teheran
during the year 1896-97.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Broad cloth	31,430	6,286	German, Austrian, French and English.
Piece-goods of sorts	47,462	9,492	Chiefly English.
Matches	340	68	Austrian and Swedish.
China and glassware	2,875	575	Austrian and French.
Cutlery, watches and fancy goods	8,225	1,645	English, German, Austrian, French and Swiss.
Gold lace, etc.	150	30	
Glass beads	750	150	
Cochineal	2,208	442	
Cotton, yarn and twist	1,050	210	English.
Books	2,350	470	From Constantinople and Egypt.
Looking glasses	125	25	Austrian.
Aniline dyes	900	180	
Miscellaneous	835	167	
TOTAL	98,700	19,740	Of this total about £11,700 were English goods.

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

*Return of articles imported into Meshed from Afghanistan during the
year 1896-97.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Postins	2 800	560	
Barak	6,982	1,396	
Carpets and woollen bags	8,393	1,679	
Sheep and lamb skins	8,200	1 640	
Pistachios	110	22	
Seeds	95	19	
Manna	1,740	348	
Opium	2,300	468	
Fans	400	80	Indian.
Miscellaneous	10	2	
TOTAL	31,030	6,206	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to India via Yezd (or Kirman) and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£.	
Silk (piece)	8,700	1,740	
„ (raw)	800	160	
Opium	73,400	14,680	
Assafœtida	200	40	
Wool	2,430	486	
Pistachios	4,205	841	
Miscellaneous	50	10	
Cumin seeds	620	124	
Turquoises	8,000	1,600	
TOTAL	98,405	19,681	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Returns of articles exported from Meshed to Russian territory during the year 1897.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
Wood	77,337	15,467	
Cotton	2,835	567	
Fresh and dried fruits	7,191	1,438	
Tobacco	495	99	
Shawls	48,277	9,655	
Carpets	55,975	11,195	
Skins	64,510	12,902	
Silk, piece	2,850	570	
Turquoises	40,000	8,000	
Leather	13,053	2,611	
Country cloth and print	42,609	8,522	
Postins	405	90	
Country shoes	80	16	
Miscellaneous	45,938	9,188	
TOTAL	401,600	80,320	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to Afghanistan during the year 1896-97.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar candied	625	125	
Shawls	1,320	264	
Miscellaneous	9,950	1,990	
TOTAL	11,895	2,379	
<i>Foreign goods passing through Meshed to Afghanistan.</i>			
Piece-goods	45,175	9,035	Chiefly Russian. Russian. "
Sugar, loaf	7,705	1,541	
" crystallized	4,700	940	
Iron and steels	530	105	
Candles	50	10	
Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods	1,700	340	
Drugs	250	50	
Paper	150	30	
Miscellaneous	310	62	
Tea, green	100	20	
" colour not mentioned	2,800	560	
TOTAL	63,470	12,694	
GRAND TOTAL	75,365	15,073	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Tabular statement showing totals of imports and exports of foreign goods from and to Meshed for five years (1892-93 to 1896-97).

IMPORTS OR EXPORTS.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	£	
IMPORTS.	152,023	134,179	251,370	122,995	42,824	Goods imported from India which passed on to Russian territory.
From India (via Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	211,168	198,496	312,123	199,167	89,547	
From Russian territory	80,166	72,394	59,208	86,920	92,547	
From Europe (via Turkey and Tabriz.	11,212	18,460	19,623	24,166	19,740	
From Afghanistan	14,812	13,115	13,479	11,859	6,206	
TOTAL IMPORTS	318,058	302,465	404,433	322,121	208,040	
EXPORTS.						
To India	31,314	8,428	6,871	22,269	19,681	Foreign goods that passed through Meshed.
" Russian territory	36,024	27,750	24,458	67,889	80,320	
" Afghanistan	2,154	856	915	908	2,379	
" "	11,373	9,217	8,808	11,760	12,694	
TOTAL EXPORTS	80,865	46,251	41,052	102,826	115,074	
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	398,923	348,716	445,485	424,947	323,114	

MOULA BAKSH.

DATED MESHEH;
The 11th August 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 23rd October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports . .	148,483	12,031,580
	Exports . .	48,521 + 99,962	5,150,726 + 6,880,854
RANGOON	Imports . .	10,167	385,107
	Exports . .	314,610 —304,443	30,494,584 —30,109,477
MADRAS	Imports . .	33,000	1,562,300
	Exports . .	9,300 + 23,700	438,500 + 1,143,800
BOMBAY	Imports . .	175,800	11,374,800
	Exports . .	87,200 + 88,600	5,215,600 + 6,159,200
KARACHI	Imports . .	74,000	1,898,071
	Exports . .	115,700 —41,700	5,029,576 —3,131,505
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 23rd October 1897.
PATNA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	15,800	1,297,300
	Exports . .	34,400 —18,600	883,900 + 413,400
GAYA ()	Imports . .	18,200	352,000
	Exports . .	300 + 17,900	96,100 + 256,800
SHAHABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	3,700	424,200
	Exports . .	300 + 3,400	355,000 + 69,200
SARAN (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports . .	800 + 25,500	175,100 + 1,257,500
CHAMPARAN	Imports . .	...	476,400
	Exports . .	8,200 —8,200	76,600 + 399,800
MUZAFFARPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . .	6,400	1,012,188
	Exports . .	9,100 —2,700	112,451 + 899,737
DARHANGA	Imports . .	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports . .	10,300 + 16,000	172,900 + 1,273,100
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . .	9,400	329,900
	Exports . .	13,000 —3,600	1,208,000 —878,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Bhágálpur Division—contd.			
BHÁGALPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,070	337,994
	Exports . . .	81,213	1,375,199
		—80,143	—1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports . . .	400	125,712
	Exports . . .	5,500	195,670
		—5,100	—69,958
MALDA	Imports . . .	...	2,200
	Exports . . .	500	2,600
		—500	—400
SANTHAL PARGANAS (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	1,500	248,963
	Exports . . .	4,000	470,118
		—2,500	—221,155
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	2,300	391,700
	Exports . . .	1,100	60,598
		+ 1,200	+ 331,102
DINAJPUR (. . .)	Imports . . .	200	68,900
	Exports . . .	2,700	420,884
		—2,500	—351,984
JALPAIGURI	Imports . . .	21,000	414,703
	Exports . . .	600	15,379
		+ 20,400	+ 396,324
DARJEELING	Imports . . .	2,400	183,200
	Exports . . .	300	7,700
		+ 2,100	+ 175,500
RANGPUR	Imports . . .	9,000	77,400
	Exports . . .	3,800	93,900
		+ 5,200	—16,500
BOGRA	Imports . . .	13,600	93,700
	Exports . . .	500	299,600
		+ 13,100	—205,900
PABNA	Imports . . .	...	281,900
	Exports . . .	...	22,300
		...	+ 259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports . . .	600	34,400
	Exports . . .	4,400	43,200
		—3,800	—8,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports . . .	...	33,900
	Exports . . .	...	163,000
		...	—129,100
MAIMENSINGH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	3,948	95,655
	Exports . . .	37	9,805
		+ 3,911	+ 85,850
FARIDPUR	Imports . . .	7,700	246,600
	Exports . . .	...	129,200
		+ 7,700	+ 117,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports . . .	...	2,000
	Exports . . .	...	48,700
		...	—46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—contd.			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports . . . . .	...	50,004
	Exports . . . . .	...	41,463
			+ 8,541
NOAKHALI	Imports . . . . .	...	700
	Exports	200	7,300
		-200	-6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	9,900	629,742
	Exports . . . . .	...	140,020
		+ 9,900	+ 489,722
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	2,300	189,600
	Exports	40,900	1,955,800
		-38,600	-1,766,200
BIRBHUM	Imports	400	38,300
	Exports	12,200	1,690,000
		-11,800	-1,651,700
HOOGHLY (incomplete)	Imports	2,500	122,900
	Exports	1,400	90,300
		+ 1,100	+ 32,600
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . . . . .	...	498,781
	Exports . . . . .	...	2,031,089
		...	-1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports . . . . .	...	35,100
	Exports . . . . .	...	26,500
		...	+ 8,600
NADIA	Imports	5,900	844,600
	Exports	10,700	898,900
		-4,800	-54,300
MURSHIDABAD (preceding week)	Imports	100	67,000
	Exports	2,300	319,300
		-2,200	-252,300
JESSORE	Imports . . . . .	...	272,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	71,700
		...	+ 200,600
KHULNA	Imports . . . . .	...	17,300
	Exports . . . . .	...	34,600
		...	-17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZARIBAGH (preceding week)	Imports	600	207,800
	Exports	100	3,400
		+ 500	+ 204,400
LOHARDAGA	Imports . . . . .	...	4,200
	Exports . . . . .	...	3,700
		...	+ 500
MÁNBHUM (preceding week)	Imports	2,100	220,100
	Exports	100	8,450
		+ 2,000	+ 211,650
SINGHBHUM (incomplete)	Imports . . . . .	...	9,384
	Exports . . . . .	...	49,303
		...	-39,919
RANCHI (preceding week)	Imports . . . . .	...	3,101
	Exports	100	6,078
		-100	-2,977

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—concl'd.			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports . . .	...	2,130
	Exports . . .	7,502 —7,502	345,629 —343,499
BALASORE	Imports . . .	700	30,600
	Exports . . .	17,800 —17,100	1,275,500 —1,244,900
PURI	Imports . . .	...	3,002
	Exports . . .	809 —809	62,171 —59,169
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHARANPUR	Imports . . .	2,376	279,729
	Exports . . .	19,628 —17,252	302,149 —22,420
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	219,600
	Exports . . .	2,700 —2,700	528,000 —308,400
MEERUT	Imports . . .	16,300	351,640
	Exports . . .	17,000 —700	691,959 —340,319
BULANDSHAHR	Imports . . .	1,000	48,600
	Exports . . .	13,100 —12,100	853,900 —805,300
ALIGARH (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	4,600	197,000
	Exports . . .	47,900 —43,300	956,000 —759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports . . .	1,533	92,351
	Exports . . .	6,838 —5,305	185,538 —93,187
AGRA	Imports . . .	5,100	580,000
	Exports . . .	24,900 —19,800	611,200 —31,200
FARUKHABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	4,700	126,400
	Exports . . .	600 + 4,100	39,700 + 86,700
MAINPURI	Imports . . .	...	18,000
	Exports . . .	...	32,100 —14,100
ETAWAH	Imports . . .	1,300	68,700
	Exports . . .	2,000 —700	60,200 + 8,500
ETAH (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	200	20,400
	Exports . . .	4,300 —4,100	231,500 —211,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—contd.</i>			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	..	238,300
	Exports	..	11,600
		...	+ 226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	3,300	225,700
	Exports	8,600	450,100
		—5,300	—224,400
SHAHJAHANPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		—600	—221,878
BUDAUN	Imports	...	4,800
	Exports	200	25,700
		—200	—20,900
PILIBIT	Imports	3,800	59,275
	Exports	400	85,850
		+ 3,400	—26,575
BAREILY	Imports	1,900	204,600
	Exports	2,700	218,800
		—800	—14,200
Allahabad Division—			
CANNONPORT	Imports	22,900	2,005,100
	Exports	9,500	738,300
		+ 13,400	+ 1,266,800
FATEHPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	7,200	242,000
	Exports	200	3,678
		+ 7,000	+ 238,322
BANDA	Imports	6,300	673,700
	Exports	100	12,200
		+ 6,200	+ 661,500
HAMIRPUR	Imports	500	101,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+ 200	+ 154,400
ALLAHABAD	Imports	19,100	1,332,700
	Exports	1,100	23,100
		+ 18,000	+ 1,309,600
JHANSI	Imports	8,100	522,000
	Exports	1,800	25,800
		+ 6,300	+ 496,200
JALAUN	Imports	4,700	306,600
	Exports	700	17,500
		+ 3,300	+ 289,100
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	30,700	701,100
	Exports	700	50,800
		+ 29,700	+ 710,300
MINZAPUR	Imports	7,100	271,315
	Exports	100	15,703
		+ 7,000	+ 255,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	19,800	265,100
	Exports	200	43,700
		+ 19,600	+ 221,400
GHAZIPUR	Imports	49,300	207,800
	Exports	900	86,900
		+ 18,400	+ 120,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			
<i>—concl'd.</i>			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports . . .	...	26,900
	Exports . . .	5,300	379,500
		—5,300	—352,600
BALLIA	Imports . . .	575	88,821
	Exports . . .	350	68,957
		+225	+19,864
GORAKHPUR	Imports . . .	...	139,300
	Exports . . .	...	529,100
		...	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWAL	Imports . . .	...	6,700
	Exports . . .	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports . . .	...	28,000
	Exports . . .	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
ODUH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports . . .	10,600	575,800
	Exports . . .	1,300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
UNAO	Imports . . .	...	62,200
	Exports . . .	...	900
		...	+61,300
RAE-BARELI	Imports . . .	2,700	297,700
	Exports . . .	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
SITAPUR	Imports . . .	200	23,294
	Exports . . .	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
KHERI (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	...	12,700
	Exports . . .	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
HARDOI	Imports . . .	100	168,600
	Exports . . .	3,300	58,300
		—3,200	+116,300
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	3,600	253,600
	Exports . . .	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
GONDA	Imports . . .	6,300	214,432
	Exports . . .	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports . . .	...	8,810
	Exports . . .	...	216,900
		...	—208,090
BARABANKI	Imports . . .	100	70,800
	Exports . . .	8,200	357,900
		—8,100	—287,100
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports . . .	574	51,255
	Exports . . .	2,110	144,266
		—1,536	—93,011
BIKANER	Imports . . .	4,428	233,083
	Exports . . .	...	5
		+4,428	+233,078

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	1,100	350,400
	Exports	6,600	123,255
		-5,500	+227,145
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	8,400	1,110,400
	Exports	12,900	128,500
		-4,500	+981,900
ROHTAK	Imports	500	10,000
	Exports	1,400	10,800
		-900	-800
GURGAON (incomplete)	Imports	2,600	119,800
	Exports	24,500	301,200
		-21,900	-181,400
DELHI (preceding week)	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,000
		+4,800	+425,900
KARNAL	Imports	1,500	59,322
	Exports	1,500	58,800
		...	+522
AMBALA	Imports	12,300	473,100
	Exports	7,100	89,500
		+5,200	+383,600
SIMLA	Imports	1,800	83,800
	Exports . . . . .	...	300
		+1,800	+83,500
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	2,000	118,300
	Exports	18,300	1,003,800
		-10,300	-885,500
LUDHIANA	Imports	2,400	136,700
	Exports	23,400	864,500
		-21,000	-727,800
FERROZPUR	Imports	1,700	372,900
	Exports	13,900	872,400
		-12,200	-499,500
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	3,000	215,200
	Exports	8,100	2,552,000
		-5,100	-2,336,800
JHANG	Imports	200	29,500
	Exports	7,100	105,400
		-6,900	-105,900
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,000	119,400
	Exports	1,200	33,400
		-200	+86,000
LAHORE	Imports	10,100	553,221
	Exports	14,300	499,931
		-4,200	+53,290
AMRITSAR	Imports	5,600	337,800
	Exports	21,800	657,000
		-16,200	-319,200
GURDASPUR	Imports	1,500	64,000
	Exports	8,500	450,818
		7,000	-386,818

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
PANJAB—<i>contd.</i>			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIALKOT	Imports . . .	5,200	153,800
	Exports . . .	1,100	67,300
		+ 4,100	+ 86,500
GUJRAT	Imports . . .	3,200	160,300
	Exports . . .	300	35,700
		+ 2,900	+ 124,600
GUJRANWALA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,700	127,200
	Exports . . .	6,700	557,400
		— 5,000	— 430,200
SHAHPUR	Imports . . .	1,800	80,000
	Exports . . .	5,100	91,000
		— 3,300	— 11,000
JHELAM	Imports . . .	852	226,143
	Exports . . .	874	35,539
		+ 8	+ 190,604
RAWALPINDI	Imports . . .	19,400	1,269,651
	Exports . . .	5,400	128,300
		+ 14,000	+ 1,141,351
Peshawar Division—			
PESHAWAR	Imports . . .	8,300	326,500
	Exports . . .	11,000	378,700
		— 2,700	— 52,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports . . .	100	7,770
	Exports . . .	400	125,857
		— 300	— 115,087
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports . . .	600	25,200
	Exports . . .	7,500	250,600
		— 6,900	— 225,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports . . .	100	9,001
	Exports . . .	3,800	181,100
		— 3,700	— 172,099
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports . . .	29,900	706,300
	Exports . . .	9,700	412,100
		+ 20,200	+ 294,200
KAIRA (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports . . .	1,600	224,500
	Exports . . .	700	217,100
		+ 900	+ 7,400
PANCH MAHALS	Imports . . .	102	17,585
	Exports . . .	6,193	677,629
		— 6,091	— 659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.			
Guzerat Division—contd.			
BROACH	Imports . . .	3,600	416,431
	Exports . . .	1,400	290,766
		+ 2,200	+ 125,665
SURAT	Imports . . .	10,200	736,700
	Exports . . .	3,000	249,500
		+ 7,200	+ 487,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports . . .	...	70,874
	Exports . . .	...	761
		...	+ 70,113
KATHIAWAR (preceding week)	Imports . . .	8,425	211,237
	Exports . . .	288	5,662
		+ 8,137	+ 205,575
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (incomplete)	Imports . . .	2,600	1,063,100
	Exports . . .	3,600	23,100
		—1,000	+ 1,040,000
NASIK	Imports . . .	22,000	722,400
	Exports . . .	3,100	93,100
		+ 18,900	+ 629,300
AHMADNAGAR	Imports . . .	100	330,600
	Exports . . .	1,100	64,900
		—1,000	+ 245,700
POONA	Imports . . .	9,900	1,139,921
	Exports . . .	100	52,300
		+ 9,800	+ 1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports . . .	2,000	496,600
	Exports . . .	600	215,300
		+ 1,400	+ 281,300
SATARA (preceding week)	Imports . . .	1,898	626,132
	Exports . . .	2,058	27,791
		—160	+ 598,341
Karnatak—			
BELGAUM (preceding week)	Imports . . .	8,700	564,600
	Exports . . .	600	182,500
		+ 8,100	+ 382,100
BIJAPUR	Imports . . .	3,900	724,500
	Exports . . .	800	18,800
		+ 3,100	+ 705,700
DHARWAR	Imports . . .	4,400	259,133
	Exports . . .	11,400	643,821
		—7,000	—384,688
TANNA	Imports . . .	900	226,500
	Exports . . .	700	375,000
		+ 200	—148,500
KOLABA (preceding week)	Imports . . .	2,600	136,967
	Exports . . .	2,900	156,420
		—300	—19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports . . .	4,312	840,008
	Exports . . .	1,976	91,040
		+ 2,336	+ 748,968
KANARA	Imports . . .	...	32,100
	Exports . . .	...	127,500
		...	—95,400
RATNAGIRI (preceding week)	Imports . . .	4,200	729,400
	Exports . . .	900	20,300
		+ 3,300	+ 703,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKARPUR (<i>preceding week</i>)	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202 —37,424	2,294,578 —2,128,764
THAR-PARKAR (,)	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,600 +7,400	384,700 +32,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	400	31,600
	Exports	9,000 —8,600	355,000 —323,400
HYDERABAD	Imports	...	178,300
	Exports	... ...	282,700 —104,400
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	8,400	393,700
	Exports	... +8,400	22,500 +371,140
JUBBULPORE	Imports	1,500	468,600
	Exports	2,600 —1,100	280,400 +182,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	800	219,400
	Exports	2,000 —1,200	100,300 +119,100
HOSHANGABAD (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	7,000	285,500
	Exports	200 +6,800	40,400 +239,100
NIMAR	Imports	3,900	284,100
	Exports	1,800 +2,100	43,900 +240,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,600	124,400
	Exports	400 +3,200	23,000 +101,400
NÁGPUR	Imports	21,000	664,000
	Exports	4,000 +17,000	141,500 +522,500
CHÁNDA	Imports	200	17,800
	Exports	100 +100	72,200 —54,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports	700	400,500
	Exports	3,800 —3,100	111,500 +289,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,500	133,200
	Exports	1,800 —300	521,000 —388,400
BILASPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports	2,700	222,159
	Exports	200 +2,500	60,698 +161,461
SAMBALPUR	Imports	...	13,800
	Exports	1,900 —1,900	668,300 —654,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—continued.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRĀOTI	Imports . . .	10,100	387,000
	Exports . . .	800	29,900
		+ 9,300	+ 357,100
West—			
AKOLA	Imports . . .	3,400	277,500
	Exports . . .	900	137,400
		+ 2,500	+ 140,100
BULDĀNA (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	67	53,592
	Exports . . .	700	6,000
		- 633	+ 47,592
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports . . .	3,500	216,900
	Exports . . .	600	138,000
		+ 2,900	+ 78,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports . . .	7,700	659,500
	Exports . . .	200	42,700
		+ 7,500	+ 616,800
GODĀVARI	Imports . . .	3,300	234,400
	Exports . . .	14,500	1,703,300
		- 11,200	- 1,523,900
KISTNA	Imports . . .	2,800	62,974
	Exports . . .	6,700	1,255,507
		- 3,900	- 1,192,533
NELLORE	Imports . . .	400	28,558
	Exports . . .	1,700	96,504
		- 1,300	- 67,946
KARNŪL (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	500	133,400
	Exports . . .	1,400	42,700
		- 900	+ 90,700
BELLARY	Imports . . .	7,300	645,900
	Exports . . .	2,700	171,800
		+ 4,600	+ 474,100
ANANTAPUR (<i>incomplete</i>)	Imports . . .	400	148,100
	Exports . . .	3,800	193,100
		- 3,400	- 45,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports . . .	1,700	150,000
	Exports . . .	2,900	131,600
		- 1,200	+ 18,400
NORTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	7,600	340,500
	Exports . . .	23,900	803,300
		- 16,300	- 462,800
CHINGLEPUT	Imports . . .	200	33,500
	Exports . . .	7,900	372,000
		- 7,700	- 338,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports . . .	700	103,500
	Exports . . .	19,200	1,154,800
		- 18,500	- 1,051,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—concluded.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports -].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
MADRAS—contd.			
SALEM (incomplete)	Imports . . .	1,400	49,300
	Exports . . .	8,900	532,200
		—7,500	—482,900
COIMBATORE	Imports . . .	22,700	449,500
	Exports . . .	2,300	1,022,700
		+ 20,400	—573,200
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports . . .	1,366	55,143
	Exports . . .	14,718	389,071
		—13,352	—333,928
TANJORE	Imports . . .	4,400	212,700
	Exports . . .	147,400	4,624,300
		—143,000	—4,411,600
MADURA	Imports . . .	16,300	140,600
	Exports . . .	6,500	694,300
		+ 9,800	—553,700
TIRNEVELLY	Imports . . .	14,600	1,023,900
	Exports . . .	21,800	881,100
		—7,200	+ 142,800
MALABAR	Imports . . .	14,800	1,915,400
	Exports . . .	3,300	433,000
		+ 11,500	+ 1,482,400
SOUTH CANARA	Imports . . .	4,100	120,620
	Exports . . .	1,300	630,190
		+ 2,800	—509,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.